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The Iowa Administrative Code Supplement is published biweekly pursuant to Iowa Code section 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 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.

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CHAPTER 116
TERRACE HILL ENDOWMENT FOR THE MUSICAL ARTS

[Prior to 5/31/89, see Historical Division[223] Ch 27]

[Prior to 2/16/94, see Historical Division[223] Ch 57]

[Prior to 1/21/04, see 401—Ch 16]

11—116.1(8A) Structure. The Terrace Hill endowment for the musical arts (THEMA) functions under the Terrace Hill commission with all final authority resting with the commission. A board of not less than seven members called the board of trustees will conduct two piano competitions: a senior competition for high school seniors and a junior competition for students in grades 9 through 11. The board will direct payments from the endowment for scholarships to one or more winners of the senior competition. No endowment money is to be used for awards to winners of the junior competition. The board will be appointed by the commission. Staggered terms of three years will be set by the commission for THEMA trustees. All policies, fund-raising activities and decisions concerning the competition and the scholarships are under the jurisdiction of the trustees, subject to Terrace Hill commission oversight and approval.

[ARC 3262C, IAB 8/16/17, effective 9/20/17; see Delay note at end of chapter]

11—116.2(8A) Senior competition scholarship established. The Terrace Hill commission maintains an endowment fund to be used for the purposes of conducting a piano competition and providing scholarships to the winners of the senior piano competition. Participants in the competition must be Iowa high school seniors who will be entering freshmen with a piano major or minor at one of Iowa's public or private colleges or universities. The scholarship is called "The First Family of Iowa Scholarship from the Terrace Hill Endowment for the Musical Arts." The first-, second- and third-place participants shall receive one-time scholarships. One-half of each scholarship shall be presented each year for a two-year period. In the event the first-place participant is disqualified or otherwise unable to utilize the scholarship, the judges may choose to award the first-place scholarship to the second- or third-place participant. Such a decision must be accompanied by a written statement in which the judges set out their opinion that the second- or third-place participant has sufficient talent to merit the increased scholarship. The scholarship may be supplemented by other benefits, publicity or opportunities as may be arranged by the commission.

All scholarships will be determined by the THEMA board of trustees as set forth in the requirements the board establishes and posts on the THEMA Web site: www.TerraceHillPianoCompetition.org. The scholarships will be paid directly to the colleges or universities attended by the participants.

[ARC 3262C, IAB 8/16/17, effective 9/20/17; see Delay note at end of chapter]

11—116.3(8A) Application. Application forms for both competitions are available from the Terrace Hill Commission, 2300 Grand Avenue, Des Moines, Iowa 50312, and on the THEMA Web site: www.TerraceHillPianoCompetition.org. Telephone requests may be made by calling the commission at (515)281-7205. The form contains the deadline for submission to the commission in order for a participant to be eligible for the scholarship awarded for that particular school year. Procedures and standards for application and acceptance are set by the THEMA board of trustees.

[ARC 3262C, IAB 8/16/17, effective 9/20/17; see Delay note at end of chapter]

11—116.4(8A) Funding. All funds to support and maintain the piano competitions and scholarships have been raised by public and private donations and shall not be used for any other purpose. Funds are deposited into a segregated account with the Terrace Hill partnership, a public charitable foundation organization of which the commission is the sole member. Funds are disbursed as directed by the THEMA board of trustees, subject to commission approval. All proceeds generated from investment interest by the scholarship moneys are themselves deposited into the scholarship account. The treasurer for the THEMA endowment fund is the treasurer for the Terrace Hill partnership.

[ARC 3262C, IAB 8/16/17, effective 9/20/17; see Delay note at end of chapter]

11—116.5(8A) Selection criteria and judging. The sole criterion for the scholarships will be the talent of the participants. Representatives of the board of trustees may conduct an initial review of the participants' applications to narrow the field of participants. The selected participants will perform before a panel of judges, who will select the scholarship winners.

116.5(1) Selection of judges. The THEMA board of trustees shall establish a selection committee to choose judges for the competitions. All members of the selection committee shall have a background in piano and piano education. To ensure the competence of the judges, each must be approved by the selection committee as being competent to judge piano talent.

116.5(2) Competitions. All rules and procedures for the competitions will be determined by the THEMA board of trustees and will be posted on the THEMA Web site: www.TerraceHillPianoCompetition.org. All participants shall be given at least two weeks' notice of the date, time, and location of the competitions, and the amount of time available for each participant's performance. All participants shall perform on a piano furnished by the commission. The judges may impose additional requirements as needed to preserve the order and decorum of the competitions and to ensure that each participant has a fair opportunity to perform.

116.5(3) Selection. At the conclusion of the competitions, the judges shall meet in closed session to review the performances and select the successful participants. The decision of the judges is final, with no review available by the Terrace Hill commission.

[ARC 3262C, IAB 8/16/17, effective 9/20/17; see Delay note at end of chapter]

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code section 8A.326.

[Filed emergency 2/13/87—published 3/11/87, effective 2/13/87]

[Filed without Notice 5/12/89—published 5/31/89, effective 7/5/89]

[Filed emergency 8/14/92—published 9/2/92, effective 8/14/92]

[Filed 1/27/94, Notice 12/22/93—published 2/16/94, effective 3/23/94]

[Filed emergency 3/23/94—published 4/13/94, effective 3/23/94]

[Filed 12/31/03, Notice 11/26/03—published 1/21/04, effective 2/25/04]

[Filed 10/22/04, Notice 9/15/04—published 11/10/04, effective 12/15/04]

[Filed ARC 3262C (Notice ARC 3113C, IAB 6/7/17), IAB 8/16/17, effective 9/20/17]¹

¹ September 20, 2017, effective date of ARC 3262C [amendments to ch 116] delayed until the adjournment of the 2018 General Assembly by the Administrative Rules Review Committee at its meeting held September 12, 2017.

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CHAPTER 1
DESCRIPTION OF ORGANIZATION
[Prior to 7/13/88, see Architectural Examiners, Board of[80]]

193B—1.1(544A,17A) Duties. The board shall enforce the provisions of Iowa Code chapter 544A and shall maintain a roster of all licensed architects authorized to practice architecture in the state.

1.1(1) *President.* The president shall preside at all meetings, shall appoint all committees, shall sign all certificates, and shall otherwise perform all duties pertaining to the office of the president.

1.1(2) *Vice president.* The vice president shall, in the absence or incapacity of the president, exercise the duties and possess the powers of the president. The vice president shall sign all certificates.

1.1(3) *Secretary.* The secretary shall sign all certificates.

1.1(4) *Board administrator.* The professional licensing and regulation bureau may employ a board administrator, who will maintain all necessary records of the board and perform all duties in connection with the operation of the board office. The board administrator is the lawful custodian of board records. The board administrator shall determine when the legal requirements for licensure have been satisfied with regard to issuance of certificates, licenses or registrations, and the board administrator shall submit to the board any questionable application. The bureau chief or designee shall sign vouchers for payment of board obligations.

[ARC 1505C, IAB 6/25/14, effective 7/30/14; ARC 2674C, IAB 8/17/16, effective 9/21/16; ARC 3331C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

193B—1.2(544A,17A) Office of the board. The mailing address of the board shall be: Iowa Architectural Examining Board, 200 E. Grand Avenue, Suite 350, Des Moines, Iowa 50309.

[ARC 1505C, IAB 6/25/14, effective 7/30/14]

193B—1.3(544A,17A) Meetings. Calls for meetings shall be issued in accordance with Iowa Code section 21.4. The annual meeting of the board shall be the first meeting scheduled after April 30. At this meeting, the president, vice president and secretary shall be elected to serve until their successors are elected. Special meetings may be called by the president or board administrator, who shall set the time and place of the meeting.

[ARC 1505C, IAB 6/25/14, effective 7/30/14; ARC 2674C, IAB 8/17/16, effective 9/21/16]

193B—1.4(544A,17A) Certificates. Certificates issued to successful applicants shall contain the licensee's name, state license number and the signatures of the board president, vice president and secretary. All licenses are renewable biennially on July 1, with licensees whose last names begin with the letters A-K renewing in even-numbered years and licensees whose last names begin with the letters L-Z renewing in odd-numbered years as provided in rule 193B—2.5(17A,272C,544A).

The board shall maintain an electronic roster of those holders of certificates of licensure who have failed to renew. The certificate of licensure may be reinstated in accord with rule 193B—2.4(544A,17A). [ARC 1505C, IAB 6/25/14, effective 7/30/14; ARC 3331C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

193B—1.5(544A,17A) Definitions. Rescinded IAB 10/3/01, effective 11/7/01.

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code sections 544A.5, 544A.8 to 544A.10, and 272C.4.

[Filed 4/8/70, amended 1/2/74]

[Filed 10/1/76, Notice 9/8/76—published 10/20/76, effective 12/8/76]

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[Filed 6/24/88, Notice 3/9/88—published 7/13/88, effective 8/17/88]

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[Filed 6/15/95, Notice 4/26/95—published 7/5/95, effective 8/9/95]

[Filed 9/20/96, Notice 7/31/96—published 10/9/96, effective 11/13/96]

[Filed 3/21/97, Notice 2/12/97—published 4/9/97, effective 5/14/97]

[Filed 4/30/98, Notice 12/31/97—published 5/20/98, effective 6/24/98]

[Filed 5/13/99, Notice 2/24/99—published 6/2/99, effective 7/7/99]

[Filed 9/12/01, Notice 6/27/01—published 10/3/01, effective 11/7/01]

[Filed ARC 1505C (Notice ARC 1251C, IAB 12/25/13), IAB 6/25/14, effective 7/30/14]

[Filed ARC 2674C (Notice ARC 2480C, IAB 3/30/16), IAB 8/17/16, effective 9/21/16]

[Filed ARC 3331C (Notice ARC 3169C, IAB 7/5/17), IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

CHAPTER 2 LICENSURE

[Prior to 7/13/88, see Architectural Examiners, Board of[80]]

193B—2.1(544A,17A) Definitions. The following definitions apply as used in Iowa Code chapter 544A, and this chapter of the architectural examining board rules, unless the context otherwise requires.

“*Applicant*” means an individual who has submitted an application for licensure to the board.

“*Architectural intern*” means an individual who holds a professional degree from a NAAB-accredited program, has completed or is currently enrolled in the NCARB Architectural Experience Program (AXP), formerly known as the Intern Development Program (IDP), and intends to actively pursue licensure by completing the Architect Registration Examination.

“*ARE*” means the current Architect Registration Examination, as prepared and graded by the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards (NCARB).

“*AXP applicant*” means an individual who has completed the AXP training requirements set forth in the NCARB Architectural Experience Program Guidelines, formerly known as the IDP Guidelines, and has submitted an application for licensure to the board.

“*Examination*” means the current Architect Registration Examination (ARE) accepted by the board.

“*Inactive*” means that an architect is not engaged in Iowa in any practice for which a certificate of licensure is required.

“*Intern architect*” has the same meaning as “architectural intern.”

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

“*NAAB*” means the National Architectural Accrediting Board.

“*NCARB*” means the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards.

“*NCARB Architect Registration Examination (ARE) Guidelines*” means the most current edition of a document by the same title published by the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards. The document outlines the requirements for examination and is available through the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards, 1801 K Street NW, Suite 1100, Washington, D.C. 20006; NCARB’s Web site www.ncarb.org; or the architectural examining board.

“*NCARB Architectural Experience Program Guidelines*,” formerly known as the IDP Guidelines, means the most current edition of a document by the same title published by the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards. The document outlines the requirements for training and is available through the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards, 1801 K Street NW, Suite 1100, Washington, D.C. 20006; NCARB’s Web site www.ncarb.org; or the architectural examining board.

“*NCARB Certification Guidelines*” means the most current edition of a document by the same title published by the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards. The document outlines the requirements for licensure as an architect and is available through the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards, 1801 K Street NW, Suite 1100, Washington, D.C. 20006; NCARB’s Web site www.ncarb.org; or the architectural examining board.

“*Retired*” means that an architect is not engaged in the practice of architecture or earning monetary compensation by providing professional architectural services in any licensing jurisdiction of the United States or a foreign country.

[ARC 2674C, IAB 8/17/16, effective 9/21/16; ARC 3332C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

193B—2.2(544A,17A) Application by reciprocity. Applicants for licensure are required to make application to the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards (NCARB) for a certificate. A completed state application form (available on the board’s Web site) and a completed NCARB certificate, received within three months of application, shall be filed in the board office before an application will be considered by the board.

2.2(1) Licensure requirements. The board or the board administrator may waive examination requirements for applicants who, at the time of application, are licensed as architects in a different jurisdiction, where the applicant’s qualifications for licensure are substantially equivalent to those required of applicants for initial licensure in this state. All such applicants who hold an active NCARB

certificate shall be deemed to possess qualifications that are substantially equivalent to those required of applicants for initial licensure in this state.

2.2(2) Applicants seeking architectural commission in Iowa. A person seeking an architectural commission in this state may be admitted to this state for the purpose of offering to provide architectural services, and for that purpose only, without first being licensed in this state if:

- a. The person holds an NCARB certificate; and
- b. The person holds a current and valid license issued by a licensing authority recognized by this state; and
- c. The person notifies the board in writing on a form provided by the board that the person:
 - (1) Holds an NCARB certificate and a current and valid license issued by a licensing authority recognized by this state,
 - (2) Is not currently licensed in this state but will be present in this state for the purpose of offering to provide architectural services on a temporary basis, and
 - (3) Has no previous or pending disciplinary action by any licensing authority; and
- d. The person delivers a copy of the notice referred to in paragraph “c” to every potential client to whom the person offers to provide architectural services; and
- e. The person provides the board with a sworn statement of intent to apply immediately to the board for licensure if selected as the architect for a project in this state.

The person is prohibited from actually providing architectural services until the person has been issued a valid license in this state.

2.2(3) Board refusal to issue license. The board may refuse to issue a certificate of licensure to any person otherwise qualified upon any of the grounds for which a certificate of licensure may be revoked or suspended or may otherwise discipline a licensee based upon a suspension, revocation, or other disciplinary action taken by a licensing authority in this or another jurisdiction. For purposes of this subrule, “disciplinary action” includes the voluntary surrender of a license to resolve a pending disciplinary investigation or proceeding. A certified copy of the record or order of suspension, revocation, voluntary surrender, or other disciplinary action is prima facie evidence of such fact.

[ARC 7737B, IAB 5/6/09, effective 6/10/09; ARC 2674C, IAB 8/17/16, effective 9/21/16; ARC 3332C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

193B—2.3(544A,17A) Application for licensure by examination.

2.3(1) Eligibility.

- a. To be admitted to the examination, an applicant for licensure shall:
 - (1) Have completed the eligibility requirements of the education standards for NCARB certification, which include a professional degree from a program accredited by the National Architectural Accrediting Board (NAAB) or the Canadian Architectural Certification Board (CACB) or be a student actively participating in an NCARB-accepted Integrated Path to Architectural Licensure (IPAL) option within a NAAB-accredited professional degree program in architecture, and
 - (2) Be enrolled in or have completed the NCARB Architectural Experience Program.
- b. NCARB shall notify the testing service of the applicant’s eligibility prior to the applicant’s scheduling of an examination.

2.3(2) Documentation of AXP training units shall be submitted on AXP report forms published by NCARB and shall be verified by signatures of the licensed architects serving as the intern architect’s supervisors in accordance with the requirements outlined in the NCARB Architectural Experience Program Guidelines. The completed AXP report form shall demonstrate attainment of an aggregate of the minimum number of value units in each training area and shall be submitted to NCARB for evaluation.

2.3(3) All eligibility requirements shall have been verified and satisfied in accordance with the NCARB Architectural Experience Program Guidelines, which is available through NCARB’s Web site www.ncarb.org or the architectural examining board.

2.3(4) Applicants who have passed one or more but not all divisions of the ARE shall have a rolling five-year period to pass each of the remaining divisions. A passing grade for any remaining division

shall be valid for five years, after which time the division must be retaken if all remaining divisions have not been passed. The rolling five-year period shall commence on the date when the first division that has been passed is administered.

2.3(5) To be eligible for licensure, all applicants shall have passed all divisions of the ARE prepared and provided by NCARB, have completed the NCARB Architectural Experience Program, and have attained an NCARB council record. A completed NCARB council record shall be transmitted to and filed in the board office within three months of application. Upon receipt of the council record, the board shall provide the applicant with an application for licensure form. The board shall issue a license number to the applicant upon receipt of the completed application form and appropriate fee.

2.3(6) The board may refuse to issue a certificate of licensure to any person otherwise qualified upon any of the grounds for which a license may be revoked or suspended or may otherwise discipline a licensee based upon a suspension, revocation, or other disciplinary action taken by a licensing authority in this or another jurisdiction. For purposes of this subrule, “disciplinary action” includes the voluntary surrender of a license to resolve a pending disciplinary investigation or proceeding. A certified copy of the record or order of suspension, revocation, voluntary surrender, or other disciplinary action is prima facie evidence of such fact.

[ARC 8638B, IAB 4/7/10, effective 5/12/10; ARC 1624C, IAB 9/17/14, effective 10/22/14; ARC 2674C, IAB 8/17/16, effective 9/21/16; ARC 3332C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

193B—2.4(544A,17A) Examination. Examinations for licensure as an architect shall be conducted by the board or its authorized representative.

2.4(1) Content and grading of the examination. The board shall make use of the ARE prepared and graded by NCARB under a plan of cooperation with the architectural examining boards of all states and territories of the United States.

2.4(2) Testing service. The board may make use of a testing service selected by NCARB to administer the examination, provided the examination is held in at least one location within the boundaries of this state.

[ARC 3332C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

193B—2.5(17A,272C,544A) Renewal of certificates of licensure.

2.5(1) Active status. Certificates of licensure expire biennially on June 30. In order to maintain authorization to practice in Iowa, a licensee is required to renew the certificate of licensure prior to the expiration date. A licensee who fails to renew by the expiration date is not authorized to practice architecture in Iowa until the certificate is reinstated as provided in rule 193B—2.6(544A,17A).

a. A licensee whose last name begins with the letter A through K shall renew in even-numbered years, and a licensee whose last name begins with the letter L through Z shall renew in odd-numbered years.

b. It is the policy of the board to send to each licensee a notice of the pending expiration date at the licensee’s last-known address approximately one month prior to the date the certificate of licensure is scheduled to expire. The notice, when provided, may be by e-mail communication or in the quarterly newsletter. Failure to receive this notice does not relieve the licensee of the responsibility to timely renew the certificate and pay the renewal fee. A licensee should contact the board office if the licensee does not receive a renewal notice prior to the date of expiration.

c. Upon the board’s receipt of a timely and sufficient renewal application as provided in 193—subrule 7.40(3), the board’s administrator shall issue a new certificate of licensure reflecting the next expiration date, unless grounds exist for denial of the application. However, the board will accept an otherwise sufficient renewal application that is untimely if the board receives the application and late fee within 30 days of the date of expiration.

d. If grounds exist to deny a timely and sufficient application to renew, the board shall send written notification to the applicant by restricted certified mail, return receipt requested. Grounds may exist to deny an application to renew if, for instance, the licensee failed to satisfy the continuing education as required as a condition for licensure. If the basis for denial is pending disciplinary action or disciplinary investigation which is reasonably expected to culminate in disciplinary action, the board shall proceed as

provided in 193—Chapter 7. If the basis for denial is not related to a pending or imminent disciplinary action, the applicant may contest the board’s decision as provided in 193—subrule 7.40(1).

e. When a licensee appears to be in violation of mandatory continuing education requirements, the board may, in lieu of proceeding to a contested case hearing on the denial of a renewal application as provided in rule 193—7.40(546,272C), offer a licensee the opportunity to sign a consent order. While the terms of the consent order will be tailored to the specific circumstances at issue, the consent order will typically impose a penalty between \$50 and \$250, depending on the severity of the violation; establish deadlines for compliance; and require that the licensee complete hours equal to double the deficiency in addition to the required hours; and may impose additional educational requirements on the licensee. Any additional hours completed in compliance with the consent order cannot again be claimed at the next renewal. The board will address subsequent offenses on a case-by-case basis. A licensee is free to accept or reject the offer. If the offer of settlement is accepted, the licensee will be issued a renewed certificate of licensure and will be subject to disciplinary action if the terms of the consent order are not complied with. If the offer of settlement is rejected, the matter will be set for hearing, if timely requested by the applicant pursuant to 193—subrule 7.40(1).

f. The board may notify a licensee whose certificate of licensure has expired. The failure of the board to provide this courtesy notification or the failure of the licensee to receive the notification shall not extend the date of expiration.

g. A licensee who continues to practice architecture in Iowa after the license has expired shall be subject to disciplinary action. Such unauthorized activity may also be grounds to deny a licensee’s application for reinstatement.

2.5(2) Inactive status. This subrule establishes a procedure under which a person issued a certificate of licensure as an architect may apply to the board to be licensed as inactive. Licensure under this subrule is available to a certificate holder residing within or outside the state of Iowa who is not engaged in Iowa in any practice for which a certificate of licensure as an architect is required. A person eligible to be licensed as inactive may, as an alternative to such licensure, allow the certificate of licensure to lapse. During any period of inactive status, a person shall not use the title “architect” or any other title that might imply that the person is offering services as an architect by such an action in violation of Iowa Code section 544A.15. The board will continue to maintain a data base of persons licensed as inactive, including information which is not routinely maintained after a certificate has lapsed through the person’s failure to renew. A person who is licensed as inactive will accordingly receive renewal applications, board newsletters and other mass communications from the board.

a. Affirmation. The renewal application form shall contain a statement in which the applicant affirms that the applicant will not engage in any of the practices in Iowa that are listed in Iowa Code section 544A.16 without first complying with all rules governing reinstatement to active status. A person in inactive status may reinstate to active status at any time pursuant to rule 193B—2.7(544A).

b. Renewal. A person licensed as inactive may renew the person’s certificate of licensure on the biennial schedule described in 193B—2.5(17A,272C,544A). This person shall be exempt from the continuing education requirements and will be charged a reduced renewal fee as provided in 193B—2.9(544A,17A). An inactive certificate of licensure shall lapse if not timely renewed. However, the board will accept an otherwise sufficient renewal application that is untimely if the board receives the application and late fee within 30 days of the date of expiration.

c. Permitted practices. A person may, while licensed as inactive, perform for a client, business, employer, government body, or other entity those services which may lawfully be provided by a person to whom a certificate of licensure has never been issued. Such services may be performed as long as the person does not in connection with such services use the title “architect” or any other title restricted for use only by architects pursuant to Iowa Code section 544A.15 (with or without additional designations such as “inactive” or “retired”). Restricted titles may be used only by active architects who are subject to continuing education requirements to ensure that the use of such titles is consistently associated with the maintenance of competency through continuing education.

d. Prohibited practices. A person who, while licensed as inactive, engages in any of the practices described in Iowa Code sections 544A.15 and 544A.16 is subject to disciplinary action.

2.5(3) Retired status. A person who held a license as an architect and who does not reasonably expect to return to the workforce in any capacity for which a certificate of licensure is required due to bona fide retirement or disability may apply to the board for retired status and, if granted, may use the title “architect retired” in the context of non-income-producing personal activities. If the board determines an applicant is eligible, the retired status would become effective on the first scheduled license renewal date. Applicants do not need to reinstate an expired license to be eligible for retired status. Applicants may apply for retired status on forms provided by the board. The board will not provide a refund of biennial license fees if an application for retired status is granted in a biennium in which the applicant has previously paid the biennial fees for either active or inactive status. Persons licensed in retired status are exempt from the renewal requirement.

a. Affirmation. The retired status application form shall contain a statement in which the applicant affirms that the applicant will not engage in any of the practices in Iowa that are listed in Iowa Code section 544A.16 without first complying with all rules governing reinstatement to active status. A person in retired status may reinstate to active status at any time pursuant to rule 193B—2.7(544A).

b. Permitted practices. Persons licensed in retired status may engage in the practices identified in paragraph 2.5(2)“c.” Such persons may also provide services as technical experts before a court, including prelitigation preparation, discovery, and testimony, on matters directly related to architectural services provided by such persons prior to being licensed with the board in retired status.

c. Exemption. A person whose license as an architect has been placed on probation, suspended, revoked, or voluntarily surrendered in connection with a disciplinary investigation or proceeding shall not be eligible for retired status unless, upon appropriate application, the board first reinstates the license to good standing.

[ARC 1210C, IAB 12/11/13, effective 1/15/14; ARC 1504C, IAB 6/25/14, effective 7/30/14; ARC 1624C, IAB 9/17/14, effective 10/22/14; ARC 1985C, IAB 4/29/15, effective 4/10/15; ARC 2674C, IAB 8/17/16, effective 9/21/16; ARC 3332C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

193B—2.6(544A,17A) Reinstatement of lapsed certificate of licensure to active status. An individual may reinstate a lapsed certificate of licensure to active licensure as follows:

2.6(1) Pay the current renewal fee.

2.6(2) Pay the reinstatement fee of \$100 plus \$25 per month or partial month of expired licensure up to a maximum of \$750. All applicants for reinstatement shall be assessed the \$100 reinstatement fee. The \$25 per month shall not be assessed if the applicant for reinstatement did not, during the period of lapse, engage in any acts or practices for which an active architect license is required in Iowa. Falsely claiming an exemption from the monthly fee is a ground for discipline; in addition, other grounds for discipline may arise from practicing on a lapsed certificate, license or permit to practice.

2.6(3) Provide a written statement outlining the applicant’s professional activities performed in Iowa during the period in which the individual was unlicensed. The statement shall include a list of all projects with which the applicant had involvement and shall explain the service provided by the applicant.

2.6(4) Submit documented evidence of completion of 24 continuing education hours, which should have been reported on the June 30 renewal date on which the applicant failed to renew, and 12 continuing education hours for each year or portion of a year of expired licensure up to a maximum of 48 continuing education hours. All continuing education hours must be completed in health, safety, and welfare subjects acquired in structured educational activities and be in compliance with requirements in 193B—Chapter 3. The continuing education hours used for reinstatement may not be used again at the next renewal. Out-of-state residents may submit a statement from their resident state’s licensing board as documented evidence of compliance with their resident state’s mandatory continuing education requirements during the period in which the individual was unlicensed. The statement shall bear the seal of the licensing board. Out-of-state residents whose resident state has no mandatory continuing education shall comply with the documented evidence requirements outlined in this subrule.

[ARC 1624C, IAB 9/17/14, effective 10/22/14; ARC 1985C, IAB 4/29/15, effective 4/10/15; ARC 2674C, IAB 8/17/16, effective 9/21/16; ARC 3332C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

193B—2.7(544A) Reinstatement from inactive status or retired status to active status.

2.7(1) An individual may reinstate an inactive license to an active license as follows:

- a. Pay one-half of the current active license fee.
- b. Submit documented evidence of completion of 24 continuing education hours in compliance with requirements in 193B—Chapter 3. All continuing education hours must be completed in health, safety, and welfare subjects acquired in structured educational activities. The hours used to reinstate to active status cannot again be used to renew.

(1) At the first biennial renewal date of July 1 that is less than 12 months from the date of the filing of the application to restore the certificate of licensure to active status, the person shall not be required to report continuing education hours.

(2) At the first biennial renewal date of July 1 that is more than 12 months, but less than 24 months, from the date of the filing of the application to restore the certificate of licensure to active status, the person shall report 12 hours of previously unreported continuing education hours.

c. Provide a written statement in which the applicant affirms that the applicant has not engaged in any of the practices in Iowa that are listed in Iowa Code section 544A.16 during the period of inactive licensure.

2.7(2) An individual may reinstate a retired license to an active license as follows:

a. Pay the current active license fee. If the individual is reinstating to active status at a date that is less than 12 months from the next biennial renewal date, one-half of the current active license fee shall be paid.

b. Submit documented evidence of completion of 24 continuing education hours in compliance with requirements in 193B—Chapter 3. All continuing education hours must be completed in health, safety, and welfare subjects acquired in structured educational activities. The hours used to reinstate to active status cannot again be used to renew.

(1) At the first biennial renewal date of July 1 that is less than 12 months from the date of the filing of the application to restore the certificate of licensure to active status, the person shall not be required to report continuing education hours.

(2) At the first biennial renewal date of July 1 that is more than 12 months, but less than 24 months, from the date of the filing of the application to restore the certificate of licensure to active status, the person shall report 12 hours of previously unreported continuing education hours.

c. Provide a written statement in which the applicant affirms that the applicant has not engaged in any of the practices in Iowa that are listed in Iowa Code section 544A.16 during the period of retired licensure.

2.7(3) An individual shall not be allowed to reinstate to inactive status from retired status.

[ARC 1624C, IAB 9/17/14, effective 10/22/14; ARC 1985C, IAB 4/29/15, effective 4/10/15; ARC 2674C, IAB 8/17/16, effective 9/21/16; ARC 3332C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

193B—2.8(544A,17A) Finding of probable cause for unlicensed practice. The board may find probable cause to file charges for unlicensed practice if the individual continues to offer services defined as the practice of architecture outlined in Iowa Code section 544A.16 while using the title “architect,” “architectural designer,” or similar designation during the period of lapsed licensure.

[ARC 1624C, IAB 9/17/14, effective 10/22/14; ARC 1985C, IAB 4/29/15, effective 4/10/15; ARC 2674C, IAB 8/17/16, effective 9/21/16; ARC 3332C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

193B—2.9(544A,17A) Fee schedule. Under the authority provided in Iowa Code chapter 544A, the following fees are hereby adopted:

Examination fees:

Fees for examination subjects shall be paid directly to the testing service selected by NCARB

Initial license fee	\$ 50
(plus \$5 per month until renewal)	
Reciprocal application and license fee	\$200
Biennial renewal fee	\$200
Biennial renewal fee (inactive)	\$100
Retired status	None
Reinstatement of lapsed individual license	\$100 + renewal fee + \$25 per month or partial month of expired license
Reinstatement of inactive individual license	\$100
Reinstatement of retired individual license	\$200
Duplicate wall certificate fee	\$ 50
Late renewal fee	\$ 25
(for renewals postmarked on or after July 1 and before July 30)	

[ARC 1210C, IAB 12/11/13, effective 1/15/14; ARC 1504C, IAB 6/25/14, effective 7/30/14; ARC 1624C, IAB 9/17/14, effective 10/22/14; ARC 1985C, IAB 4/29/15, effective 4/10/15; ARC 2674C, IAB 8/17/16, effective 9/21/16; ARC 3332C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code chapters 544A and 17A.

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CHAPTER 3
CONTINUING EDUCATION
[Prior to 7/13/88, see Architectural Examiners, Board of[80]]

193B—3.1(544A,272C) Continuing education. The following rules adopted by the architectural examining board are in compliance with Iowa Code chapter 544A and section 272C.2 requiring professional and occupational licensees to participate in a continuing education program as a condition of license renewal.

[ARC 1625C, IAB 9/17/14, effective 10/22/14; ARC 3333C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

193B—3.2(544A,272C) Definitions. The following definitions apply as used in Iowa Code chapter 544A and this chapter of the architectural examining board rules, unless the context otherwise requires.

“Continuing education” or *“CE”* means postlicensure learning that enables a licensed architect to increase or update knowledge of and competence in technical and professional subjects related to the practice of architecture to safeguard the public’s health, safety, and welfare.

“Continuing education hour” or *“CEH”* means one continuous instructional hour (50 to 60 minutes of contact) spent in structured educational activities intended to increase or update the architect’s knowledge and competence in health, safety, and welfare subjects. If the provider of the structured educational activities prescribes a customary time for completion of such an activity and if the prescribed time is not deemed unreasonable by the board, then such prescribed time shall be accepted for CEH purposes as the architect’s time irrespective of actual time spent on the activity.

“Distance learning” means any education process based on the geographical separation of student and instructor. “Distance learning” includes computer-generated programs, webinars, and home-study/correspondence programs.

“Health, safety, and welfare subjects” means technical and professional subjects that the board deems appropriate to safeguard the public and that are within the following enumerated areas necessary for the proper evaluation, design, construction, and utilization of buildings and the built environment.

1. Building systems: structural, mechanical, electrical, plumbing, communications, security, and fire protection.
2. Construction contract administration: contracts, bidding, and contract negotiations.
3. Construction documents: drawings, specifications, and delivery methods.
4. Design: urban planning, master planning, building design, site design, interiors, safety and security measures.
5. Environmental: energy efficiency, sustainability, natural resources, natural hazards, hazardous materials, weatherproofing, and insulation.
6. Legal: laws, codes, zoning, regulations, standards, life safety, accessibility, ethics, and insurance to protect owners and the public.
7. Materials and methods: construction systems, products, finishes, furnishings, and equipment.
8. Occupant comfort: air quality, lighting, acoustics, and ergonomics.
9. Predesign: land use analysis, programming, site selection, site and soils analysis, and surveying.
10. Preservation: historic, reuse, and adaptation.

“Not engaged in active practice” means that an architect is not engaged in the practice of architecture or earning monetary compensation by providing professional architectural services in any licensing jurisdiction of the United States or a foreign country.

“Retired from active practice” has the same meaning as “not engaged in active practice.”

“Structured educational activities” means educational activities in which at least 75 percent of an activity’s content and instructional time is to be devoted to health, safety, and welfare subjects related to the practice of architecture, including courses of study or other activities under the areas identified as health, safety, and welfare subjects and provided by qualified individuals or organizations, whether the courses of study or other activities are delivered by direct contact or distance learning methods.

[ARC 1625C, IAB 9/17/14, effective 10/22/14; ARC 3333C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

193B—3.3(544A,272C) Basic requirements.

3.3(1) To renew licensure, an architect must, in addition to meeting all other requirements, complete a minimum of 24 CEHs for each 24-month period since the architect's last renewal of initial licensure or be exempt from these continuing education requirements as provided in rule 193B—3.5(544A,272C). Failure to comply with these requirements may result in nonrenewal of the architect's license.

3.3(2) All 24 CEHs must be completed in health, safety, and welfare subjects acquired in structured educational activities. CEHs may be acquired at any location. Excess CEHs cannot be credited to the next renewal.

3.3(3) An architect shall complete and submit forms as required by the board certifying that the architect has completed the required CEHs. Forms may be audited by the board for verification of compliance with these requirements. Documentation of reported CEHs shall be maintained by the architect for two years after the period for which the form was submitted. If the board disallows any CEHs, the architect shall have 60 days from notice of such disallowance to either provide further evidence of having completed the CEHs disallowed or remedy the disallowance by completing the required number of CEHs (provided that such CEHs shall not again be used for the next renewal). If the board finds, after proper notice and hearing, that the architect willfully disregarded these requirements or falsified documentation of required CEHs, the architect may be subject to disciplinary action.

3.3(4) An architect who holds licensure in Iowa for less than 12 months from the date of initial licensure or who is reinstating to active status shall not be required to report CEHs at the first license renewal. An architect who holds licensure in Iowa for more than 12 months, but less than 23 months from the date of initial licensure or who is reinstating to active status, shall be required to report 12 CEHs earned in the preceding 12 months at the first license renewal.

[ARC 1625C, IAB 9/17/14, effective 10/22/14; ARC 1985C, IAB 4/29/15, effective 4/10/15; ARC 3022C, IAB 4/12/17, effective 5/17/17; ARC 3333C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

193B—3.4(544A,272C) Authorized structured educational activities. The following list may be used by all licensees in determining the types of activities which may fulfill CE requirements if the activities are conducted as structured educational activities on health, safety, and welfare subjects:

1. Short courses or seminars sponsored by colleges or universities.
2. Technical presentations held in conjunction with conventions or at seminars sponsored or accredited by the American Institute of Architects (AIA), Construction Specifications Institute, Construction Products Manufacturers Council, National Council of Architecture Registration Boards (NCARB), or similar organizations devoted to architectural education.
3. Distance learning sponsored by the AIA, NCARB, or similar organizations.
4. College or university credit courses. Each semester hour shall equal 12 CEHs. A quarter hour shall equal 8 CEHs.

[ARC 1625C, IAB 9/17/14, effective 10/22/14; ARC 3333C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

193B—3.5(544A,272C) Exemptions.

3.5(1) As provided in Iowa Code section 272C.2(4), a licensed architect shall be deemed to have complied with the continuing education requirements set forth in this chapter if the architect attests in the required affidavit that for not less than 21 months of the preceding two-year period of licensure, the architect:

- a. Has served honorably on active duty in the military service; or
- b. Is a resident of another state or district having a continuing education requirement for licensure as an architect and has complied with all requirements of that state or district for practice therein; or
- c. Is a government employee working as an architect and assigned to duty outside the United States.

3.5(2) Architects who so attest on their affidavits that they are retired from active practice or are not engaged in active practice may maintain their licenses in retired or inactive status without satisfying CE requirements. Such architects may, however, reenter practice only after satisfying the board of their proficiency. Proficiency may be established by any one of the following:

a. Submitting verifiable evidence of compliance with the aggregate continuing education requirements for the reporting periods attested as retired from active practice or not engaged in active practice up to a maximum of 48 CEHs.

b. Retaking the architectural registration examination.

c. Fulfilling alternative reentry requirements determined by the board which serve to assure the board of the current competency of the architect to engage in the practice of architecture.

3.5(3) The board shall have authority to make exceptions for reasons of individual hardship, including health (certified by a medical doctor) or other good cause. See Iowa Administrative Code 193—Chapter 5.

[ARC 1625C, IAB 9/17/14, effective 10/22/14; ARC 1985C, IAB 4/29/15, effective 4/10/15; ARC 3333C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

193B—3.6(544A,272C) Transition provisions. Rescinded ARC 1985C, IAB 4/29/15, effective 4/10/15.

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code section 272C.2.

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[Filed ARC 3333C (Notice ARC 3171C, IAB 7/5/17), IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

CHAPTER 4
RULES OF CONDUCT

[Prior to 7/13/88, see Architectural Examiners, Board of[80]]

193B—4.1(544A,17A) Rules of conduct. Failure by a licensee to adhere to the provisions of Iowa Code sections 272C.10 and 544A.13 and the following rules of conduct shall be grounds for disciplinary action.

4.1(1) Definitions. The following definition applies as used in Iowa Code chapter 544A and this chapter of the architectural examining board rules, unless the context otherwise requires.

“Responsible charge” means the amount of control over and detailed professional knowledge of the content of technical submissions during their preparation as is ordinarily exercised by a licensed architect applying the required professional standard of care, including but not limited to an architect’s integration of information from manufacturers, suppliers, installers; the architect’s consultants, owners, contractors; or other sources the architect reasonably trusts that is incidental to and intended to be incorporated into the architect’s technical submissions if the architect has coordinated and reviewed such information. Other review, or review and correction, of technical submissions after they have been prepared by others does not constitute the exercise of responsible charge because the reviewer has neither control over nor detailed professional knowledge of the content of such submissions throughout their preparation.

4.1(2) Competence.

a. In practicing architecture, an architect shall act with reasonable care and competence, and shall apply the technical knowledge and skill which is ordinarily applied by architects of good standing, practicing in the same locality.

b. In designing a project, an architect shall take into account all applicable state and municipal building laws and regulations. While an architect may rely on the advice of other professionals (e.g., attorneys, engineers and other qualified persons) as to the intent and meaning of such laws and regulations, once having obtained such advice, an architect shall not knowingly design a project in violation of these laws and regulations.

c. An architect shall undertake to perform professional services only when the architect, together with those whom the architect may engage as consultants, is qualified by education, training and experience in the specific technical areas involved.

d. No person shall be permitted to practice architecture if, in the board’s judgment upon receipt of medical testimony or evidence, the person’s professional competence is substantially impaired by physical or mental disabilities.

4.1(3) Conflict of interest.

a. An architect shall not accept compensation for services from more than one party on a project unless the circumstances are fully disclosed to and agreed to (such disclosures and agreement to be in writing) by all interested parties.

b. If an architect has any business association or direct or indirect financial interest which is substantial enough to influence the architect’s judgment in connection with the architect’s performance of professional services, the architect shall fully disclose, in writing, to the client or employer the nature of the business association or financial interest, and if the client or employer objects to the association or financial interest, the architect will either terminate such association or interest or offer to give up the commission or employment.

c. An architect shall not solicit or accept compensation from material or equipment suppliers in return for specifying or endorsing the products.

d. When acting as the interpreter of building contract documents and the judge of contract performance, an architect shall render decisions impartially, favoring neither party to the contract.

4.1(4) Full disclosure.

a. An architect, making public statements on architectural questions, shall disclose when compensation is being received for making the statements.

b. An architect shall accurately represent to a prospective or existing client or employer the architect’s qualifications, capabilities, and experience and the scope of the architect’s responsibility in connection with work for which the architect is claiming credit.

c. If, in the course of work on a project, an architect becomes aware of a decision taken by the employer or client against the architect's advice which violates applicable state or municipal building laws and regulations and which will, in the architect's judgment, adversely affect the safety to the public of the finished project, the architect shall:

1. Report the decision to the local building inspector or other public official charged with enforcement of the applicable state or municipal building laws and regulations,

2. Refuse to consent to the decisions, and

3. In circumstances where the architect reasonably believes that other decisions will be taken, notwithstanding the architect's objection, terminate the architect's services with reference to the project.

d. An architect shall not deliberately make a materially false statement or deliberately fail to disclose a material fact requested in connection with application for licensure or renewal of license.

e. An architect shall not assist the application for licensure of a person known by the architect to be unqualified in respect to education, training, experience or character.

f. An architect possessing knowledge of a violation of these rules by another architect shall report the knowledge to the board.

4.1(5) Compliance with laws.

a. An architect shall not, in the conduct of architectural practice, knowingly violate any state or federal criminal law. A "conviction" for purposes of this paragraph and Iowa Code section 544A.13 means a conviction for an indictable offense and includes the court's acceptance of a guilty plea, a deferred judgment from the time of entry of the deferred judgment until the time the defendant is discharged by the court without entry of judgment, or other finding of guilt by a court of competent jurisdiction. A copy of the record of conviction, guilty plea, deferred judgment, or other finding of guilt is conclusive evidence. A licensed architect shall notify the board of a conviction within 30 days of the conviction.

b. An architect shall neither offer nor make any payment or gift to a government official (whether elected or appointed) with the intent of influencing the official's judgment in connection with a prospective or existing project in which the architect is interested.

c. An architect shall comply with the licensing laws and regulations governing the architect's professional practice in any United States jurisdiction.

d. An Iowa-licensed architect shall report to the board in writing any revocation, suspension, or other disciplinary action taken by a licensing authority in any other state or jurisdiction within 30 days of the final action.

4.1(6) Professional conduct.

a. Each office engaged in the practice of architecture shall have an architect resident regularly employed in that office having responsible charge of such work.

b. An architect shall not sign or seal drawings, specifications, reports or other professional work for which the architect does not have direct professional knowledge and direct supervisory control; provided, however, that in the case of the portions of professional work prepared by the architect's consultants, licensed under this or another professional licensing law of this jurisdiction, the architect may sign or seal that portion of the professional work if the architect has reviewed that portion, has coordinated its preparation and intends to be responsible for its adequacy.

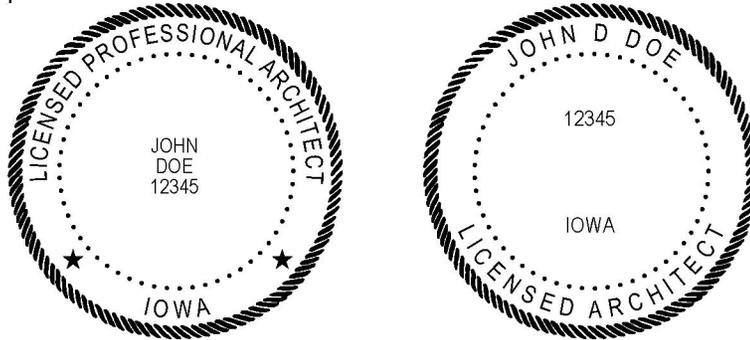
c. An architect shall neither offer nor make any gifts to any public official with the intent of influencing the official's judgment in connection with a project in which the architect is interested. Nothing in this rule shall prohibit an architect from providing architectural services as a charitable contribution.

d. An architect shall not engage in conduct involving fraud or wanton disregard of the rights of others.

4.1(7) Seal and certificate of responsibility.

a. Each architect shall procure a seal with which to identify all technical submissions issued by the architect for use in Iowa as provided in Iowa Code section 544A.28.

b. Description of seal: The diameter of the outside circle shall be approximately 1¾ inches. The seal shall include the name of the licensed architect and the words “ Licensed Architect”. The Iowa license number and the word “Iowa” shall be included. The seal shall substantially conform to the samples shown below:



c. A legible rubber stamp, electronic image or other facsimile of the seal may be used.

d. Each technical submission submitted to a client or any public agency, hereinafter referred to as the official copy, shall contain an information block on its first page or on an attached cover sheet with application of a seal by the architect in responsible charge and an information block with application of a seal by each professional consultant contributing to the technical submission. The seal and original signature shall be applied only to a final technical submission. Each official copy of a technical submission shall be stapled, bound or otherwise attached together so as to clearly establish the complete extent of the technical submission. Each information block shall display the seal of the individual responsible for that portion of the technical submission. The area of responsibility for each sealing professional shall be designated in the area provided in the information block, so that responsibility for the entire technical submission is clearly established by the combination of the stated seal responsibilities. The information block will substantially conform to the sample shown below:

S E A L	<p>I hereby certify that the portion of this technical submission described below was prepared by me or under my direct supervision and responsible charge. I am a duly licensed architect under the laws of the state of Iowa.</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">Signature Date</p> <p>Printed or typed name_____</p> <p>License number_____</p> <p>My license renewal date is June 30,_____.</p> <p>Pages or sheets covered by this seal: _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>
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e. The information requested in each information block must be typed or legibly printed in permanent ink or a secure electronic signature. An electronic signature as defined in or governed by Iowa Code chapter 554D meets the signature requirements of this rule if it is protected by a security procedure, as defined in Iowa Code section 554D.103(14), such as digital signature technology. It is the licensee’s responsibility to ensure, prior to affixing an electronic signature to a technical submission,

that security procedures are adequate to (1) verify that the signature is that of a specific person and (2) detect any changes that may be made or attempted after the signature of the specific person is affixed. The seal implies responsibility for the entire technical submission unless the area of responsibility is clearly identified in the information accompanying the seal.

f. It shall be the responsibility of the architect who signed the original submission to forward copies of all changes and amendments to the technical submission, which shall become a part of the official copy of the technical submission, to the public official charged with the enforcement of the state, county, or municipal building code.

g. An architect is responsible for the custody and proper use of the seal. Improper use of the seal shall be grounds for disciplinary action.

h. The seal appearing on any technical submission shall be prima facie evidence that said technical submission was prepared by or under the responsible charge of the individual named on that seal.

4.1(8) Communications. An architect shall, when requested, respond to communications from the board within 30 days of the mailing of such communication by certified mail. Failure to respond to such communication may be grounds for disciplinary action against the architect.

4.1(9) Architectural Experience Program supervisor. The Architectural Experience Program supervisor, formerly known as the Intern Development Program supervisor, shall not fail to respond to a request to verify experience hours reported to the National Council of Architectural Registration Board's Architectural Experience Program when requested by NCARB, the board, or a subordinate, associate, or intern who is, or has been, supervised by the Architectural Experience Program supervisor.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code chapters 17A and 544A.

[ARC 9359B, IAB 2/9/11, effective 3/16/11; ARC 3141C, IAB 6/21/17, effective 7/26/17; ARC 3334C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

193B—4.2(272C) Impaired licensee review committee. Rescinded IAB 10/3/01, effective 11/7/01.

[Filed 2/7/83, Notice 12/22/82—published 3/2/83, effective 4/6/83]

[Filed 10/8/87, Notice 7/15/87—published 11/4/87, effective 12/9/87]

[Filed 6/24/88, Notice 3/9/88—published 7/13/88, effective 8/17/88]

[Filed 2/15/91, Notice 1/9/91—published 3/6/91, effective 4/10/91]

[Filed 12/6/91, Notice 10/30/91—published 12/25/91, effective 1/29/92]

[Filed 1/14/94, Notice 11/10/93—published 2/2/94, effective 3/23/94]

[Filed 2/6/95, Notice 12/7/94—published 3/1/95, effective 4/5/95]

[Filed 3/21/97, Notice 2/12/97—published 4/9/97, effective 5/14/97]

[Filed 7/24/98, Notice 5/20/98—published 8/12/98, effective 9/16/98]

[Filed 5/13/99, Notice 2/24/99—published 6/2/99, effective 7/7/99]

[Filed 9/12/01, Notice 6/27/01—published 10/3/01, effective 11/7/01]

[Filed 3/29/07, Notice 2/14/07—published 4/25/07, effective 5/30/07]

[Filed ARC 9359B (Notice ARC 9260B, IAB 12/15/10), IAB 2/9/11, effective 3/16/11]

[Filed ARC 3141C (Notice ARC 3015C, IAB 4/12/17), IAB 6/21/17, effective 7/26/17]

[Filed ARC 3334C (Notice ARC 3174C, IAB 7/5/17), IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

CHAPTER 5 EXCEPTIONS

193B—5.1(544A) Definitions. The following definitions apply as used in Iowa Code chapter 544A, and this chapter of the architectural examining board rules, unless the context otherwise requires.

“Accessory buildings” means one or more buildings separate from, but accessory to, a main building, including, but not limited to, a garage or storage building serving a main building.

“Agricultural building” means a structure designed to house farm implements, hay, grain, poultry, livestock or other agricultural products. For the purpose of this definition, this structure shall not contain habitable space or a place of employment where agricultural products are processed or treated or packaged; nor shall it be a place used by the public.

“Alter” or *“alteration”* means any change, addition or modification to an existing building in its construction or occupancy.

“Basement” means any floor level below the first story in a building, except that a floor level in a building having only one floor shall be classified as a basement unless such floor level qualifies as a first story as defined herein.

“Commercial” or *“commercial use”* means any of the following:

- A building used for buying, selling or exchange of goods or services,
- Drinking and dining establishments having an occupant load of fewer than 50,
- Wholesale and retail stores,
- Office buildings,
- Printing plants,
- Factories and workshops, and
- Buildings or portions of buildings having rooms used for educational purposes beyond the twelfth grade, with fewer than 50 occupants in any room.

“Commercial” does not include the other uses described herein:

- Accessory buildings,
- Educational buildings,
- Factory-built buildings,
- Governmental-use buildings,
- Industrial-use buildings,
- Institutional-use buildings,
- Hazardous-use buildings,
- Light industrial,
- Places of assembly,
- Residential dwellings, and
- Warehouses.

“ Dwelling unit ” means any building or portion thereof which contains living facilities, including provisions for sleeping, eating, or cooking and sanitation, for not more than one family, or a congregate residence, such as a group home for ten or fewer persons.

“ Educational use ” means a building used for educational purposes through the twelfth grade for more than 12 hours per week or more than 4 hours in any one day, and any building used for day-care purposes for more than six children.

“ Factory-built buildings ” means buildings that have been designed, engineered, fabricated and wholly or partly assembled in a manufacturing facility for assembly and installation on a building site. A preengineered building utilizing standard building components assembled on the building site is not considered a “factory-built building.” Such factory-built buildings, in order to qualify for the exception established by Iowa Code section 544A.18, must either:

1. Not exceed limitations on size and use established by Iowa Code section 544A.18, or
2. The seal applied by a professional engineer or architect shall apply to the entire assembly, not a specific element of the assembly.

“*Family dwelling unit*” is any building or portion thereof which contains living facilities, including provisions for sleeping, eating, cooking and sanitation, for not more than one family. Congregate residences, such as group homes, are not “family dwelling units.”

“*Governmental use*” means a building or portion of a building owned or occupied by a municipal, county, state, federal, or other public agency including, but not limited to, municipal fire and police stations and libraries.

“*Gross floor area*” means the aggregate floor area of an entire building enclosed by and including the surrounding exterior walls, and including the aggregate total area of existing, new and additional construction which is physically connected by enclosed space.

“*Habitable space (room)*” means a space in a structure for living, sleeping, eating or cooking. Bathrooms, toilet compartments, closets, halls, storage or utility space, and similar areas are not considered “habitable space.”

“*Industrial use*” means any of the following:

- A building used for the manufacturing, fabrication, or assembly of goods or materials including aircraft hangars;
- Open parking garages;
- Helistops;
- Ice plants;
- Power plants;
- Pumping plants;
- Cold storage and creameries; and
- Factories and workshops.

“*Institutional use*” means any of the following:

- Nurseries for the full-time care of children under the age of six, accommodating more than five persons;
- Hospitals;
- Sanitariums;
- Nursing homes;
- Homes for children six years of age or over, accommodating more than five persons;
- Mental hospitals, mental sanitariums, jails, prisons, reformatories, and buildings where personal liberties of persons are similarly restrained;
- Group homes; and
- Adult day-care facilities.

“*Light industrial*” means buildings used solely to house industrial use that are not more than one story in height and not exceeding 10,000 square feet in gross floor area, or are not more than two stories in height and not exceeding 6,000 square feet in gross floor area.

“*Nonstructural alterations*” means modifications to an existing building which do not include any changes to structural members of a building, or do not modify means of egress, handicap accessible routes, fire resistivity or other life safety concerns.

“*Occupancy*” means the purpose for which a building, or part thereof, is used or intended to be used.

“*Office use*” means a building housing a commercial use.

“*Outbuildings*” has the same meaning as “accessory buildings.”

“*Place of assembly of people or public gathering*” means a building or a portion of a building used for the gathering together of 50 or more persons for such purposes as deliberation, education, instruction, worship, entertainment, amusement, drinking or dining, or awaiting transportation.

“*Residential use*” includes hotels, apartment houses, dwellings, and lodging houses.

“*Story*” means that portion of a building included between the upper surface of any floor and the upper surface of the floor next above, except that the topmost story shall be that portion of the building included between the upper surface of the topmost floor and the ceiling or roof above. If the finished floor level directly above a usable or unused under-floor space is more than 6 feet (1829 mm) above grade for more than 50 percent of the total perimeter or is more than 12 feet (3658 mm) above grade at any point, such usable or unused under-floor space shall be considered a story.

“*Story, first*” means the lowest story of a building which qualifies as a story, as defined herein, except that the floor level in a building having only one floor level shall be classified as a first story, provided such floor is not more than 4 feet (1219 mm) below grade for more than 50 percent of the total perimeter, or not more than 8 feet (2438 mm) below grade at any point.

“*Structural members*” consists of building elements which carry an imposed load of weight and forces in addition to their own weight including, but not limited to, loads imposed by forces of gravity, wind, and earthquake. Structural members include, but are not limited to, footings, foundations, columns, load-bearing walls, beams, girders, purlins, rafters, joists, trusses, lintels, and lateral bracing.

“*Structure*” means that which is built or constructed, an edifice or building of any kind, or any piece of work artificially built up or composed of parts joined together in some definite manner.

“*Use*” has the same meaning as “occupancy.”

“*Warehouses*” or “*warehouse use*” means a building used for the storage of goods or materials.

193B—5.2(544A) Exceptions. An architect licensed in this state is required to perform professional architectural services for all buildings except those listed below. Persons who are not licensed architects may perform planning and design services in connection with any of the following:

5.2(1) Detached residential buildings containing 12 or fewer family dwelling units of not more than three stories and outbuildings in connection with the buildings.

5.2(2) Buildings used primarily for agricultural purposes including grain elevators and feed mills.

5.2(3) Nonstructural alterations to existing buildings which do not change the use of a building:

a. From any other use to a place of assembly of people or public gathering.

b. From any other use to a place of residence not exempted by subrule 5.2(1).

c. From an industrial or warehouse use to a commercial or office use not exempted by subrule 5.2(4).

5.2(4) Warehouses and commercial buildings not more than one story in height, and not exceeding 10,000 square feet in gross floor area; commercial buildings not more than two stories in height and not exceeding 6,000 square feet in gross floor area; and light industrial buildings.

5.2(5) Factory-built buildings which are not more than two stories in height and not exceeding 20,000 square feet in gross floor area or which are certified by a professional engineer registered under Iowa Code chapter 542B.

5.2(6) Churches and accessory buildings, whether attached or separate, not more than two stories in height and not exceeding 2,000 square feet in gross floor area.

[ARC 3335C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

193B—5.3(544A) Building use takes priority over size. In all cases when applying the exceptions outlined in Iowa Code section 544A.18 and rule 193B—5.2(544A), the use of the building takes priority over the size. For example, a place of assembly or governmental use is not a commercial use, and would not constitute an exception even if the building is not more than one story in height and does not exceed more than 10,000 square feet in gross floor area.

193B—5.4(544A) Exceptions matrix. The following matrix is compiled to illustrate the exceptions outlined in Iowa Code section 544A.18 and rule 193B—5.2(544A). The laws and rules governing the Practice of Engineering are not illustrated herein.

BUILDINGS NEW CONSTRUCTION			
Building Use Type	Description	Architect Required	Architect May Not Be Required
Agricultural Use	Including grain elevators and feed mills		X
Churches and accessory buildings whether attached or separate	One or two stories in height, up to a maximum of 2,000 square feet in gross floor area		X
	Any number of stories in height, greater than 2,000 square feet in gross floor area	X	
	More than two stories in height	X	
Commercial Use	One story in height, up to a maximum of 10,000 square feet in gross floor area		X
	One story in height, greater than 10,000 square feet in gross floor area	X	
	Two stories in height, up to a maximum of 6,000 square feet in gross floor area		X
	Two stories in height, greater than 6,000 square feet of gross floor area	X	
	More than two stories in height	X	
Detached Residential Use	One, two or three stories in height, containing 12 or fewer family dwelling units		X
	More than 12 family dwelling units	X	
	More than three stories in height	X	
	Outbuildings in connection with detached residential buildings		X
Educational Use		X	
Governmental Use		X	
Industrial Use		X	
Institutional Use		X	
Light Industrial Use			X
Places of assembly		X	
Warehouse Use	One story in height, up to a maximum of 10,000 square feet in gross floor area		X
	One story in height, greater than 10,000 square feet in gross floor area	X	
	More than one story in height	X	
Factory-Built Buildings	Any height and size, if certified by a professional engineer licensed under Iowa Code chapter 542B		X
	One or two stories in height, up to a maximum of 20,000 square feet in gross floor area		X
	One or two stories in height, greater than 20,000 square feet in gross floor area	X	
	More than two stories in height	X	
	More than 20,000 square feet in gross floor area	X	

ALTERATIONS TO EXISTING BUILDINGS				
Alteration Type	Description		Architect Required	Architect May Not Be Required
Structural alterations to exempt buildings	Modifications which change the structural members, means of egress, handicap accessible path, fire resistivity or other life safety concerns			X
Structural alterations to nonexempt buildings	Modifications which change the structural members, means of egress, handicap accessible path, fire resistivity or other life safety concerns		X	
Nonstructural alteration	Which does not modify means of egress, handicap accessible path, fire resistivity or other life safety concerns			X
	Which maintains the previous type of use			X
Nonstructural alteration which changes the use of the building from any other use to:	A place of assembly of people or public gathering		X	
	Governmental use		X	
	Educational use		X	
	Hazardous use		X	
	A place of residence exempted	and is one, two or three stories in height and contains not more than 12 family dwelling units		X
	A place of residence not exempted otherwise	and is more than three stories in height	X	
and containing more than 12 family dwelling units		X		
Nonstructural alterations which change the use of the building from industrial or warehouse to:	Commercial or office use	and is one story in height and not greater than a maximum of 10,000 square feet in gross floor area		X
		and is one story in height and greater than 10,000 square feet in gross floor area	X	
		and is two stories in height and not greater than a maximum of 6,000 square feet in gross floor area		X
		and is two stories in height and greater than 6,000 square feet in gross floor area	X	
		and is more than two stories in height	X	
		and is greater than 10,000 square feet of gross floor area	X	
ALTERATIONS TO EXISTING BUILDINGS (CONT.)				
Nonstructural alterations to:	Agricultural Use	Including grain elevators and feed mills		X
	Churches and Accessory Building Uses	One or two stories in height, up to a maximum of 2,000 square feet in gross floor area		X
		Any number of stories in height, greater than 2,000 square feet in gross floor area	X	
		More than two stories in height	X	
	Commercial Use	One story in height, up to a maximum of 10,000 square feet in gross floor area		X
		One story in height, greater than 10,000 square feet in gross floor area	X	
		Two stories in height, up to a maximum of 6,000 square feet in gross floor area		X
		Two stories in height, greater than 6,000 square feet in gross floor area	X	
		More than two stories in height	X	

ALTERATIONS TO EXISTING BUILDINGS					
Alteration Type	Description		Architect Required	Architect May Not Be Required	
	Detached Residential Buildings	One, two or three stories in height, containing 12 or fewer family dwelling units		X	
		More than 12 family dwelling units	X		
		More than three stories in height	X		
		Outbuildings in connection with detached residential buildings		X	
	Educational Use		X		
	Governmental Use		X		
	Industrial Use		X		
	Institutional Use		X		
	Light Industrial Use			X	
	Places of Assembly		X		
	Warehouse Use	One story in height, up to a maximum of 10,000 square feet in gross floor area			X
		One story in height, greater than 10,000 square feet in gross floor area	X		
		More than one story in height	X		
	Factory-Built Buildings	Any height and size if entire building is certified by a professional engineer licensed under Iowa Code chapter 542B			X
		One or two stories in height, up to a maximum of 20,000 square feet of gross floor area			X
		One or two stories in height, greater than 20,000 square feet in gross floor area	X		
		More than two stories in height	X		
More than 20,000 square feet in gross floor area		X			

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code section 544A.18.

[Filed 9/12/01, Notice 6/27/01—published 10/3/01, effective 11/7/01]

[Filed ARC 3335C (Notice ARC 3172C, IAB 7/5/17), IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

CHAPTER 6
DISCIPLINARY ACTION AGAINST LICENSEES

[Previously Ch 4; Ch 5, IAB 3/2/83]

[Prior to 7/13/88, see Architectural Examiners, Board of[80]]

[Prior to 10/3/01, see 193B—Chapter 5]

193B—6.1(544A,272C) Disciplinary action. The architectural examining board has authority in Iowa Code chapters 544A, 17A and 272C to impose discipline for violations of these chapters and the rules promulgated thereunder.

193B—6.2(544A,272C) Investigation of complaints. The board shall, upon receipt of a complaint in writing, or may, upon its own motion, pursuant to other evidence received by the board, review and investigate alleged acts or omissions which the board reasonably believes constitute cause under applicable law or administrative rules. In order to determine if probable cause exists for a hearing on a complaint, the investigators designated by the president shall cause an investigation to be made into the allegations of the complaint. If the board determines that the complaint does not present facts which constitute a basis for disciplinary action, the board shall take no further action.

193B—6.3(544A,272C) Peer investigative committee. A peer investigative committee may be appointed by the president to investigate a complaint. The committee members will consist of one or more architects, serve at the discretion of the president, and shall have been licensed to practice in Iowa for at least five years. The committee will review and determine the facts of the complaint and make a report to the board in a timely manner.

[ARC 3336C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

193B—6.4(544A,272C) Investigation report. Upon completion of the investigation, the investigator(s) shall prepare for the board's consideration a report containing the position or defense of the licensee to determine what further action is necessary. The board may:

1. Order the matter be further investigated.
2. Allow the licensee who is the subject of the complaint an opportunity to appear before a committee of the board for an informal discussion regarding the circumstances of the alleged violation.
3. Determine there is no probable cause to believe a disciplinary violation has occurred and close the case.
4. Determine there is probable cause to believe that a disciplinary violation has occurred.

[ARC 3336C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

193B—6.5(544A,272C) Informal discussion. If the board considers it advisable, or if requested by the affected licensee, the board may grant the licensee an opportunity to appear before the board or a committee of the board for a voluntary informal discussion of the facts and circumstances of an alleged violation. The licensee may be represented by legal counsel at the informal discussion. The licensee is not required to attend the informal discussion.

Unless disqualification is waived by the licensee, board members who personally investigated a disciplinary complaint are disqualified from making decisions at a later formal hearing. Because board members generally rely upon staff, investigators, auditors, peer review committees, or expert consultants to conduct investigations, the issue rarely arises. An informal discussion, however, is a form of investigation because it is conducted in a question-and-answer format. In order to preserve the ability of all board members to participate in board decision making, licensees who desire to attend an informal discussion must therefore waive their right to seek disqualification of a board member or staff based solely on the board member's or staff's participation in an informal discussion. Licensees would not be waiving their right to seek disqualification on any other ground. By electing to attend an informal discussion, a licensee accordingly agrees that participating board members or staff are not disqualified from acting as a presiding officer in a later contested case proceeding or from advising the decision maker.

Because an informal discussion constitutes a part of the board's investigation of a pending disciplinary case, the facts discussed at the informal discussion may be considered by the board in the event the matter proceeds to a contested case hearing and those facts are independently introduced into evidence. The board may seek a consent order at the time of the informal discussion. If the parties agree to a consent order, a statement of charges shall be filed simultaneously with the consent order.
[ARC 3336C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

193B—6.6(544A,272C) Decisions. The board shall make findings of fact and conclusions of law and may take one or more of the following actions:

6.6(1) Dismiss the charges.

6.6(2) Revoke the architect's license. In the event of a revocation, the licensee shall not be allowed to remain a partner or shareholder of a business entity if the law requires all partners or shareholders of such entity to be licensed architects.

6.6(3) Suspend the licensee's license as authorized by law.

6.6(4) Impose civil penalties, the amount which shall be set at the discretion of the board but which shall not exceed \$1000. Civil penalties may be imposed for any of the disciplinary violations specified in Iowa Code sections 544A.13 and 544A.15 and these rules. Factors the board may consider when determining whether to assess civil penalties and the amount to assess include:

- a. Whether other forms of discipline are being imposed for the same violation.
- b. Whether the amount imposed will be a substantial deterrent to the violation.
- c. The circumstances leading to the violation.
- d. The severity of the violation and the risk of harm to the public.
- e. The economic benefits gained by the licensee as a result of the violation.
- f. The interest of the public.
- g. Evidence of reform or remedial action.
- h. Time lapsed since the violation occurred.
- i. Whether the violation is a repeat offense following a prior cautionary letter, disciplinary order, or other notice of the nature of the infraction.
- j. The clarity of the issues involved.
- k. Whether the violation was willful and intentional.
- l. Whether the licensee acted in bad faith.
- m. The extent to which the licensee cooperated with the board.
- n. Whether the licensee practiced architecture with a lapsed, inactive, suspended or revoked certificate of licensure.

6.6(5) Impose a period of probation, either with or without conditions.

6.6(6) Require reexamination, using one or more parts of the examination given to architectural licensee candidates.

6.6(7) Require additional professional education, reeducation, or continuing education.

6.6(8) Issue a citation and a warning.

6.6(9) Issue a consent order.

Voluntary surrender of licensure is considered as disciplinary action.

[ARC 3336C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code section 544A.13 and chapter 272C.

[Filed 9/29/78, Notice 8/23/78—published 10/18/78, effective 11/22/78]

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[Filed 2/6/95, Notice 12/7/94—published 3/1/95, effective 4/5/95]

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[Filed 9/12/01, Notice 6/27/01—published 10/3/01, effective 11/7/01]

[Filed ARC 3336C (Notice ARC 3173C, IAB 7/5/17), IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

CHAPTER 7
DISCIPLINARY ACTION—UNLICENSED PRACTICE

[Previously Ch 4; Ch 5, IAB 3/2/83]

[Prior to 7/13/88, see Architectural Examiners, Board of[80]]

[Prior to 10/3/01, see 193B—Chapter 5]

193B—7.1(544A,272C) Disciplinary action. The architectural examining board has authority in Iowa Code chapters 544A, 17A and 272C to impose discipline for violations of these chapters and the rules promulgated thereunder.

193B—7.2(544A,272C) Investigation of complaints. The board shall, upon receipt of a complaint in writing, or may, upon its own motion, pursuant to other evidence received by the board, review and investigate alleged acts which the board reasonably believes constitute cause under applicable law or administrative rules. In order to determine if probable cause exists for a hearing on a complaint, the investigators designated by the president shall cause an investigation to be made into the allegations of the complaint. If the board determines that the complaint does not present facts which constitute a basis for disciplinary action, the board shall take no further action.

193B—7.3(544A) Civil penalties against unlicensed person. The board may impose civil penalties by order against a person who is not licensed as an architect pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 544A based on the unlawful practices specified in Iowa Code section 544A.15(3). In addition to the procedures set forth in Iowa Code section 544A.15(3), this rule shall apply.

7.3(1) The notice of the board's intent to impose a civil penalty required by Iowa Code section 544A.15(3) shall be served upon the unlicensed person by restricted certified mail, return receipt requested, or personal service in accordance with Rule of Civil Procedure 1.305. Alternatively, the unlicensed person may accept service personally or through authorized counsel. The notice shall include the following:

- a. A statement of the legal authority and jurisdiction under which the proposed civil penalty would be imposed.
- b. Reference to the particular sections of the statutes and rules involved.
- c. A short, plain statement of the alleged unlawful practices.
- d. The dollar amount of the proposed civil penalty.
- e. Notice of the unlicensed person's right to a hearing and the time frame in which hearing must be requested.
- f. The address to which written request for hearing must be made.

7.3(2) Unlicensed persons must request a hearing within 30 days of the date the notice is mailed, if served through restricted certified mail to the last-known address, or within 30 days of the date of service, if service is accepted or made in accordance with Rule of Civil Procedure 1.305. A request for hearing must be in writing and is deemed made on the date of the United States Postal Service postmark or the date of personal service.

7.3(3) If a request for hearing is not timely made, the board chair or the chair's designee may issue an order imposing the civil penalty described in the notice. The order may be mailed by regular first-class mail or served in the same manner as the notice of intent to impose civil penalty.

7.3(4) If a request for hearing is timely made, the board shall issue a notice of hearing and conduct a hearing in the same manner as applicable to disciplinary cases against licensed architects.

7.3(5) In addition to the factors set forth in Iowa Code section 544A.15(3), the board may consider the following when determining the amount of civil penalty to impose, if any:

- a. The time lapsed since the unlawful practice occurred.
- b. Evidence of reform or remedial actions.
- c. Whether the violation is a repeat offense following a prior warning letter or other notice of the nature of the infraction.
- d. Whether the violation involved an element of deception.

e. Whether the unlawful practice violated a prior order of the board, court order, cease and desist agreement, consent order, or similar document.

f. The clarity of the issue involved.

g. Whether the violation was willful and intentional.

h. Whether the unlicensed person acted in bad faith.

i. The extent to which the unlicensed person cooperated with the board.

7.3(6) An unlicensed person may waive the right to hearing and all attendant rights and enter into a consent order imposing a civil penalty at any stage of the proceeding upon mutual consent of the board.

7.3(7) The notice of intent to impose civil penalty and order imposing civil penalty are public records available for inspection and copying in accordance with Iowa Code chapter 22. Copies may be provided to the media, the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards, and other entities. Hearings shall be open to the public.

[ARC 3142C, IAB 6/21/17, effective 7/26/17; ARC 3337C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code section 544A.15.

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under the “umbrella” of Commerce Department[181] by 1986 Iowa Acts, Senate File 2175, section 740.

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CHAPTER 1
ORGANIZATION AND OPERATION
[Prior to 10/8/86, Commerce Commission[250]]

199—1.1(17A,474) Purpose. This chapter describes the organization and operation of the Iowa utilities board (hereinafter referred to as board) including the offices where, and the means by which any interested person may obtain information and make submittals or requests.

199—1.2(17A,474) Scope of rules. Promulgated under Iowa Code chapters 17A and 474, these rules shall apply to all matters before the Iowa utilities board. No rule shall in any way relieve a utility or other person from any duty under the laws of this state.

199—1.3(17A,474,476) Waivers. In response to a request, the board may grant a waiver from a rule adopted by the board, in whole or in part, as applied to a specific set of circumstances, if the board finds, based on clear and convincing evidence, that:

1. The application of the rule would pose an undue hardship on the person for whom the waiver is requested;
2. The waiver would not prejudice the substantial legal rights of any person;
3. The provisions of the rule subject to a petition for waiver are not specifically mandated by statute or another provision of law; and
4. Substantially equal protection of public health, safety, and welfare will be afforded by a means other than that prescribed in the rule for which the waiver is requested.

The burden of persuasion rests with the person who petitions the board for the waiver. If the above criteria are met, a waiver may be granted at the discretion of the board upon consideration of all relevant factors.

Persons requesting a waiver may use the form provided in 199—subrule 2.2(17), or may submit their request as a part of another pleading. The waiver request must state the relevant facts and reasons the requester believes will justify the waiver, if they have not already been provided to the board in another pleading. The waiver request must also state the scope and operative period of the requested waiver. If the request is for a permanent waiver, the requester must state reasons why a temporary waiver would be impractical.

The waiver shall describe its precise scope and operative period. Grants or denials of waiver requests shall contain a statement of the facts and reasons upon which the decision is based. The board may condition the grant of the waiver on such reasonable conditions as appropriate to achieve the objectives of the particular rule in question. The board may at any time cancel a waiver upon appropriate notice and opportunity for hearing.

[ARC 3340C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

199—1.4(17A,474) Duties of the board. The board regulates electric, gas, telephone, and water utilities; and certain sanitary sewer and storm water drainage facilities. The board regulates the rates and services of public utilities pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 476; certification of electric power generators pursuant to chapter 476A; construction and safety of electric transmission lines pursuant to chapter 478; and the construction and operation of pipelines and underground storage pursuant to chapters 479, 479A and 479B.

[ARC 3340C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

199—1.5(17A,474) Organization. The board consists of the three-member board, the technical and administrative staff, and the general counsel.

1.5(1) The board. The three-member board is the policy-making body for the utilities division. The chairperson serves as the administrator of the utilities division. As administrator, the chairperson is responsible for all administrative functions and decisions.

1.5(2) General counsel. Rescinded IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17.

1.5(3) The office of the executive secretary. Rescinded IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17.

[ARC 3340C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

199—1.6(68B) Consent for the sale or lease of goods and services. An official or employee shall not sell or lease, either directly or indirectly, any goods or services to individuals, associations, or corporations subject to the regulatory authority of the board without complying with the provisions of rule 351—6.11(68B) of the Iowa ethics and campaign disclosure board.

1.6(1) General prohibition. Rescinded IAB 8/16/06, effective 9/20/06.

1.6(2) Definitions. Rescinded IAB 8/16/06, effective 9/20/06.

1.6(3) Application for consent. Rescinded IAB 8/16/06, effective 9/20/06.

1.6(4) Conditions of consent for officials. Rescinded IAB 8/16/06, effective 9/20/06.

1.6(5) Conditions of consent for employees. Rescinded IAB 8/16/06, effective 9/20/06.

1.6(6) Effect of consent. Rescinded IAB 8/16/06, effective 9/20/06.

1.6(7) Participation in utility programs. Rescinded IAB 8/16/06, effective 9/20/06.

1.6(8) Appeal. Rescinded IAB 8/16/06, effective 9/20/06.

1.6(9) Notice. Rescinded IAB 8/16/06, effective 9/20/06.

199—1.7 Rescinded, effective January 1, 1984.

199—1.8(17A,474) Matters applicable to all proceedings.

1.8(1) Communications. All communications to the board, other than those filed through the board's electronic filing system, may be addressed to the Iowa Utilities Board, 1375 E. Court Avenue, Room 69, Des Moines, Iowa 50319-0069, unless otherwise specifically directed. Pleadings and other papers required to be filed with the board shall be filed within the time limit, if any, for such filing. Unless otherwise specifically provided, all communications and documents are officially filed upon receipt and acceptance at the office of the board.

1.8(2) Office hours. Office hours are 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday to Friday. Offices are closed on Saturdays and Sundays and on official state holidays designated in accordance with state law. Time provisions for electronic filing are found at 199—14.9(17A,476).

1.8(3) Sessions of the board. Rescinded IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17.

1.8(4) Cross reference to rules regarding electronic filing, placement of docket numbers on filings, service of documents, and required number of copies. The board's rules regarding electronic filing are found at 199—Chapter 14. The board's rules regarding paper filing are found at 199—Chapter 7, including the board's rule regarding placement of docket numbers on filings at 199—subrule 7.4(3); the board's rule regarding service of documents at 199—subrule 7.4(6); and the board's rule regarding required number of copies of documents filed on paper at 199—subrule 7.4(4).

[Editorial change: IAC Supplement 12/29/10; ARC 3340C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

199—1.9(22) Public information and inspection of records.

1.9(1) Public information. Any interested person may examine all public records of the board by written request or in person at the board offices. Public records may be examined at the board office only during regular business hours, Monday through Friday from 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., excluding legal holidays. Public records in docketed matters may be examined at any time using the board's electronic filing system. Unless otherwise provided by law, all public records, other than confidential records, maintained by the board shall be made available for public inspection.

1.9(2) Definitions.

"Confidential records." Records not available for public inspection under state law.

"Personally identifiable information." Information about or pertaining to an individual, specifically including the following unique identifiers when combined with an individual's name: social security number or a financial account number (checking, savings, or share account number or credit, debit, or charge card number). "Personally identifiable information" does not include information pertaining to corporations.

"Public records." Records of or belonging to the board which are necessary to the discharge of its duties.

1.9(3) Inspection of records. Rescinded IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17.

1.9(4) *Board records routinely available for public inspection.* Rescinded IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17.

1.9(5) *Records not routinely available for public inspection.* The following records are not routinely available for public inspection. The records are listed in this subrule by category, according to the statutory basis for withholding them from inspection.

a. Materials that are specifically exempted from disclosure by statute and which the board may in its discretion withhold from public inspection. Any person may request permission to inspect particular records withheld from inspection under this subrule. At the time of the request, the board will notify all interested parties. If the request is to review materials under subparagraphs 1.9(5) “a”(1) and 1.9(5) “a”(3), the board will withhold the materials from public inspection for 14 days to allow the party who submitted the materials an opportunity to seek injunctive relief. Records the board is authorized to withhold from public inspection under Iowa law in its discretion include, but are not limited to, the following:

- (1) Trade secrets recognized and protected as such by law. Iowa Code section 22.7.
- (2) Records that represent and constitute the work product of an attorney, which are related to litigation or claim made by or against a public body. Iowa Code section 22.7.
- (3) Reports made to the board which, if released, would give advantage to competitors and serve no public purpose. Iowa Code section 22.7.
- (4) Personal information in confidential personnel records of the board. Iowa Code section 22.7.
- (5) Communications not required by law, rule, or procedure that are made to a government body or to any of its employees by identified persons outside of government, to the extent that the government body receiving those communications could reasonably believe that those persons would be discouraged from making them to the government body if they were available for general public examination. Notwithstanding this provision:

1. The communication is a public record to the extent the person outside of government making that communication consents to its treatment as a public record.

2. Information contained in the communication is a public record to the extent it can be disclosed without directly or indirectly indicating the identity of the person outside of government making it or enabling others to ascertain the identity of that person.

3. Information contained in the communication is a public record to the extent it indicates the date, time, specific location, and immediate facts and circumstances surrounding the occurrence of a crime or other illegal act, except to the extent its disclosure would plainly and seriously jeopardize a continuing investigation or pose a clear and present danger to the safety of any person. In any action challenging the failure of the lawful custodian to disclose any particular information of the kind enumerated in this paragraph, the burden of proof is on the lawful custodian to demonstrate the disclosure of that information would jeopardize such an investigation or would pose such a clear and present danger. Iowa Code section 22.7.

- (6) Materials exempted from public inspection under any other provisions of law.

b. Materials that are specifically exempted from disclosure by statute and which the board is prohibited from making available for public inspection. The board is required to withhold the following materials from public inspection:

- (1) Tax records submitted to the board and required by it in the execution of its duties shall be held confidential. Iowa Code section 422.20.

- (2) Reserved.

c. Materials exempted pursuant to requests deemed granted by the board. Requests to withhold from public inspection the materials and information listed in the subparagraphs below are deemed granted by the board pursuant to Iowa Code section 22.7(3) or 22.7(6), or both sections, provided that the confidential portions of the filings are identified as confidential and filed as provided in 199—14.12(17A,476) and an attorney for the company or corporate officer avers that the material or information satisfies the requirements in Iowa Code section 22.7(3) or 22.7(6), or both sections. The material or information filed pursuant to this paragraph will be deemed confidential upon the filer’s receipt of a notice of electronic filing without further review or acknowledgement by the board,

and the material or information shall be withheld from public inspection subject to the provisions of subparagraph 1.9(8) “b”(3).

- (1) Negotiated transportation rates and prices for natural gas supply.
- (2) Reservation charges for portfolio gas supply contracts.
- (3) Terms and prices for all hedging activity, including financial hedges and weather-related information.
- (4) Sales data by individual natural gas customer.
- (5) Natural gas purchase volumes by individual receipt point, by pipeline.
- (6) Specific gas costs included in interstate pipeline contracts and contracted volume quantities, invoices, commodity contracts, and individual commodity purchases and invoices.
- (7) Design day forecasting model reserve margin calculations for natural gas service.
- (8) Negotiated purchase prices for electric power, fuel, and transportation.
- (9) Electric customer-specific information.
- (10) Power supply bills in support of energy adjustment clause filings.
- (11) Network improvement and maintenance plans and related extensions and progress reports filed with the board pursuant to 199—subrule 39.7(3).
- (12) Wireless coverage area maps depicting signal strength filed with the board pursuant to 199—paragraph 39.3(2) “g.”
- (13) Revenue recovery amounts and loop or line count data filed with the board pursuant to 199—subrule 39.7(2).
- (14) Financial reports and loop or line count data included in rate floor data filed with the board pursuant to 199—subrule 39.7(3).
- (15) Loop or line count data included in rate floor data updates filed with the board pursuant to 199—subrule 39.7(4).
- (16) The financial records filed by applicants for certificates of convenience and necessity to provide competitive local exchange service.
- (17) The financial records, number of customers, and volumes filed by competitive natural gas providers in each company’s annual report. The aggregate total sales volume is not granted confidential treatment by this subparagraph.
- (18) The financial information regarding affiliate transactions required for rate-regulated utilities. This information is subject to staff and legal review to ensure the information protected is similar to other information included in this subparagraph.

1.9(6) *Requests that materials or information submitted to the board be withheld from public inspection.* Any person submitting information or materials to the board may submit a request that part or all of the information or materials not be made available for public inspection pursuant to the following requirements. In addition, parties are required to redact protected information as defined in Iowa R. Elec. P. 16.602 and 16.603.

a. Procedure. The materials to which the request applies shall be physically separated from any materials to which the request does not apply. The request shall be attached to the materials to which it applies. Each page of the materials to which the request applies shall be clearly marked confidential.

b. Content of request. Each request shall contain a statement of the legal basis for withholding the materials from inspection and the facts to support the legal basis relied upon. The facts underlying the legal basis shall be supported by affidavit executed by a corporate officer (or by an individual, if not a business entity) with personal knowledge of the specific facts. If the request is that the materials be withheld from inspection for a limited period of time, the period shall be specified.

c. Compliance. If a request complies with the requirements of paragraphs “a” and “b” of this subrule, the materials will be temporarily withheld from public inspection. The board will examine the information to determine whether the information should be afforded confidentiality. If the request is granted, the ruling will be placed in a public file in lieu of the materials withheld from public inspection.

d. Request denied. If a request for confidentiality is denied, the information will be held confidential for 14 days to allow the applicant an opportunity to seek injunctive relief. After the 14 days

expire, the materials will be available for public inspection, unless the board is directed by a court to keep the information confidential.

1.9(7) Procedures for the physical inspection of board records which are routinely available for public inspection. The records in question must be reasonably described by the person requesting them to permit their location by staff personnel. Members of the public will not be given access to the area in which records are kept and will not be permitted to search the files.

Advance requests to have records available on a certain date may be made by telephone or by correspondence.

a. Search fees. An hourly fee may be charged for searching for requested records. The fee will be based upon the pay scale of the employee who makes the search. No search fee will be charged if the records are not located, the records are not made available for inspection, or the search does not exceed one-quarter hour in duration.

b. Written request. Written requests should list the telephone number (if any) of the person making the request, and for each document requested should set out all available information which would assist in identifying and locating the document. The request should also set out the maximum search fee the person making the request is prepared to pay. If the maximum search fee is reached before all of the requested documents have been located and copied, the requesting person will be notified. When the requesting person requests that the board mail copies of the materials, postage and handling expenses should also be included.

c. Procedure for written request. The records will be produced for inspection at the earliest possible date following a request. Records should be inspected within seven days after notice is given that the records have been located and are available for inspection. After seven days, the records will be returned to storage and additional charges may be imposed for having to produce them again.

d. Copies. Copies of public records may be made in the board's records and information center and the charge shall be the actual copying cost.

1.9(8) Procedures for the inspection of board records which are not routinely available for public inspection. Any person desiring to inspect board records which are not routinely available for public inspection shall file a request for inspection meeting the requirements of this subrule.

a. Content of request. The records must be reasonably described by the person requesting them, so as to permit their location by staff personnel. Requests shall be directed to the executive secretary of the board.

b. Procedure. Requests for inspection shall be acted upon as follows:

(1) If the board is prohibited from disclosing the records, the request for inspection will be denied with a statement setting forth the specific grounds for denial.

(2) If the board is prohibited from disclosing part of a document from inspection, that part will be redacted and the remainder will be made available for inspection.

(3) In the case of requests to inspect records not routinely available for public inspection under 1.9(5)“a”(1), 1.9(5)“a”(3), and 1.9(5)“c,” the board will notify all interested parties of the request to view the materials. The board will withhold the materials from public inspection for 14 days to allow the party who submitted the materials an opportunity to seek injunctive relief. If injunctive relief is not requested within this period, the records will be produced for inspection. Requests to review materials not routinely available for public inspection under any other category of paragraph 1.9(5)“a” will be acted upon by the board. If the request is granted by the board, or is partially granted and partially denied, the person who submitted the records to the board will be afforded 14 days from the date of the written ruling in which to seek injunctive relief. If injunctive relief is not requested within this period, the records will be produced for inspection.

1.9(9) Procedures by which the subject of a confidential record may have a copy released to a named third party. Upon a request which complies with the following procedures, the board will disclose a confidential record to its subject or to a named third party designated by the subject. Positive identification is required of all individuals making such a request.

a. In-person requests. Subjects of a confidential record who request that information be given to a named third party will be asked for positive means of identification. If an individual cannot provide suitable identification, the request will be denied.

Subjects of a confidential record who request that information be given to a named third party will be asked to sign a release form before the records are disclosed.

b. Written request. All requests by a subject of a confidential board record for release of the information to a named third party sent by mail shall be signed by the requester and shall include the requester's current address and telephone number (if any). If positive identification cannot be made on the basis of the information submitted along with the information contained in the record, the request will be denied.

Subjects of a confidential record who request by mail that information be given to a named third party will be asked to sign a release form before the records are disclosed.

c. Denial of access to the record. If positive identification cannot be made on the basis of the information submitted, and if data in the record is so sensitive that unauthorized access could cause harm or embarrassment to the individual to whom the record pertains, the board may deny access to the record pending the production of additional evidence of identity.

1.9(10) *Procedure by which the subject of a board record may have additions, dissents or objections entered into the record.* An individual may request an addition, dissent or an objection be entered into a board record which contains personally identifiable data pertaining to that individual. The request shall be acted on within a reasonable time.

a. Content of request. The request must be in writing and addressed to the executive secretary of the board. The request should contain the following information:

- (1) A reasonable description of the pertinent record.
- (2) Verification of identity.
- (3) The requested addition, dissent or objection.
- (4) The reason for the requested addition, dissent or objection to the record.

b. Denial of request. If the request is denied, the requester will be notified in writing of the refusal and will be advised that the requester may seek board review of the denial within ten working days after issuance of the denial.

1.9(11) *Advice and assistance.* Individuals who have questions regarding the procedures contained in these rules may contact the executive secretary of the board at the following address: Iowa Utilities Board, 1375 E. Court Avenue, Room 69, Des Moines, Iowa 50319-0069.

1.9(12) *Data processing system.* As required by Iowa Code section 22.11(1) "g," the board does not currently have a data processing system which matches, collates, or permits the comparison of personally identifiable information in one record system with personally identifiable information on another record system.

[Editorial change: IAC Supplement 12/29/10; **ARC 1899C**, IAB 3/4/15, effective 4/8/15; **ARC 3340C**, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code sections 17A.3, 68B.4, 474.1, 474.5, 474.10, 476.1, 476.2, 476.31 and 546.7.

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CHAPTER 12
LOW-INCOME HOUSING TAX CREDITS

265—12.1(16) Qualified allocation plans.

12.1(1) Four percent qualified allocation plan. The qualified allocation plan entitled Iowa Finance Authority Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Program 4% Qualified Allocation Plan (“4% QAP”) dated September 7, 2016, shall be the qualified allocation plan for the allocation of 4 percent low-income housing tax credits consistent with IRC Section 42 and the applicable Treasury regulations and Iowa Code section 16.35. The 4% QAP is incorporated by reference pursuant to Iowa Code section 17A.6 and 265—subrules 17.4(2) and 17.12(2). The 4% QAP does not include any amendments or editions created subsequent to September 7, 2016.

12.1(2) Nine percent qualified allocation plan. The qualified allocation plan entitled Iowa Finance Authority Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Program 2018 Qualified Allocation Plan (“9% QAP”) shall be the qualified allocation plan for the allocation of 9 percent low-income housing tax credits consistent with IRC Section 42 and the applicable Treasury regulations and Iowa Code section 16.35. The 9% QAP is incorporated by reference pursuant to Iowa Code section 17A.6 and 265—subrules 17.4(2) and 17.12(2). The 9% QAP does not include any amendments or editions created subsequent to September 6, 2017.

[ARC 8266B, IAB 11/4/09, effective 12/9/09; ARC 8947B, IAB 7/28/10, effective 7/6/10; ARC 9279B, IAB 12/15/10, effective 1/19/11; ARC 9950B, IAB 12/28/11, effective 2/1/12; ARC 0427C, IAB 10/31/12, effective 12/5/12; ARC 1139C, IAB 10/30/13, effective 12/4/13; ARC 1700C, IAB 10/29/14, effective 12/3/14; ARC 2225C, IAB 10/28/15, effective 12/2/15; ARC 2723C, IAB 9/28/16, effective 11/2/16; ARC 3338C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

265—12.2(16) Location of copies of the plans.

12.2(1) 4% QAP. The 4% QAP can be reviewed and copied in its entirety on the authority’s Web site at <http://www.iowafinanceauthority.gov>. Copies of the 4% QAP, application, and all related attachments and exhibits shall be deposited with the administrative rules coordinator and at the state law library and shall be available on the authority’s Web site. The 4% QAP incorporates by reference IRC Section 42 and the regulations in effect as of September 7, 2016. Additionally, the 4% QAP incorporates by reference Iowa Code section 16.35. These documents are available from the state law library, and information about these statutes, regulations and rules is on the authority’s Web site.

12.2(2) 9% QAP. The 9% QAP can be reviewed and copied in its entirety on the authority’s Web site at <http://www.iowafinanceauthority.gov>. Copies of the 9% QAP, application, and all related attachments and exhibits shall be deposited with the administrative rules coordinator and at the state law library and shall be available on the authority’s Web site. The 9% QAP incorporates by reference IRC Section 42 and the regulations in effect as of September 6, 2017. Additionally, the 9% QAP incorporates by reference Iowa Code section 16.35. These documents are available from the state law library, and information about these statutes, regulations and rules is on the authority’s Web site.

[ARC 8266B, IAB 11/4/09, effective 12/9/09; ARC 8947B, IAB 7/28/10, effective 7/6/10; ARC 9279B, IAB 12/15/10, effective 1/19/11; ARC 9950B, IAB 12/28/11, effective 2/1/12; ARC 0427C, IAB 10/31/12, effective 12/5/12; ARC 1139C, IAB 10/30/13, effective 12/4/13; ARC 1700C, IAB 10/29/14, effective 12/3/14; ARC 2225C, IAB 10/28/15, effective 12/2/15; ARC 2723C, IAB 9/28/16, effective 11/2/16; ARC 3338C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

265—12.3(16) Compliance manual. Rescinded ARC 1700C, IAB 10/29/14, effective 12/3/14.

265—12.4(16) Location of copies of the manual. Rescinded ARC 1700C, IAB 10/29/14, effective 12/3/14.

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code section 16.35.

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PHARMACY BOARD[657]

[Prior to 2/10/88, see Pharmacy Examiners, Board of [620], renamed Pharmacy Examiners Board[657]
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CHAPTER 7
HOSPITAL PHARMACY PRACTICE
[Prior to 2/10/88, see Pharmacy Examiners[620] Ch 12]

657—7.1(155A) Purpose and scope. Hospital pharmacy means and includes a pharmacy licensed by the board and located within any hospital, health system, institution, or establishment which maintains and operates organized facilities for the diagnosis, care, and treatment of illnesses to which patients may or may not be admitted for overnight stay at the facility. A hospital is a facility licensed pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 135B. This chapter does not apply to a pharmacy located within such a facility for the purpose of providing outpatient prescriptions. A pharmacy providing outpatient prescriptions is and shall be licensed as a general pharmacy subject to the requirements of 657—Chapter 6. The requirements of these rules for hospital pharmacy practice apply to all hospitals, regardless of size or type, and are in addition to the requirements of 657—Chapter 8 and other rules of the board relating to services provided by the pharmacy.

[ARC 9911B, IAB 12/14/11, effective 1/18/12]

657—7.2(155A) Pharmacist in charge. One professionally competent, legally qualified pharmacist in charge in each pharmacy shall be responsible for, at a minimum, the responsibilities identified in rule 657—8.3(155A). Where 24-hour operation of the pharmacy is not feasible, a pharmacist shall be available on an “on call” basis.

[ARC 8673B, IAB 4/7/10, effective 6/1/10; ARC 1961C, IAB 4/15/15, effective 5/20/15]

657—7.3(155A) Reference library. References may be printed or computer-accessed. A reference library shall be maintained which includes, at a minimum, one current reference from each of the following categories, including access to current periodic updates.

1. A reference including all pertinent Iowa laws, rules, and regulations that impact the pharmacy’s practice.
2. A patient information reference that includes or provides patient information in compliance with rule 657—6.14(155A).
3. A reference on drug interactions.
4. A general information reference.
5. A drug equivalency reference.
6. An injectable-drug compatibility reference.
7. A drug identification reference to enable identification of drugs brought into the facility by patients.
8. The readily accessible telephone number of a poison control center that serves the area.
9. Additional references as may be necessary for the pharmacist to adequately meet the needs of the patients served. For example, the treatment of pediatric patients and oncology patients would require additional references unique to those specialties.

[ARC 2196C, IAB 10/14/15, effective 11/18/15]

657—7.4 and 7.5 Reserved.

657—7.6(124,155A) Security. The pharmacy shall be located in an area or areas that facilitate the provision of services to patients and shall be integrated with the facility’s communication and transportation systems. The following conditions must be met to ensure appropriate control over drugs and chemicals in and under the control of the pharmacy:

7.6(1) Pharmacist responsibility. Each pharmacist, while on duty, shall be responsible for the security of the pharmacy area, including provisions for effective control against theft of, diversion of, or unauthorized access to drugs or devices, controlled substances, records for such drugs, and patient records as provided in 657—Chapter 21. Policies and procedures shall identify the minimum amount of time that a pharmacist is available at the hospital pharmacy.

7.6(2) Access when pharmacist absent. When the pharmacist is absent from the facility, the pharmacy is closed and shall be secured from public access. Policies and procedures shall be established

that identify who will have access to the pharmacy when the pharmacy is closed and the procedures to be followed for obtaining drugs, devices, and chemicals to fill an emergent need during the pharmacist's absence.

a. The pharmacist in charge may designate pharmacy technicians or pharmacy support persons who may be present in the pharmacy to perform technical or nontechnical functions, respectively, designated by the pharmacist in charge. Activities identified in paragraph “*d*” of this subrule may not be performed when the pharmacy is closed.

b. If the pharmacist in charge has authorized the presence in the pharmacy of a pharmacy technician or a pharmacy support person to perform designated functions when the pharmacy is closed, only a certified pharmacy technician may assist another authorized, licensed health care professional to locate a drug or device pursuant to an emergent need. The pharmacy technician or the pharmacy support person may not dispense or deliver the drug, chemical, or device to the licensed health care professional. The licensed health care professional shall comply with established policies and procedures for obtaining drugs, devices, and chemicals when the pharmacy is closed. The licensed health care professional shall not ask or expect the pharmacy technician or the pharmacy support person to verify that the appropriate drug, chemical, or device has been obtained from the pharmacy.

c. A pharmacy technician or a pharmacy support person who is present in the pharmacy when the pharmacy is closed shall prepare and maintain in the pharmacy a log identifying each period of time that the pharmacy technician or pharmacy support person worked in the pharmacy while the pharmacy was closed and identifying each activity performed during that time period. Each entry shall be dated and each daily record shall be signed by the pharmacy technician or pharmacy support person who prepared the record. The log shall be periodically reviewed by the pharmacist in charge.

d. Activities which shall not be performed by a pharmacy technician or a pharmacy support person when the pharmacist is absent from the facility include:

(1) Dispensing, delivering, or distributing any prescription drugs or devices to patients or others, including health care professionals, prior to pharmacist verification. Verification by a nurse or other licensed health care professional shall not supplant verification by a pharmacist.

(2) Providing the final verification for the accuracy, validity, completeness, or appropriateness of a filled prescription or medication order.

(3) Conducting prospective drug use review or evaluating a patient's medication record for purposes identified in rule 657—8.21(155A).

(4) Providing patient counseling, consultation, or drug information.

(5) Making decisions that require a pharmacist's professional judgment such as interpreting or applying information.

(6) Preparing compounded drug products for immediate administration by other hospital staff or health care professionals without verification by a pharmacist.

7.6(3) *Locked areas.* All pharmacy areas where drugs or devices are maintained or stored and where a pharmacist is not continually present shall be locked.

7.6(4) *Verification by pharmacist.* When the pharmacy is open, patient-specific drugs or devices shall not be distributed prior to the pharmacist's final verification and approval.

7.6(5) *Drugs or devices in patient care areas.* Drugs or devices maintained or stored in patient care areas shall be in locked storage unless the patient care unit is staffed by health care personnel and the medication area is visible to staff at all times.

7.6(6) *Authorized collection program.* Receptacles that are located in the hospital for the authorized collection of controlled substances shall be secured pursuant to 657—Chapter 10 and federal regulations for disposal of controlled substances. Federal regulations regarding disposal of controlled substances can be found at http://deaddiversion.usdoj.gov/drug_disposal/.

[ARC 8673B, IAB 4/7/10, effective 6/1/10; ARC 9408B, IAB 3/9/11, effective 4/13/11; ARC 1308C, IAB 2/5/14, effective 3/12/14; ARC 2408C, IAB 2/17/16, effective 3/23/16]

657—7.7(155A) Verification by remote pharmacist. A hospital pharmacy may contract with another pharmacy for remote pharmacist preview and verification of patient-specific drugs or devices ordered for

a patient. Contracted services may include pharmacist order entry pursuant to subrule 7.8(3). Pharmacies entering into a contract or agreement pursuant to this rule shall comply with the following requirements:

7.7(1) *Nonsupplanting service.* A contract or agreement for remote pharmacist services shall not relieve the hospital pharmacy from employing or contracting with a pharmacist to provide routine pharmacy services within the facility. The activities authorized by this rule are intended to supplement on-site hospital pharmacy services and are not intended to eliminate the need for an on-site hospital pharmacy or pharmacist. The activities authorized by this rule are intended to increase the availability of the pharmacist for involvement in cognitive and patient care activities when the pharmacy is open. The hospital pharmacy shall maintain records that demonstrate the directing of pharmacist activities to additional cognitive and patient care activities, and those records shall be available for inspection by the board or an agent of the board.

7.7(2) *Hospital-staff pharmacist.* Nothing in this rule shall prohibit a pharmacist employed by or contracting with a hospital pharmacy for on-site services from also providing remote preview and verification of patient-specific drugs or devices ordered for a patient when the hospital pharmacy is closed. A pharmacist previewing and verifying drug or device orders from a remote location shall have access to patient information pursuant to subrule 7.7(4) or 7.7(5), shall have access to the prescriber as provided in subrule 7.7(6), and shall be identified on the drug or device order as provided in subrule 7.7(7).

7.7(3) *Licenses required.* A pharmacy contracting with a hospital pharmacy to provide services pursuant to this rule shall maintain with the board a current Iowa pharmacy license. A remote pharmacist providing pharmacy services as an employee or agent of a contracting pharmacy pursuant to this rule shall be licensed to practice pharmacy in Iowa.

7.7(4) *Electronic access to patient information.* The remote pharmacist shall have secure electronic access to the hospital pharmacy's patient information system and to all other electronic systems that the on-site pharmacist has access to when the pharmacy is open. The remote pharmacist shall receive training in the use of the hospital's electronic systems.

7.7(5) *Nonelectronic patient information.* If a hospital's patient information is not maintained in an electronic data system or if the hospital pharmacy is not able to provide remote electronic access to the patient information system, the hospital pharmacy may petition for a waiver of subrule 7.7(4) pursuant to 657—Chapter 34 and this subrule. In addition to the information required pursuant to 657—Chapter 34, the petition for waiver shall identify the hospital pharmacy's alternative to the electronic sharing of patient information, shall explain in detail how the alternative method will ensure timely provision of patient information necessary for the remote pharmacist to effectively review the patient's drug regimen and history, and shall detail the processes involved in the alternative proposal including identification of all individuals involved in each of those processes.

7.7(6) *Access to prescriber.* The remote pharmacist shall be able to contact the prescriber to discuss any concerns identified during the pharmacist's review of the patient's information.

7.7(7) *Pharmacist identified.* The record of each patient-specific drug or device order processed pursuant to this rule shall identify, by name or other unique identifier, each pharmacist involved in the preview and verification of the order. The record of each patient-specific drug or device visually verified pursuant to this rule shall identify, by name or other unique identifier, each pharmacist involved in the visual verification of the product.

[ARC 9408B, IAB 3/9/11, effective 4/13/11; ARC 0502C, IAB 12/12/12, effective 1/16/13]

657—7.8(124,126,155A) Drug distribution and control. Policies and procedures governing drug distribution and control shall be established pursuant to rule 657—8.3(155A) with input from other involved hospital staff such as physicians and nurses, from committees such as the pharmacy and therapeutics committee or its equivalent, and from any related patient care committee. It is essential that the pharmacist in charge or designee routinely be available to or on all patient care areas to establish rapport with the personnel and to become familiar with and contribute to medical and nursing procedures relating to drugs.

7.8(1) Drug preparation. Control and adequate quality assurance procedures needed to ensure that patients receive the correct drugs at the proper times shall be established pursuant to rule 657—8.3(155A).

a. Hospitals shall utilize a unit dose dispensing system pursuant to rule 657—22.1(155A). All drugs dispensed by the pharmacy for administration to patients shall be in single unit or unit dose packages if practicable unless the dosage form or drug delivery device makes it impracticable to package the drug in a unit dose or single unit package.

(1) Established policies and procedures shall identify situations when drugs may be dispensed in other than unit dose or single unit packages outside the unit dose dispensing system.

(2) The need for nurses to manipulate drugs prior to their administration shall be minimized.

b. Pharmacy personnel shall, except as specified in policies and procedures, prepare all sterile products in conformance with 657—Chapter 20.

c. Pharmacy personnel shall compound or prepare drug formulations, strengths, dosage forms, and packages useful in the care of patients.

7.8(2) Drug formulary. Established policies and procedures shall include a current formulary of drug products approved for use in the institution and shall include specifications for those drug products.

7.8(3) Medication orders. Except as provided in subrule 7.8(14) or this subrule, a pharmacist shall receive a copy of an original written medication order for review except when the prescriber directly enters the medication order into an electronic medical record system or when the prescriber issues a verbal medication order directly to a registered nurse or pharmacist who then enters the order into an electronic medical record system.

a. Verbal order. The use of verbal orders shall be minimized. All verbal orders shall be read back to the prescriber, and the read back shall be documented with or on the order.

b. Written order not entered by prescriber. If an individual other than the prescriber enters a medication order into an electronic medical record system from an original written medication order, the pharmacist shall review and verify the entry against the original written order before the drug is dispensed except for emergency use, when the pharmacy is closed, or as provided in rule 657—7.7(155A).

c. Order entered when pharmacy closed. When the pharmacy is closed, a registered nurse or pharmacist may enter a medication order into an electronic medical record system for the purpose of creating an electronic medication administration record and a pharmacist shall verify the entry against the original written medication order, if such written order exists, as soon as practicable.

d. System security. Hospitalwide and pharmacy stand-alone computer systems shall be secure against unauthorized entry. System login or access credentials issued to an authorized system user shall not be shared or disclosed to any other individual.

e. Abbreviations and chemical symbols on orders. The use of abbreviations and chemical symbols on medication orders shall be discouraged but, if used, shall be limited to abbreviations and chemical symbols approved by the appropriate patient care committee.

7.8(4) Stop order. A written policy or other system concerning stop orders shall be established to ensure that medication orders are not inappropriately continued.

7.8(5) Emergency drug supplies and floor stock. Supplies of drugs for use in medical emergencies shall be immediately available at each nursing unit or service area as specified in policies and procedures. Authorized stocks shall be periodically reviewed in a multidisciplinary manner. All drug storage areas within the hospital shall be routinely inspected to ensure that no outdated or unusable items are present and that all stock items are properly labeled and stored.

7.8(6) Disaster services. The pharmacy shall be prepared to provide drugs and pharmaceutical services in the event of a disaster affecting the availability of drugs or internal access to drugs or access to the pharmacy.

7.8(7) Drugs brought into the institution. Established policies and procedures shall determine those circumstances when patient-owned drugs brought into the institution may be administered to a hospital patient and shall identify procedures governing the use and security of drugs brought into the institution. Procedures shall address identification of the drug and methods for ensuring the integrity of the product

prior to permitting its use by the patient. The use of patient-owned drugs shall be minimized to the greatest extent possible.

7.8(8) Samples. The use of drug samples within the institution shall be eliminated to the extent possible. Sample use is prohibited for hospital inpatient use. If the use of drug samples is permitted for hospital outpatients, that use of samples shall be controlled and the samples shall be distributed through the pharmacy or through a process developed in cooperation with the pharmacy and the institution's appropriate patient care committee, subject to oversight by the pharmacy.

7.8(9) Investigational drugs. If investigational drugs are used in the institution:

- a. A pharmacist shall be a member of the institutional review board.
- b. The pharmacy shall be responsible, in cooperation with the principal investigator, for providing information about investigational drugs used in the institution and for the distribution and control of those drugs.

7.8(10) Hazardous drugs and chemicals. Policies and procedures for handling drugs and chemicals that are known occupational hazards shall be established pursuant to rule 657—8.3(155A). The procedures shall maintain the integrity of the drug or chemical and protect hospital personnel.

7.8(11) Leave meds. Labeling of prescription drugs for a patient on leave from the facility for a period in excess of 24 hours shall comply with 657—subrule 6.10(1). The dispensing pharmacist shall be responsible for packaging and labeling leave meds in compliance with this subrule.

7.8(12) Discharge meds. Drugs authorized for a patient being discharged from the facility shall be labeled in compliance with 657—subrule 6.10(1) before the patient removes those drugs from the facility premises. The dispensing pharmacist shall be responsible for packaging and labeling discharge meds in compliance with this subrule.

7.8(13) Own-use outpatient prescriptions. If the hospital pharmacy dispenses own-use outpatient prescriptions, the pharmacist shall comply with all requirements of 657—Chapter 6 except rule 657—6.1(155A).

7.8(14) Influenza and pneumococcal vaccines. As authorized by federal law, a written or verbal patient-specific medication administration order shall not be required prior to administration to an adult patient of influenza and pneumococcal vaccines pursuant to physician-approved hospital policy and after the patient has been assessed for contraindications. Administration shall be recorded in the patient's medical record.

[ARC 8170B, IAB 9/23/09, effective 10/28/09; ARC 9911B, IAB 12/14/11, effective 1/18/12; ARC 1961C, IAB 4/15/15, effective 5/20/15; ARC 2194C, IAB 10/14/15, effective 11/18/15; ARC 2197C, IAB 10/14/15, effective 11/18/15]

657—7.9(124,155A) Drug information. Established policies and procedures shall include the provision to the institution's staff and patients of accurate, comprehensive information about drugs and their use. The pharmacy shall serve as the institution's center for drug information.

7.9(1) Staff education. The pharmacist shall keep the institution's staff well informed about the drugs used in the institution and their various dosage forms and packagings.

7.9(2) Patient education. The pharmacist shall help ensure that all patients are given adequate information about the drugs that they receive. This is particularly important for ambulatory, home care, and discharged patients. These patient education activities shall be coordinated with the nursing and medical staffs and patient education department, if any.

[ARC 1961C, IAB 4/15/15, effective 5/20/15]

657—7.10(124,155A) Ensuring rational drug therapy. An important aspect of pharmaceutical services is that of maximizing rational drug use. Policies and procedures for ensuring the quality of drug therapy shall be established pursuant to rule 657—8.3(155A).

7.10(1) Patient profile. Sufficient patient information shall be collected, maintained, and reviewed by the pharmacist to ensure meaningful and effective participation in patient care. This requires that a drug profile be maintained for each patient receiving care at the hospital. A pharmacist-conducted drug history from patients may be useful in this regard.

- a. Appropriate clinical information about patients shall be available and accessible to the pharmacist for use in daily practice.

b. The pharmacist shall review each patient's current drug regimen and directly communicate any suggested changes to the prescriber.

7.10(2) Adverse drug events. Established policies and procedures shall include a mechanism for the reporting and review, by the committee or other appropriate medical group, of adverse drug events. The pharmacist shall be informed of all reported adverse drug events occurring in the facility. Adverse drug events include but need not be limited to adverse drug reactions and medication errors.

[ARC 1961C, IAB 4/15/15, effective 5/20/15]

657—7.11(124,126,155A) Outpatient services. No prescription drugs shall be dispensed to patients in a hospital outpatient setting. If a need is established for the dispensing of a prescription drug to an outpatient, a prescription drug order shall be provided to the patient to be filled at a pharmacy of the patient's choice.

7.11(1) Definitions. For the purposes of this rule, the following definitions shall apply:

"Emergency department patient" means an individual who is examined and evaluated in the emergency department.

"Outpatient" means an individual examined and evaluated by a prescriber who determined the individual's need for the administration of a drug or device, which individual presents to the hospital outpatient setting with a prescription or order for administration of a drug or device. "Outpatient" does not include an emergency department patient.

"Outpatient medication order" means a written order from a prescriber or an oral or electronic order from a prescriber or the prescriber's authorized agent for administration of a drug or device. An outpatient medication order may authorize continued or periodic administration of a drug or device for a period of time and frequency determined by the prescriber or by hospital policy, not to exceed legal limits for the refilling of a prescription drug order.

7.11(2) Administration in the outpatient setting. Drugs shall be administered only to outpatients who have been examined and evaluated by a prescriber who determined the patient's need for the drug therapy ordered.

a. *Accountability.* Established policies and procedures shall include a system of drug control and accountability in the outpatient setting. The system shall ensure accountability of drugs incidental to outpatient nonemergency therapy or treatment. Drugs shall be administered only in accordance with the system.

b. *Controlled substances.* Controlled substances maintained in the outpatient setting are kept for use by or at the direction of prescribers for the nonemergency therapy or treatment of outpatients. In order to receive a controlled substance, a patient shall be examined in the outpatient setting or in an alternate practice setting or office by a prescriber who shall determine the patient's need for the drug. If the patient is examined in a setting outside the outpatient setting, the prescriber shall provide the patient with a written prescription or order to be presented at the hospital outpatient setting.

c. *Outpatient medication orders.* A prescriber may authorize, by outpatient medication order, the periodic administration of a drug to an outpatient.

(1) Schedule II controlled substance. An outpatient medication order for administration of a Schedule II controlled substance shall be written and, except as provided in rule 657—10.29(124) regarding the issuance of multiple Schedule II prescriptions, may authorize the administration of an appropriate amount of the prescribed substance for a period not to exceed 90 days from the date ordered.

(2) Schedule III, IV, or V controlled substance. An outpatient medication order for administration of a Schedule III, IV, or V controlled substance shall be written and may be authorized for a period not to exceed six months from the date ordered.

(3) Noncontrolled substance. An outpatient medication order for administration of a noncontrolled prescription drug may be authorized for a period not to exceed 18 months from the date ordered.

[ARC 8909B, IAB 6/30/10, effective 8/4/10; ARC 0243C, IAB 8/8/12, effective 9/12/12; ARC 1961C, IAB 4/15/15, effective 5/20/15; ARC 3345C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

657—7.12(124,126,155A) Drugs in the emergency department. Drugs maintained in the emergency department are kept for use by or at the direction of prescribers in the emergency department. Drugs

shall be administered or dispensed only to emergency department patients. For the purposes of this rule, “emergency department patient” means an individual who is examined and evaluated in the emergency department.

7.12(1) *Accountability.* Established policies and procedures shall include a system of drug control and accountability in the emergency department. The system shall identify drugs of the nature and type to meet the immediate needs of emergency department patients. Drugs shall be administered or dispensed only in accordance with the system.

7.12(2) *Controlled substances.* Controlled substances maintained in the emergency department are kept for use by or at the direction of prescribers in the emergency department.

a. In order to receive a controlled substance, a patient shall be examined in the emergency department by a prescriber who shall determine the need for the drug. It is not permissible under state and federal regulations for a prescriber to see a patient outside the emergency department setting, or talk to the patient on the telephone, and then proceed to call the emergency department and order the administration of a stocked controlled substance upon the patient’s arrival at the emergency department except as provided in paragraph 7.12(2) “*c*” or “*d*.”

b. A prescriber may authorize, without again examining the patient, the administration of additional doses of a previously authorized drug to a patient presenting to the emergency department within 24 hours of the patient’s examination and treatment in the emergency department.

c. In an emergency situation when a health care practitioner authorized to prescribe controlled substances is not available on site, and regardless of the provisions of paragraph 7.12(2) “*a*,” the emergency department nurse may examine the patient in the emergency department and contact the on-call prescriber. The on-call prescriber may then authorize the nurse to administer a controlled substance to the patient pending the arrival of the prescriber at the emergency department. As soon as possible, the prescriber shall examine the patient in the emergency department and determine the patient’s further treatment needs.

d. In an emergency situation when a health care practitioner authorized to prescribe controlled substances examines a patient in the prescriber’s office and determines a need for the administration of a controlled substance, and regardless of the provisions of paragraph 7.12(2) “*a*,” the prescriber may direct the patient to present to the emergency department, with a valid written prescription or order for the administration of the controlled substance. As soon as possible, the prescriber shall examine the patient in the emergency department and determine the patient’s further treatment needs.

7.12(3) *Drug dispensing.* In those facilities with 24-hour pharmacy services, only a pharmacist or prescriber may dispense any drugs to an emergency department patient. In those facilities located in an area of the state where 24-hour outpatient or 24-hour on-call pharmacy services are not available within 15 miles of the hospital, and which facilities are without 24-hour outpatient pharmacy services, the provisions of this rule shall apply.

a. Responsibility. Pursuant to rule 657—8.3(155A), the accuracy and labeling of prepackaged drugs shall be ensured and accurate records of dispensing of drugs from the emergency department shall be maintained.

(1) *Prepackaging.* Except as provided in subrule 7.12(4), drugs dispensed to an emergency department patient in greater than a 24-hour supply may be dispensed only in prepackaged quantities not to exceed a 72-hour supply or the minimum prepackaged quantity in suitable containers, except that a seven-day supply of doxycycline provided through the department of public health pursuant to the crime victim compensation program of the Iowa department of justice may be dispensed for the treatment of a victim of sexual assault. Prepackaged drugs shall be prepared pursuant to the requirements of rule 657—22.3(126).

(2) *Labeling.* Drugs dispensed pursuant to this paragraph shall be appropriately labeled as required in paragraph 7.12(3) “*b*,” including necessary auxiliary labels.

b. Prescriber responsibility. Except as provided in subrule 7.12(4), a prescriber who authorizes dispensing of a prescription drug to an emergency department patient is responsible for the accuracy of the dispensed drug and for the accurate completion of label information pursuant to this paragraph.

(1) Labeling. Except as provided in subrule 7.12(4), at the time of delivery of the drug the prescriber shall appropriately complete the label such that the dispensing container bears a label with at least the following information:

1. Name and address of the hospital;
2. Date dispensed;
3. Name of prescriber;
4. Name of patient;
5. Directions for use;
6. Name and strength of drug.

(2) Delivery of drug to patient. Except as provided in subrule 7.12(4), the prescriber, or a licensed nurse under the supervision of the prescriber, shall give the appropriately labeled, prepackaged drug to the patient or patient's caregiver. The prescriber, or a licensed nurse under the supervision of the prescriber, shall explain the correct use of the drug and shall explain to the patient that the dispensing is for an emergency or starter supply of the drug. If additional quantities of the drug are required to complete the needed course of treatment, the prescriber shall provide the patient with a prescription for the additional quantities.

7.12(4) Use of InstyMeds dispensing system. A hospital located in an area of the state where 24-hour outpatient pharmacy services are not available within 15 miles of the hospital may implement the InstyMeds dispensing system in the hospital emergency department only as provided by this subrule.

a. Persons with access to the dispensing machine for the purposes of stocking, inventory, and monitoring shall be limited to pharmacists, pharmacy technicians, and pharmacist-interns.

b. The InstyMeds dispensing system shall be used only in the hospital emergency department for the benefit of patients examined or treated in the emergency department.

c. The dispensing machine shall be located in a secure and professionally appropriate environment.

d. The stock of drugs maintained and dispensed utilizing the InstyMeds dispensing system shall be limited to acute care drugs provided in appropriate quantities for a 72-hour supply or the minimum commercially available package size, except that antimicrobials may be dispensed in a quantity to provide the full course of therapy.

e. Drugs dispensed utilizing the InstyMeds dispensing system shall be appropriately labeled as provided in 657—subrule 6.10(1), paragraphs “a” through “g.”

f. Prior to authorizing the dispensing of a drug utilizing the InstyMeds dispensing system, the prescriber shall offer the patient the option of being provided a prescription that may be filled at the pharmacy of the patient's choice.

g. When appropriate for an acute condition, the prescriber shall provide to the patient or the patient's caregiver a prescription for the remainder of drug therapy beyond the supply available utilizing the InstyMeds dispensing system. During consultation with the patient or the patient's caregiver, the prescriber shall clearly explain the appropriate use of the drug supplied, the need to have a prescription for any additional supply of the drug filled at a pharmacy of the patient's choice, and the need to complete the full course of drug therapy.

h. The pharmacy shall, in conjunction with the hospital emergency department, implement policies and procedures to ensure that a patient utilizing the InstyMeds dispensing system has been positively identified.

i. The hospital pharmacist shall review the printout of drugs provided utilizing the InstyMeds dispensing system within 24 hours unless the pharmacy is closed, in which case the printout shall be reviewed during the first day the pharmacy is open following the provision of the drugs. The purpose of the review is to identify any dispensing errors, to determine dosage appropriateness, and to complete a retrospective drug use review of any antimicrobials dispensed in a quantity greater than a 72-hour supply. Any discrepancies found shall be addressed by the pharmacy's continuous quality improvement program.

[ARC 8909B, IAB 6/30/10, effective 8/4/10; ARC 1961C, IAB 4/15/15, effective 5/20/15]

657—7.13(124,155A) Records. Every inventory or other record required to be kept under this chapter or other board rules or under Iowa Code chapters 124 and 155A shall be kept by the pharmacy and be available for inspection and copying by the board or its representative for at least two years from the date of such inventory or record unless a longer retention period is specified for the particular inventory or record.

7.13(1) Medication order information. Each original medication order contained in inpatient records shall bear the following information:

- a. Patient name and identification number;
- b. Drug name, strength, and dosage form;
- c. Directions for use;
- d. Date ordered;
- e. Practitioner's signature or electronic signature or that of the practitioner's authorized agent.

7.13(2) Medication order maintained. The original medication order shall be maintained with the medication administration record in the medical records of the patient following discharge.

7.13(3) Documentation of drug administration. Each dose of medication administered shall be properly recorded in the patient's medical record.

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code sections 124.301, 124.303, 124.306, 126.10, 126.11, 155A.6, 155A.13, 155A.27, 155A.28, 155A.31, and 155A.33 through 155A.36.

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◊ Two or more ARCs

CHAPTER 8
UNIVERSAL PRACTICE STANDARDS
[Prior to 2/10/88, see Pharmacy Examiners[620] Ch 6]

657—8.1(155A) Purpose and scope. The requirements of these rules apply to all Iowa-licensed pharmacists and to all pharmacies providing the services addressed in this chapter to patients in Iowa and are in addition to rules of the board relating to specific types of pharmacy licenses issued by the board.

657—8.2(155A) Pharmaceutical care. Pharmaceutical care is a comprehensive, patient-centered, outcomes-oriented pharmacy practice in which the pharmacist accepts responsibility for assisting the prescriber and the patient in optimizing the patient's drug therapy plan and works to promote health, to prevent disease, and to optimize drug therapy. Pharmaceutical care does not include the prescribing of drugs without the consent of the prescribing practitioner.

8.2(1) Drug therapy problems. In providing pharmaceutical care, the pharmacist shall strive to identify, resolve, and prevent drug therapy problems.

8.2(2) Drug therapy plan. In providing pharmaceutical care, the pharmacist shall access and evaluate patient-specific information, identify drug therapy problems, and utilize that information in a documented plan of therapy that assists the patient or the patient's caregiver in achieving optimal drug therapy. In concert with the patient, the patient's prescribing practitioner, and the patient's other health care providers, the pharmacist shall assess, monitor, and suggest modifications of the plan as appropriate.

8.2(3) Eligibility. Any Iowa-licensed pharmacist may practice pharmaceutical care.

657—8.3(155A) Responsible parties.

8.3(1) Pharmacist in charge. One professionally competent, legally qualified pharmacist in charge in each pharmacy shall work cooperatively with the pharmacy, by and through its owner or license holder, and with all staff pharmacists to ensure the legal operation of the pharmacy, including meeting all inspection and other requirements of state and federal laws, rules, and regulations governing the practice of pharmacy. A part-time pharmacist in charge has the same obligations and responsibilities as a full-time pharmacist in charge.

8.3(2) Pharmacy. Each pharmacy, by and through its owner or license holder, shall work cooperatively with the pharmacist in charge and with all staff pharmacists to ensure the legal operation of the pharmacy, including meeting all inspection and other requirements of state and federal laws, rules, and regulations governing the practice of pharmacy. The pharmacy, by and through its owner or license holder, shall be responsible for employing a professionally competent, legally qualified pharmacist in charge.

8.3(3) Pharmacy and pharmacist in charge. The pharmacist in charge and the pharmacy, by and through its owner or license holder, shall share responsibility for, at a minimum, the following:

a. Ensuring that the pharmacy employs an adequate number of qualified personnel commensurate with the size and scope of services provided by the pharmacy.

b. Ensuring the availability of any equipment and references necessary for the particular practice of pharmacy.

c. Ensuring that there is adequate space within the prescription department or a locked room not accessible to the public for the storage of prescription drugs, including controlled substances, devices, and pharmacy records, and to support the operations of the pharmacy.

8.3(4) Pharmacist in charge and staff pharmacists. The pharmacist in charge and staff pharmacists shall share responsibility for, at a minimum, the following:

a. Ensuring that a pharmacist performs prospective drug use review as specified in rule 657—8.21(155A).

b. Ensuring that a pharmacist provides patient counseling as specified in rule 657—6.14(155A).

- c. Dispensing drugs to patients, including the packaging, preparation, compounding, and labeling functions performed by pharmacy personnel.
- d. Delivering drugs to the patient or the patient's agent.
- e. Ensuring that patient medication records are maintained as specified in rule 657—6.13(155A).
- f. Training and supervising pharmacist-interns, pharmacy technicians, pharmacy support persons, and other pharmacy employees.
- g. Procuring and storing prescription drugs and devices and other products dispensed from the pharmacy.
- h. Distributing and disposing of drugs from the pharmacy.
- i. Maintaining records of all transactions of the pharmacy necessary to maintain accurate control over and accountability for all drugs as required by applicable state and federal laws, rules, and regulations.
- j. Ensuring the legal operation of the pharmacy, including meeting all inspection and other requirements of state and federal laws, rules, and regulations governing the practice of pharmacy.

8.3(5) *Pharmacy, pharmacist in charge, and staff pharmacists.* The pharmacy, by and through its owner or license holder, the pharmacist in charge, and all staff pharmacists shall share responsibility for, at a minimum, the following:

- a. Establishing and periodically reviewing (by the pharmacy and the pharmacist in charge), implementing (by the pharmacist in charge), and complying (by the pharmacist in charge and staff pharmacists) with policies and procedures for all operations of the pharmacy. The policies and procedures shall identify the frequency of review.
- b. Establishing and maintaining effective controls against the theft or diversion of prescription drugs, including controlled substances, and records for such drugs.
- c. Establishing (by the pharmacy and the pharmacist in charge), implementing (by the pharmacist in charge), and utilizing (by the pharmacist in charge and staff pharmacists) an ongoing, systematic program of continuous quality improvement for achieving performance enhancement and ensuring the quality of pharmaceutical services.

8.3(6) *Practice functions.* The pharmacist is responsible for all functions performed in the practice of pharmacy. The pharmacist maintains responsibility for any and all delegated functions including functions delegated to pharmacist-interns, pharmacy technicians, and pharmacy support persons.

8.3(7) *Pharmacist-documented verification.* The pharmacist shall provide, document, and retain a record of the final verification for the accuracy, validity, completeness, and appropriateness of the patient's prescription or medication order prior to the delivery of the medication to the patient or the patient's representative.

[ARC 8673B, IAB 4/7/10, effective 6/1/10; ARC 1576C, IAB 8/20/14, effective 9/24/14; ARC 1961C, IAB 4/15/15, effective 5/20/15]

657—8.4(155A) Pharmacist identification and staff logs.

8.4(1) *Display of pharmacist license.* During any period the pharmacist is working in a pharmacy, each pharmacist shall display, in a position visible to the public, an original license to practice pharmacy. A current license renewal certificate, which may be a photocopy of an original renewal certificate, shall be displayed with the original license.

8.4(2) *Identification codes.* A permanent log of the initials or identification codes identifying by name each dispensing pharmacist, pharmacist-intern, pharmacy technician, and pharmacy support person shall be maintained for a minimum of two years and shall be available for inspection and copying by the board or its representative. The initials or identification code shall be unique to the individual to ensure that each pharmacist, pharmacist-intern, pharmacy technician, and pharmacy support person can be identified.

8.4(3) *Temporary or intermittent pharmacy staff.* The pharmacy shall maintain a log of all pharmacists, pharmacist-interns, pharmacy technicians, and pharmacy support persons who have worked at that pharmacy and who are not regularly staffed at that pharmacy. Such log shall include the dates and shifts worked by each pharmacist, pharmacist-intern, pharmacy technician, and pharmacy

support person and shall be available for inspection and copying by the board or its representative for a minimum of two years following the date of the entry.

8.4(4) Identification badge. A pharmacist shall wear a visible identification badge while on duty that clearly identifies the person as a pharmacist and includes at least the pharmacist's first name.

[ARC 8673B, IAB 4/7/10, effective 6/1/10; ARC 9409B, IAB 3/9/11, effective 4/13/11]

657—8.5(155A) Environment and equipment requirements. There shall be adequate space, equipment, and supplies for the professional and administrative functions of the pharmacy pursuant to rule 657—8.3(155A). Space and equipment in an amount and type to provide secure, environmentally controlled storage of drugs shall be available.

8.5(1) Refrigeration. The pharmacy shall maintain one or more refrigeration units. The temperature of the refrigerator shall be maintained within a range compatible with the proper storage of drugs requiring refrigeration, and a thermometer shall be maintained in the refrigerator to verify the temperature.

8.5(2) Sink. The pharmacy shall have a sink with hot and cold running water located within the pharmacy department and available to all pharmacy personnel; the sink shall be maintained in a sanitary condition.

8.5(3) Secure barrier. A pharmacy department shall be closed and secured in the absence of the pharmacist except as provided in rule 657—6.7(124,155A) or 657—7.6(124,155A). To ensure that secure closure, the pharmacy department shall be surrounded by a physical barrier capable of being securely locked to prevent entry when the department is closed. A secure barrier may be constructed of other than a solid material with a continuous surface if the openings in the material are not large enough to permit removal of items from the pharmacy department by any means. Any material used in the construction of the barrier shall be of sufficient strength and thickness that it cannot be readily or easily removed, penetrated, or bent. The plans and specifications of the barrier shall be submitted to the board for approval at least 30 days prior to the start of construction. The pharmacy may be subject to inspection as provided in subrule 8.5(4).

8.5(4) Remodel or relocation—inspection. A pharmacy planning to remodel or relocate a licensed pharmacy department on or within the premises currently occupied by the pharmacy department, or a pharmacy intending to remodel or install a sterile compounding facility or equipment, shall provide written notification to the board at least 30 days prior to commencement of the remodel, pharmacy relocation, or sterile compounding installation. The board may require on-site inspection of the facility, equipment, or pharmacy department prior to or during the pharmacy's remodel, relocation, or opening. The board may also require on-site inspection of a temporary pharmacy location intended to be utilized during the remodel, construction, or relocation of the pharmacy department.

8.5(5) Orderly and clean. The pharmacy shall be arranged in an orderly fashion and kept clean. All required equipment shall be in good operating condition and maintained in a sanitary manner. Animals shall not be allowed within a licensed pharmacy unless that pharmacy is exclusively providing services for the treatment of animals or unless the animal is a service dog or assistive animal as defined in Iowa Code subsection 216C.11(1).

8.5(6) Light, ventilation, temperature, and humidity. The pharmacy shall be properly lighted and ventilated. The temperature and humidity of the pharmacy shall be maintained within a range compatible with the proper storage of drugs.

8.5(7) Other equipment. The pharmacist in charge and the pharmacy, by and through its owner or license holder, shall share the responsibility for ensuring the availability of any other equipment necessary for the particular practice of pharmacy and to meet the needs of the patients served by the pharmacy.

8.5(8) Bulk counting machines. Unless bar-code scanning is required and utilized to verify the identity of each stock container of drugs utilized to restock a counting machine cell or bin, a pharmacist shall verify the accuracy of the drugs to be restocked prior to filling the counting machine cell or bin. A record identifying the individual who verified the drugs to be restocked, the individual who restocked the counting machine cell or bin, and the date shall be maintained. Established policies and procedures

shall include a method to calibrate and verify the accuracy of the counting device. The pharmacy shall, at least quarterly, verify the accuracy of the device and maintain a dated record identifying the individual who performed the quarterly verification.

8.5(9) Authorized collection program. A pharmacy that is registered with the United States Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration, to administer an authorized collection program shall provide adequate space, equipment, and supplies for such collection program pursuant to 657—Chapter 10 and federal regulations for authorized collection programs, which can be found at http://deadiversion.usdoj.gov/drug_disposal/.

[ARC 8671B, IAB 4/7/10, effective 5/12/10; ARC 0503C, IAB 12/12/12, effective 1/16/13; ARC 1961C, IAB 4/15/15, effective 5/20/15; ARC 2408C, IAB 2/17/16, effective 3/23/16]

657—8.6(155A) Health of personnel. Only personnel authorized by the responsible pharmacist shall be in the immediate vicinity of the drug dispensing, preparation, compounding, or storage areas. Any person shown, either by medical examination or pharmacist determination, to have an apparent illness or open lesions that may adversely affect the quality or safety of a drug product or another individual shall be excluded from direct contact with components, bulk drug substances, drug product containers, closures, in-process materials, drug products, and patients until the condition is corrected or determined by competent medical personnel not to jeopardize the quality or safety of drug products or patients. All personnel who normally assist the pharmacist shall be instructed to report to the pharmacist any health conditions that may have an adverse effect on drug products or may pose a health or safety risk to others.

657—8.7(155A) Procurement, storage, and recall of drugs and devices.

8.7(1) Source. Procurement of prescription drugs and devices shall be from a drug wholesaler licensed by the board to distribute to Iowa pharmacies or, on a limited basis, from another licensed pharmacy or licensed practitioner located in the United States.

8.7(2) Sufficient stock. A pharmacy shall maintain sufficient stock of drugs and devices to fulfill the foreseeable needs of the patients served by the pharmacy.

8.7(3) Manner of storage. Drugs and devices shall be stored in a manner to protect their identity and integrity.

8.7(4) Storage temperatures. All drugs and devices shall be stored at the proper temperature, as defined by the following terms:

a. “Controlled room temperature” means temperature maintained thermostatically between 15 degrees and 30 degrees Celsius (59 degrees and 86 degrees Fahrenheit);

b. “Cool” means temperature between 8 degrees and 15 degrees Celsius (46 degrees and 59 degrees Fahrenheit). Drugs and devices may be stored in a refrigerator unless otherwise specified on the labeling;

c. “Refrigerate” means temperature maintained thermostatically between 2 degrees and 8 degrees Celsius (36 degrees and 46 degrees Fahrenheit); and

d. “Freeze” means temperature maintained thermostatically between -20 degrees and -10 degrees Celsius (-4 degrees and 14 degrees Fahrenheit).

8.7(5) Product recall. There shall be a system for removing from use, including unit dose, any drugs and devices subjected to a product recall.

657—8.8(124,155A) Out-of-date drugs or devices. Any drug or device bearing an expiration date shall not be dispensed for use beyond the expiration date of the drug or device. Outdated drugs or devices shall be removed from dispensing stock and shall be quarantined until such drugs or devices are properly disposed of.

657—8.9(124,155A) Records. Every inventory or other record required to be maintained by a pharmacy pursuant to board rules or Iowa Code chapters 124 and 155A shall be maintained and be available for inspection and copying by the board or its representative for at least two years from the date of such inventory or record unless a longer retention period is specified for the particular record or inventory. Original hard-copy prescription and other pharmacy records more than 12 months old may

be maintained in a secure storage area outside the licensed pharmacy department unless such remote storage is prohibited under federal law. A remote storage area shall be located within the same physical structure containing the licensed pharmacy department. The following records shall be maintained for at least two years.

8.9(1) *Drug supplier invoices.* All pharmacies shall maintain supplier invoices of prescription drugs and controlled substances upon which the actual date of receipt of the controlled substances by the pharmacist or other responsible individual is clearly recorded.

8.9(2) *Drug supplier credits.* All pharmacies shall maintain supplier credit memos for controlled substances and prescription drugs.

[ARC 8539B, IAB 2/24/10, effective 4/1/10]

657—8.10 Reserved.

657—8.11(147,155A) Unethical conduct or practice. The provisions of this rule apply to licensed pharmacies, licensed pharmacists, registered pharmacy technicians, registered pharmacy support persons, and registered pharmacist-interns.

8.11(1) *Misrepresentative deeds.* A pharmacist, technician, support person, or pharmacist-intern shall not make any statement intended to deceive, misrepresent or mislead anyone, or be a party to or an accessory to any fraudulent or deceitful practice or transaction in pharmacy or in the operation or conduct of a pharmacy.

8.11(2) *Undue influence.*

a. A pharmacist shall not accept professional employment or share or receive compensation in any form arising out of, or incidental to, the pharmacist's professional activities from a prescriber of prescription drugs or any other person or corporation in which one or more such prescribers have a proprietary or beneficial interest sufficient to permit them to directly or indirectly exercise supervision or control over the pharmacist in the pharmacist's professional responsibilities and duties or over the pharmacy wherein the pharmacist practices.

b. A prescriber may employ a pharmacist to provide nondispensing, drug information, or other cognitive services.

8.11(3) *Lease agreements.* A pharmacist shall not lease space for a pharmacy under any of the following conditions:

a. From a prescriber of prescription drugs or a group, corporation, association, or organization of such prescribers on a percentage of income basis;

b. From a group, corporation, association, or organization in which prescribers have majority control or have directly or indirectly a majority beneficial or proprietary interest on a percentage of income basis; or

c. If the rent is not reasonable according to commonly accepted standards of the community in which the pharmacy will be located.

8.11(4) *Nonconformance with law.* A pharmacist, technician, support person, or pharmacist-intern shall not knowingly serve in a pharmacy which is not operated in conformance with law, or which engages in any practice which if engaged in by a pharmacist would be unethical conduct.

8.11(5) *Freedom of choice/solicitation/kickbacks/fee-splitting and imprinted prescription blanks or forms.* A pharmacist or pharmacy shall not enter into any agreement which negates a patient's freedom of choice of pharmacy services. A purchasing pharmacist or pharmacy shall not engage in any activity or include in any agreement with a selling pharmacist or pharmacy any provision that would prevent or prohibit the prior notifications required in subrule 8.35(7). A pharmacist or pharmacy shall not participate in prohibited agreements with any person in exchange for recommending, promoting, accepting, or promising to accept the professional pharmaceutical services of any pharmacist or pharmacy. "Person" includes an individual, corporation, partnership, association, firm, or other entity. "Prohibited agreements" includes an agreement or arrangement that provides premiums, "kickbacks," fee-splitting, or special charges as compensation or inducement for placement of business or solicitation of patronage with any pharmacist or pharmacy. "Kickbacks" includes, but is not limited to, the

provision of medication carts, facsimile machines, any other equipment, or preprinted forms or supplies for the exclusive use of a facility or practitioner at no charge or billed below reasonable market rate. A pharmacist shall not provide, cause to be provided, or offer to provide to any person authorized to prescribe prescription blanks or forms bearing the pharmacist's or pharmacy's name, address, or other means of identification, except that a hospital may make available to hospital staff prescribers, emergency department prescribers, and prescribers granted hospital privileges for the prescribers' use during practice at or in the hospital generic prescription blanks or forms bearing the name, address, or telephone number of the hospital pharmacy.

8.11(6) *Discrimination.* It is unethical to unlawfully discriminate between patients or groups of patients for reasons of religion, race, creed, color, gender, gender identity, sexual orientation, marital status, age, national origin, physical or mental disability, or disease state when providing pharmaceutical services.

8.11(7) *Claims of professional superiority.* A pharmacist shall not make a claim, assertion, or inference of professional superiority in the practice of pharmacy which cannot be substantiated, or claim an unusual, unsubstantiated capacity to supply a drug or professional service to the community.

8.11(8) *Unprofessional conduct or behavior.* A pharmacist shall not exhibit unprofessional behavior in connection with the practice of pharmacy or refuse to provide reasonable information or answer reasonable questions for the benefit of the patient. Unprofessional behavior shall include, but not be limited to, the following acts: verbal abuse, coercion, intimidation, harassment, sexual advances, threats, degradation of character, indecent or obscene conduct, and theft.

[ARC 9526B, IAB 6/1/11, effective 7/6/11]

657—8.12(126,147) Advertising. Prescription drug price and nonprice information may be provided to the public by a pharmacy so long as the information is not false or misleading and is not in violation of any federal or state laws applicable to the advertisement of such articles generally and if all of the following conditions are met:

1. All charges for services to the consumer must be stated.
2. The effective dates for the prices listed shall be stated.
3. No reference shall be made to controlled substances listed in Schedules II through V of the latest revision of the Iowa uniform controlled substances Act and the rules of the Iowa board of pharmacy.

657—8.13(135C,155A) Personnel histories. Pursuant to the requirements of Iowa Code section 135C.33, the provisions of this rule shall apply to any pharmacy employing any person to provide patient care services in a patient's home. For the purposes of this rule, "employed by the pharmacy" shall include any individual who is paid to provide treatment or services to any patient in the patient's home, whether the individual is paid by the pharmacy or by any other entity such as a corporation, a temporary staffing agency, or an independent contractor. Specifically excluded from the requirements of this rule are individuals such as delivery persons or couriers who do not enter the patient's home for the purpose of instructing the patient or the patient's caregiver in the use or maintenance of the equipment, device, or drug being delivered, or who do not enter the patient's home for the purpose of setting up or servicing the equipment, device, or drug used to treat the patient in the patient's home.

8.13(1) *Applicant acknowledgment.* The pharmacy shall ask the following question of each person seeking employment in a position that will provide in-home services: "Do you have a record of founded child or dependent adult abuse or have you ever been convicted of a crime, in this state or any other state?" The applicant shall also be informed that a criminal history and dependent adult abuse record check will be conducted. The applicant shall indicate, by signed acknowledgment, that the applicant has been informed that such record checks will be conducted.

8.13(2) *Criminal history check.* Prior to the employment of any person to provide in-home services as described by this rule, the pharmacy shall submit to the department of public safety a form specified by the department of public safety and receive the results of a criminal history check.

8.13(3) *Abuse history checks.* Prior to the employment of any person to provide in-home services as described by this rule, the pharmacy shall submit to the department of human services a form specified

by the department of human services and receive the results of a dependent adult abuse record check. The pharmacy may submit to the department of human services a form specified by the department of human services to request a child abuse history check.

a. A person who has a criminal record, founded dependent adult abuse report, or founded child abuse report shall not be employed by a pharmacy to provide in-home services unless the department of human services has evaluated the crime or founded abuse report, has concluded that the crime or founded abuse does not merit prohibition from such employment, and has notified the pharmacy that the person may be employed to provide in-home services.

b. The pharmacy shall keep copies of all record checks and evaluations for a minimum of two years following receipt of the record or for a minimum of two years after the individual is no longer employed by the pharmacy, whichever is greater.

657—8.14(155A) Training and utilization of pharmacy technicians or pharmacy support persons. Pursuant to rule 657—8.3(155A), all Iowa-licensed pharmacies utilizing pharmacy technicians or pharmacy support persons shall have written policies and procedures for the training and utilization of pharmacy technicians and pharmacy support persons appropriate to the practice of pharmacy at that licensed location. Pharmacy technician and pharmacy support person training shall be documented and maintained by the pharmacy for the duration of employment. Policies and procedures and documentation of pharmacy technician and pharmacy support person training shall be available for inspection by the board or an agent of the board.

[ARC 8673B, IAB 4/7/10, effective 6/1/10; ARC 1961C, IAB 4/15/15, effective 5/20/15]

657—8.15(155A) Delivery of prescription drugs and devices. Prescription drug orders, prescription devices, and completed prescription drug containers may be delivered, in compliance with all laws, rules, and regulations relating to the practice of pharmacy, to patients at any place of business licensed as a pharmacy.

8.15(1) *Alternative methods.* A licensed pharmacy may, by means of its employee or by use of a common carrier, pick up or deliver prescriptions to the patient or the patient's caregiver as follows:

a. At the office or home of the prescriber.

b. At the residence of the patient or caregiver.

c. At the hospital or medical care facility in which a patient is confined.

d. At an outpatient medical care facility where the patient receives treatment only pursuant to the following requirements:

(1) The pharmacy shall obtain and maintain the written authorization of the patient or patient's caregiver for receipt or delivery at the outpatient medical care facility;

(2) The prescription shall be delivered directly to or received directly from the patient, the caregiver, or an authorized agent identified in the written authorization;

(3) A prescription authorized by a prescriber not treating the patient at the outpatient medical care facility may be transmitted to the pharmacy by the authorized agent via facsimile provided that the means of transmission does not obscure or render the prescription information illegible due to security features of the paper utilized by the prescriber to prepare the prescription and provided that the original written prescription is delivered to the pharmacy prior to delivery of the filled prescription to the patient; and

(4) The outpatient medical care facility shall store the patient's filled prescriptions in a secure area pending delivery to the patient.

e. At the patient's or caregiver's place of employment only pursuant to the following requirements:

(1) The pharmacy shall obtain and maintain the written authorization of the patient or patient's caregiver for receipt or delivery at the place of employment;

(2) The prescription shall be delivered directly to or received directly from the patient, the caregiver, the prescriber, or an authorized agent identified in the written authorization; and

(3) The pharmacy shall ensure the security of confidential information as defined in subrule 8.16(1).

8.15(2) *Policies and procedures required.* Pursuant to rule 657—8.3(155A), every pharmacy shipping or otherwise delivering prescription drugs or devices to Iowa patients shall have policies and

procedures to ensure accountability, safe delivery, and compliance with temperature requirements as defined by subrule 8.7(4).

[ARC 7636B, IAB 3/11/09, effective 4/15/09; ARC 1961C, IAB 4/15/15, effective 5/20/15]

657—8.16(124,155A) Confidential information.

8.16(1) Definition. “Confidential information” means information accessed or maintained by the pharmacy in the patient’s records which contains personally identifiable information that could be used to identify the patient. This includes but is not limited to patient name, address, telephone number, and social security number; prescriber name and address; and prescription and drug or device information such as therapeutic effect, diagnosis, allergies, disease state, pharmaceutical services rendered, medical information, and drug interactions, regardless of whether such information is communicated to or from the patient, is in the form of paper, is preserved on microfilm, or is stored on electronic media.

8.16(2) Release of confidential information. Confidential information in the patient record may be released only as follows:

- a. Pursuant to the express written authorization of the patient or the order or direction of a court.
- b. To the patient or the patient’s authorized representative.
- c. To the prescriber or other licensed practitioner then caring for the patient.
- d. To another licensed pharmacist when the best interests of the patient require such release.
- e. To the board or its representative or to such other persons or governmental agencies duly authorized by law to receive such information.

A pharmacist shall utilize the resources available to determine, in the professional judgment of the pharmacist, that any persons requesting confidential patient information pursuant to this rule are entitled to receive that information.

8.16(3) Exceptions. Nothing in this rule shall prohibit pharmacists from releasing confidential patient information as follows:

- a. Transferring a prescription to another pharmacy upon the request of the patient or the patient’s authorized representative.
- b. Providing a copy of a nonrefillable prescription to the person for whom the prescription was issued which is clearly marked as a copy and not to be filled.
- c. Providing drug therapy information to physicians or other authorized prescribers for their patients.
- d. Disclosing information necessary for the processing of claims for payment of health care operations or services.
- e. Transferring, subject to the provisions of subrule 8.35(7), prescription and patient records of a pharmacy that discontinues operation as a pharmacy to another licensed pharmacy that is held to the same standards of confidentiality and that agrees to act as custodian of the transferred records.

8.16(4) System security and safeguards. To maintain the integrity and confidentiality of patient records and prescription drug orders, any system or computer utilized shall have adequate security including system safeguards designed to prevent and detect unauthorized access, modification, or manipulation of patient records and prescription drug orders.

8.16(5) Record disposal. Disposal of any materials containing or including patient-specific or confidential information shall be conducted in a manner to preserve patient confidentiality.

[ARC 9526B, IAB 6/1/11, effective 7/6/11]

657—8.17 and 8.18 Reserved.

657—8.19(124,126,155A) Manner of issuance of a prescription drug or medication order. A prescription drug order or medication order may be transmitted from a prescriber or a prescriber’s agent to a pharmacy in written form, orally including telephone voice communication, by facsimile transmission as provided in rule 657—21.9(124,155A), or by electronic transmission in accordance with applicable federal and state laws, rules, and regulations. Any prescription drug order or medication order provided to a patient in written or printed form shall include the original, handwritten signature of the prescriber except as provided in rule 657—21.7(124,155A).

8.19(1) Requirements for a prescription. A valid prescription drug order shall be based on a valid patient-prescriber relationship except as provided in subrule 8.19(7) for epinephrine auto-injectors and in subrule 8.19(8) for opioid antagonists.

a. Written, electronic, or facsimile prescription. In addition to the electronic prescription application and pharmacy prescription application requirements of this rule, a written, electronic, or facsimile prescription shall include:

- (1) The date issued.
- (2) The name and address of the patient except as provided in subrule 8.19(7) for epinephrine auto-injectors.
- (3) The name, strength, and quantity of the drug or device prescribed.
- (4) The name and address of the prescriber and, if the prescription is for a controlled substance, the prescriber's DEA registration number.
- (5) The written or electronic signature of the prescriber.

b. Written prescription. In addition to the requirements of paragraph 8.19(1)“a,” a written prescription shall be manually signed, with ink or indelible pencil, by the prescriber. The requirement for manual signature shall not apply when an electronically prepared and signed prescription for a noncontrolled substance is printed on security paper as provided in 657—paragraph 21.7(3)“b.”

c. Facsimile prescription. In addition to the requirements of paragraph 8.19(1)“a,” a prescription transmitted via facsimile shall include:

- (1) The identification number of the facsimile machine used to transmit the prescription to the pharmacy.
- (2) The time and date of transmission of the prescription.
- (3) The name, address, telephone number, and facsimile number of the pharmacy to which the prescription is being transmitted.
- (4) If the prescription is for a controlled substance and in compliance with DEA regulations, the manual signature of the prescriber.

d. Electronic prescription. In addition to the requirements of paragraph 8.19(1)“a,” an electronically prepared prescription for a controlled or noncontrolled prescription drug or device that is electronically transmitted to a pharmacy shall include the prescriber's electronic signature.

- (1) An electronically prepared prescription for a controlled substance that is printed out or faxed by the prescriber or the prescriber's agent shall be manually signed by the prescriber.
- (2) The prescriber shall ensure that the electronic prescription application used to prepare and transmit the electronic prescription complies with applicable state and federal laws, rules, and regulations regarding electronic prescriptions.
- (3) The prescriber or the prescriber's agent shall provide verbal verification of an electronic prescription upon the request of the pharmacy.

8.19(2) Verification. The pharmacist shall exercise professional judgment regarding the accuracy, validity, and authenticity of any prescription drug order or medication order consistent with federal and state laws, rules, and regulations. In exercising professional judgment, the prescribing practitioner and the pharmacist shall take adequate measures to guard against the diversion of prescription drugs and controlled substances through prescription forgeries.

8.19(3) Transmitting agent. The prescribing practitioner may authorize an agent to transmit to the pharmacy a prescription drug order or medication order orally, by facsimile transmission, or by electronic transmission provided that the first and last names and title of the transmitting agent are included in the order.

a. New order. A new written or electronically prepared and transmitted prescription drug or medication order shall be manually or electronically signed by the prescriber. If transmitted by the prescriber's agent, the first and last names and title of the transmitting agent shall be included in the order. If the prescription is for a controlled substance and is written or printed from an electronic prescription application, the prescription shall be manually signed by the prescriber prior to delivery of the prescription to the patient or prior to facsimile transmission of the prescription to the pharmacy. An electronically prepared prescription shall not be electronically transmitted to the pharmacy if the

prescription has been printed prior to the electronic transmission. An electronically prepared and electronically transmitted prescription that is printed following the electronic transmission shall be clearly labeled as a copy, not valid for dispensing.

b. Refill order or renewal order. An authorization to refill a prescription drug or medication order, or to renew or continue an existing drug therapy, may be transmitted to a pharmacist through oral communication, in writing, by facsimile transmission, or by electronic transmission initiated by or directed by the prescriber.

(1) If the transmission is completed by the prescriber's agent and the first and last names and title of the transmitting agent are included in the order, the prescriber's signature is not required on the fax or alternate electronic transmission.

(2) If the order differs in any manner from the original order, such as a change of the drug strength, dosage form, or directions for use, the prescriber shall sign the order as provided by paragraph 8.19(3) "a."

8.19(4) Receiving agent. Regardless of the means of transmission to a pharmacy, only a pharmacist, a pharmacist-intern, or a certified pharmacy technician shall be authorized to receive a new prescription drug or medication order from a practitioner or the practitioner's agent. In addition to a pharmacist, a pharmacist-intern, and a certified pharmacy technician, a technician trainee or an uncertified pharmacy technician may receive a refill or renewal order from a practitioner or the practitioner's agent if the technician's supervising pharmacist has authorized that function.

8.19(5) Legitimate purpose. The pharmacist shall ensure that the prescription drug or medication order, regardless of the means of transmission, has been issued for a legitimate medical purpose by an authorized practitioner acting in the usual course of the practitioner's professional practice. A pharmacist shall not dispense a prescription drug if the pharmacist knows or should have known that the prescription was issued solely on the basis of an Internet-based questionnaire, an Internet-based consultation, or a telephonic consultation and without a valid preexisting patient-practitioner relationship except as provided in subrule 8.19(7) for epinephrine auto-injectors.

8.19(6) Refills. A refill is one or more dispensings of a prescription drug or device that result in the patient's receipt of the quantity authorized by the prescriber for a single fill as indicated on the prescription drug order.

a. Noncontrolled prescription drug or device. A prescription for a prescription drug or device that is not a controlled substance may authorize no more than 12 refills within 18 months following the date on which the prescription is issued.

b. Controlled substance. A prescription for a Schedule III, IV, or V controlled substance may authorize no more than 5 refills within 6 months following the date on which the prescription is issued.

8.19(7) Epinephrine auto-injector prescription issued to school or facility. A physician, an advanced registered nurse practitioner, or a physician assistant may issue a prescription for one or more epinephrine auto-injectors in the name of a facility as defined in Iowa Code subsection 135.185(1), a school district, or an accredited nonpublic school. The prescription shall comply with all requirements of subrule 8.19(1) as applicable to the form of the prescription except that the prescription shall be issued in the name and address of the facility, the school district, or the accredited nonpublic school in lieu of the name and address of a patient. Provisions requiring a preexisting patient-prescriber relationship shall not apply to a prescription issued pursuant to this subrule.

a. The pharmacy's patient profile and record of dispensing of a prescription issued pursuant to this subrule shall be maintained in the name of the facility, school district, or accredited nonpublic school to which the prescription was issued and the drug was dispensed.

b. The label affixed to an epinephrine auto-injector dispensed pursuant to this subrule shall identify the name of the facility, school district, or accredited nonpublic school to which the prescription is dispensed.

8.19(8) Opioid antagonist prescription issued to law enforcement, fire department, or service program. A physician, an advanced registered nurse practitioner, or a physician assistant may issue a prescription for one or more opioid antagonists in the name of a law enforcement agency, fire department, or service program pursuant to Iowa Code section 147A.18 and rule 657—8.31(135,147A).

The prescription shall comply with all requirements of subrule 8.19(1) as applicable to the form of the prescription except that the prescription shall be issued in the name and address of the law enforcement agency, fire department, or service program in lieu of the name and address of a patient. Provisions requiring a preexisting patient-prescriber relationship shall not apply to a prescription issued pursuant to this subrule.

a. The pharmacy's patient profile and record of dispensing of an opioid antagonist pursuant to this subrule shall be maintained in the name of the law enforcement agency, fire department, or service program to which the prescription was issued and the drug was dispensed.

b. The label affixed to an opioid antagonist dispensed pursuant to this subrule shall identify the name of the law enforcement agency, fire department, or service program to which the prescription is dispensed and shall be affixed such that the expiration date of the drug is not rendered illegible.

[ARC 8171B, IAB 9/23/09, effective 10/28/09; ARC 9912B, IAB 12/14/11, effective 1/18/12; ARC 2414C, IAB 2/17/16, effective 3/23/16; ARC 2827C, IAB 11/23/16, effective 11/3/16]

657—8.20(155A) Valid prescriber/patient relationship. Prescription drug orders and medication orders shall be valid as long as a prescriber/patient relationship exists. Once the prescriber/patient relationship is broken and the prescriber is no longer available to treat the patient or oversee the patient's use of a prescription drug, the order loses its validity and the pharmacist, on becoming aware of the situation, shall cancel the order and any remaining refills. The pharmacist shall, however, exercise prudent judgment based upon individual circumstances to ensure that the patient is able to obtain a sufficient amount of the prescribed drug to continue treatment until the patient can reasonably obtain the service of another prescriber and a new order can be issued.

657—8.21(155A) Prospective drug use review. For purposes of promoting therapeutic appropriateness and ensuring rational drug therapy, a pharmacist shall review the patient record, information obtained from the patient, and each prescription drug or medication order to identify:

1. Overutilization or underutilization;
2. Therapeutic duplication;
3. Drug-disease contraindications;
4. Drug-drug interactions;
5. Incorrect drug dosage or duration of drug treatment;
6. Drug-allergy interactions;
7. Clinical abuse/misuse;
8. Drug-prescriber contraindications.

Upon recognizing any of the above, the pharmacist shall take appropriate steps to avoid or resolve the problem and shall, if necessary, include consultation with the prescriber. The review and assessment of patient records shall not be delegated to staff assistants but may be delegated to registered pharmacist-interns under the direct supervision of the pharmacist.

657—8.22 to 8.25 Reserved.

657—8.26(155A) Continuous quality improvement program. Pursuant to rule 657—8.3(155A), each pharmacy licensed to provide pharmaceutical services to patients in Iowa shall implement or participate in a continuous quality improvement program (CQI program). The CQI program is intended to be an ongoing, systematic program of standards and procedures to detect, identify, evaluate, and prevent medication errors, thereby improving medication therapy and the quality of patient care. A pharmacy that participates as an active member of a hospital or corporate CQI program that meets the objectives of this rule shall not be required to implement a new program pursuant to this rule.

8.26(1) Reportable program events. For purposes of this rule, a reportable program event or program event means a preventable medication error resulting in the incorrect dispensing of a prescribed drug received by or administered to the patient and includes but is not necessarily limited to:

- a.* An incorrect drug;
- b.* An incorrect drug strength;

- c. An incorrect dosage form;
- d. A drug received by the wrong patient;
- e. Inadequate or incorrect packaging, labeling, or directions; or
- f. Any incident related to a prescription dispensed to a patient that results in or has the potential to result in serious harm to the patient.

8.26(2) Responsibility. The pharmacist in charge may delegate program administration and monitoring, but the pharmacist in charge maintains ultimate responsibility for the validity and consistency of program activities.

8.26(3) Policies and procedures. Pursuant to rule 657—8.3(155A), each pharmacy shall have written policies and procedures for the operation and management of the pharmacy's CQI program. A copy of the pharmacy's CQI program description and policies and procedures shall be maintained and readily available to all pharmacy personnel. The policies and procedures shall address, at a minimum, a planned process to:

- a. Train all pharmacy personnel in relevant phases of the CQI program;
- b. Identify and document reportable program events;
- c. Minimize the impact of reportable program events on patients;
- d. Analyze data collected to assess the causes and any contributing factors relating to reportable program events;
- e. Use the findings to formulate an appropriate response and to develop pharmacy systems and workflow processes designed to prevent and reduce reportable program events; and
- f. Periodically, but at least annually, meet with appropriate pharmacy personnel to review findings and inform personnel of changes that have been made to pharmacy policies, procedures, systems, or processes as a result of CQI program findings.

8.26(4) Event discovery and notification. As provided by the procedures of the CQI program, the pharmacist in charge or appropriate designee shall be informed of and review all reported and documented program events. All pharmacy personnel shall be trained to immediately inform the pharmacist on duty of any discovered or suspected program event. When the pharmacist on duty determines that a reportable program event has occurred, the pharmacist shall ensure that all reasonably necessary steps are taken to remedy any problems or potential problems for the patient and that those steps are documented. Necessary steps include, but are not limited to, the following:

- a. Notifying the patient or the patient's caregiver and the prescriber or other members of the patient's health care team as warranted;
- b. Identifying and communicating directions or processes for correcting the error; and
- c. Communicating instructions for minimizing any negative impact on the patient.

8.26(5) CQI program records. All CQI program records shall be maintained on site at the pharmacy or shall be accessible at the pharmacy and be available for inspection and copying by the board or its representative for at least two years from the date of the record. When a reportable program event occurs or is suspected to have occurred, the program event shall be documented in a written or electronic storage record created solely for that purpose. Records of program events shall be maintained in an orderly manner and shall be filed chronologically by date of discovery.

a. The program event shall initially be documented as soon as practicable but no more than three days following discovery of the event by the staff member who discovers the event or is informed of the event.

b. Program event documentation shall include a description of the event that provides sufficient information to permit categorization and analysis of the event and shall include:

- (1) The date and time the program event was discovered and the name of the staff person who discovered the event; and
- (2) The names of the individuals recording and reviewing or analyzing the program event information.

8.26(6) Program event analysis and response. The pharmacist in charge or designee shall review each reportable program event and determine if follow-up is necessary. When appropriate, information and data collected and documented shall be analyzed, individually and collectively, to assess the cause

and any factors contributing to the program event. The analysis may include, but is not limited to, the following:

a. A consideration of the effects on the quality of the pharmacy system related to workflow processes, technology utilization and support, personnel training, and both professional and technical staffing levels;

b. Any recommendations for remedial changes to pharmacy policies, procedures, systems, or processes; and

c. The development of a set of indicators that a pharmacy will utilize to measure its program standards over a designated period of time.

[ARC 1961C, IAB 4/15/15, effective 5/20/15; ARC 2413C, IAB 2/17/16, effective 3/23/16]

657—8.27 to 8.29 Reserved.

657—8.30(126,155A) Sterile products. Rescinded IAB 6/6/07, effective 7/11/07.

657—8.31(135,147A) Opioid antagonist dispensing by pharmacists by standing order. An authorized pharmacist may dispense an opioid antagonist pursuant to a standing order established by the department, which standing order can be found via the board's Web site, or pursuant to a standing order authorized by an individual licensed health care professional in compliance with the requirements of this rule. An authorized pharmacist may only delegate the dispensing of an opioid antagonist to an authorized pharmacist-intern under the direct supervision of an authorized pharmacist. Nothing in this rule prohibits a prescriber or facility from establishing and implementing standing orders or protocols under the authority granted to the prescriber or facility.

8.31(1) Definitions. For the purposes of this rule, the following definitions shall apply:

"Authorized pharmacist" means an Iowa-licensed pharmacist who has completed the training requirements of this rule. "Authorized pharmacist" also includes an Iowa-registered pharmacist-intern who has completed the training requirements of this rule and is working under the direct supervision of an authorized Iowa-licensed pharmacist.

"Department" means the Iowa department of public health.

"First responder" means an emergency medical care provider, a registered nurse staffing an authorized service program under Iowa Code section 147A.12, a physician assistant staffing an authorized service program under Iowa Code section 147A.13, a fire fighter, or a peace officer as defined in Iowa Code section 801.4 who is trained and authorized to administer an opioid antagonist.

"Licensed health care professional" means a person licensed under Iowa Code chapter 148 to practice medicine and surgery or osteopathic medicine and surgery, an advanced registered nurse practitioner licensed under Iowa Code chapter 152 or 152E and registered with the board of nursing, or a physician assistant licensed to practice under the supervision of a physician as authorized in Iowa Code chapters 147 and 148C.

"Opioid antagonist" means the same as defined in Iowa Code section 147A.1 as amended by 2016 Iowa Acts, Senate File 2218.

"Opioid-related overdose" means the same as defined in Iowa Code section 147A.1 as amended by 2016 Iowa Acts, Senate File 2218.

"Person in a position to assist" means a family member, friend, caregiver, health care provider, employee of a substance abuse treatment facility, or other person who may be in a position to render aid to a person at risk of experiencing an opioid-related overdose.

"Recipient" means an individual at risk of an opioid-related overdose or a person in a position to assist an individual at risk of an opioid-related overdose.

"Standing order" means a preauthorized medication order with specific instructions from the licensed health care professional to dispense a medication under clearly defined circumstances.

8.31(2) Authorized pharmacist training. An authorized pharmacist shall document successful completion of an ACPE-approved continuing education program of at least one-hour duration related to opioid antagonist utilization prior to dispensing opioid antagonists pursuant to a standing order.

8.31(3) Additional supply. Notwithstanding a standing order to the contrary, an authorized pharmacist shall only dispense an opioid antagonist after completing an eligibility assessment and providing training and education to the recipient.

8.31(4) Assessment. An authorized pharmacist shall assess an individual for eligibility to receive an opioid antagonist pursuant to a standing order. In addition to the criteria identified in a standing order, an authorized pharmacist shall also take into consideration the following criteria to determine the eligibility of the recipient to receive and possess an opioid antagonist:

a. The person at risk of an opioid-related overdose for which the opioid antagonist is intended to be administered has no known sensitivity or allergy to naloxone, unless the person at risk is not known to the recipient, including but not limited to a first responder or member of law enforcement.

b. The recipient is oriented to person, place, and time and able to understand and learn the essential components of opioid-related overdose, appropriate response, and opioid antagonist administration.

8.31(5) Recipient training and education. Upon assessment and determination that an individual is eligible to receive and possess an opioid antagonist pursuant to a standing order, an authorized pharmacist shall, prior to dispensing an opioid antagonist pursuant to a standing order, provide training and education to the recipient that includes, but is not limited to, the information identified in this subrule. An authorized pharmacist shall require the recipient to attest that, if the product will be accessible to any other individual for administration, the recipient will make available to such individual all received training and education materials. An authorized pharmacist may provide to the recipient written materials that include, but may not be limited to, the information identified in this subrule, but it shall not be in lieu of direct pharmacist consultation with the recipient.

a. The signs and symptoms of opioid-related overdose as described in the standing order.

b. The importance of calling 911 as soon as possible and the potential need for rescue breathing.

c. The appropriate use and directions for administration of the opioid antagonist to be dispensed pursuant to the standing order.

d. Adverse reactions of the opioid antagonist as well as reactions resulting from opioid withdrawal following administration.

e. The proper storage conditions, including temperature excursions, of the opioid antagonist being dispensed.

f. The expiration date of the opioid antagonist being dispensed and the appropriate disposal of the opioid antagonist upon expiration.

g. The prohibition of the recipient from further distributing the opioid antagonist to another individual, unless that individual has received appropriate training and education.

h. Information about substance abuse or behavioral health treatment programs.

8.31(6) Labeling. Upon the determination that a recipient is eligible to receive and possess an opioid antagonist, an authorized pharmacist shall label the product pursuant to rule 657—6.10(126,155A) and subrule 8.19(8). An authorized pharmacist shall ensure that the labeling does not render the expiration date of the product illegible. The medication shall be dispensed in the name of the eligible recipient.

8.31(7) Reporting. A copy of the assessment form shall be submitted to the department as provided on the assessment form within seven days of the dispensing of the opioid antagonist or within seven days of a denial of eligibility.

8.31(8) Records. An authorized pharmacist shall create and maintain an original record of each individual assessment on forms provided by the board, regardless of the eligibility determination following assessment, and dispensing of opioid antagonists pursuant to a standing order. These records shall be available for inspection and copying by the board or its authorized agent for at least two years. [ARC 2827C, IAB 11/23/16, effective 11/3/16]

657—8.32(124,155A) Individuals qualified to administer. The board designates the following as qualified individuals to whom a practitioner may delegate the administration of prescription drugs. Any person specifically authorized under pertinent sections of the Iowa Code to administer prescription drugs shall construe nothing in this rule to limit that authority.

1. Persons who have successfully completed a medication administration course.

2. Licensed pharmacists.

657—8.33(155A) Vaccine administration by pharmacists. An authorized pharmacist may administer vaccines pursuant to protocols established by the CDC in compliance with the requirements of this rule. An authorized pharmacist may only delegate the administration of a vaccine to an authorized pharmacist-intern under the direct supervision of the authorized pharmacist.

8.33(1) Definitions. For the purposes of this rule, the following definitions shall apply:

“ACIP” means the CDC Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices.

“ACPE” means the Accreditation Council for Pharmacy Education.

“Authorized pharmacist” means an Iowa-licensed pharmacist who has met the requirements identified in subrule 8.33(2).

“Authorized pharmacist-intern” means an Iowa-registered pharmacist-intern who has met the requirements for an authorized pharmacist identified in paragraphs 8.33(2)“a” and “c.”

“CDC” means the United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

“Immunization” shall have the same meaning as, and shall be interchangeable with, the term “vaccine.”

“Protocol” means a standing order for a vaccine to be administered by an authorized pharmacist.

“Vaccine” means a specially prepared antigen administered to a person for the purpose of providing immunity.

8.33(2) Authorized pharmacist training and continuing education. An authorized pharmacist shall document successful completion of the requirements in paragraph 8.33(2)“a” and shall maintain competency by completing and maintaining documentation of the continuing education requirements in paragraph 8.33(2)“b.”

a. Initial qualification. An authorized pharmacist shall have successfully completed an organized course of study in a college or school of pharmacy or an ACPE-accredited continuing education program on vaccine administration that:

(1) Requires documentation by the pharmacist of current certification in the American Heart Association or the Red Cross Basic Cardiac Life Support Protocol for health care providers.

(2) Is an evidence-based course that includes study material and hands-on training and techniques for administering vaccines, requires testing with a passing score, complies with current CDC guidelines, and provides instruction and experiential training in the following content areas:

1. Standards for immunization practices;
2. Basic immunology and vaccine protection;
3. Vaccine-preventable diseases;
4. Recommended immunization schedules;
5. Vaccine storage and management;
6. Informed consent;
7. Physiology and techniques for vaccine administration;
8. Pre- and post-vaccine assessment, counseling, and identification of contraindications to the vaccine;
9. Immunization record management; and
10. Management of adverse events, including identification, appropriate response, documentation, and reporting.

b. Continuing education. During any pharmacist license renewal period, an authorized pharmacist who engages in the administration of vaccines shall complete and document at least one hour of continuing education related to vaccines.

c. Certification maintained. During any period within which the pharmacist may engage in the administration of vaccines, the pharmacist shall maintain current certification in the American Heart Association or the Red Cross basic cardiac life support protocol for health care providers.

8.33(3) Protocol requirements. A pharmacist may administer vaccines pursuant to CDC protocols. A protocol shall be unique to a pharmacy. The prescriber who signs a protocol shall identify within the protocol, by name or category, those pharmacists or other qualified health professionals that the

prescriber is authorizing to administer vaccines pursuant to the protocol. Links to CDC protocols shall be provided on the board's Web site at www.iowa.gov/ibpe. A protocol:

- a. Shall be signed by a licensed Iowa prescriber practicing in Iowa.
- b. Shall expire no later than one year from the effective date of the signed protocol.
- c. Shall be effective for patients who wish to receive a vaccine administered by an authorized pharmacist, who meet the CDC recommended criteria, and who have no contraindications as published by the CDC.
- d. Shall require the authorized pharmacist to notify the prescriber who signed the protocol within 24 hours of a serious complication and shall submit a Vaccine Advisory Event Reporting System (VAERS) report.
- e. Shall specifically indicate whether the authorizing prescriber agrees that the administration of vaccines may be delegated by the authorized pharmacist to an authorized pharmacist-intern under the direct supervision of the authorized pharmacist.

8.33(4) *Influenza and other emergency vaccines.* An authorized pharmacist shall only administer via protocol, to patients six years of age and older, influenza vaccines and other emergency vaccines in response to a public health emergency.

8.33(5) *Other adult vaccines.* An authorized pharmacist shall only administer via protocol, to patients 18 years of age and older, the following vaccines:

- a. A vaccine on the ACIP-approved adult vaccination schedule.
- b. A vaccine recommended by the CDC for international travel.

8.33(6) *Vaccines administered via prescription.* An authorized pharmacist may administer any vaccine pursuant to a prescription or medication order for an individual patient. In case of serious complications, the authorized pharmacist shall notify the prescriber who authorized the prescription within 24 hours and shall submit a VAERS report.

8.33(7) *Verification and reporting.* The requirements of this subrule do not apply to influenza and other emergency vaccines administered via protocol pursuant to subrule 8.33(4). An authorized pharmacist shall:

- a. Prior to administering a vaccine identified in subrule 8.33(5) or subrule 8.33(6), consult the statewide immunization registry or health information network.
- b. Within 30 days following administration of a vaccine identified in subrule 8.33(5) or subrule 8.33(6), report the vaccine administration to the statewide immunization registry or health information network and to the patient's primary health care provider, if known.

[ARC 1030C, IAB 9/18/13, effective 9/1/13; ARC 1786C, IAB 12/10/14, effective 1/14/15]

657—8.34(155A) Collaborative drug therapy management. An authorized pharmacist may only perform collaborative drug therapy management pursuant to protocol with a physician pursuant to the requirements of this rule. The physician retains the ultimate responsibility for the care of the patient. The pharmacist is responsible for all aspects of drug therapy management performed by the pharmacist.

8.34(1) *Definitions.*

"Authorized pharmacist" means an Iowa-licensed pharmacist whose license is in good standing and who meets the drug therapy management criteria defined in this rule.

"Board" means the board of pharmacy.

"Collaborative drug therapy management" means participation by an authorized pharmacist and a physician in the management of drug therapy pursuant to a written community practice protocol or a written hospital practice protocol.

"Collaborative practice" means that a physician may delegate aspects of drug therapy management for the physician's patients to an authorized pharmacist through a community practice protocol. "Collaborative practice" also means that a P&T committee may authorize hospital pharmacists to perform drug therapy management for inpatients and hospital clinic patients through a hospital practice protocol.

"Community practice protocol" means a written, executed agreement entered into voluntarily between an authorized pharmacist and a physician establishing drug therapy management for one or

more of the pharmacist's and physician's patients residing in a community setting. A community practice protocol shall comply with the requirements of subrule 8.34(2).

"Community setting" means a location outside a hospital inpatient, acute care setting or a hospital clinic setting. A community setting may include, but is not limited to, a home, group home, assisted living facility, correctional facility, hospice, or long-term care facility.

"Drug therapy management criteria" means one or more of the following:

1. Graduation from a recognized school or college of pharmacy with a doctor of pharmacy (Pharm.D.) degree;
2. Certification by the Board of Pharmaceutical Specialties (BPS);
3. Certification by the Commission for Certification in Geriatric Pharmacy (CCGP);
4. Successful completion of a National Institute for Standards in Pharmacist Credentialing (NISPC) disease state management examination and credentialing by the NISPC;
5. Successful completion of a pharmacy residency program accredited by the American Society of Health-System Pharmacists (ASHP); or
6. Approval by the board of pharmacy.

"Hospital clinic" means an outpatient care clinic operated and affiliated with a hospital and under the direct authority of the hospital's P&T committee.

"Hospital pharmacist" means an Iowa-licensed pharmacist who meets the requirements for participating in a hospital practice protocol as determined by the hospital's P&T committee.

"Hospital practice protocol" means a written plan, policy, procedure, or agreement that authorizes drug therapy management between hospital pharmacists and physicians within a hospital and the hospital's clinics as developed and determined by the hospital's P&T committee. Such a protocol may apply to all pharmacists and physicians at a hospital or the hospital's clinics or only to those pharmacists and physicians who are specifically recognized. A hospital practice protocol shall comply with the requirements of subrule 8.34(3).

"IBM" means the Iowa board of medicine.

"P&T committee" means a committee of the hospital composed of physicians, pharmacists, and other health professionals that evaluates the clinical use of drugs within the hospital, develops policies for managing drug use and administration in the hospital, and manages the hospital drug formulary system.

"Physician" means a person who is currently licensed in Iowa to practice medicine and surgery, osteopathic medicine and surgery, or osteopathy. A physician who executes a written protocol with an authorized pharmacist shall supervise the pharmacist's activities involved in the overall management of patients receiving medications or disease management services under the protocol. The physician may delegate only drug therapies that are in areas common to the physician's practice.

"Therapeutic interchange" means an authorized exchange of therapeutic alternate drug products in accordance with a previously established and approved written protocol.

8.34(2) Community practice protocol.

a. An authorized pharmacist shall engage in collaborative drug therapy management with a physician only under a written protocol that has been identified by topic and has been submitted to the board or a committee authorized by the board. A protocol executed after July 1, 2008, will no longer be required to be submitted to the board; however, written protocols executed or renewed after July 1, 2008, shall be made available upon request of the board or the IBM.

b. The community practice protocol shall include:

(1) The name, signature, date, and contact information for each authorized pharmacist who is a party to the protocol and is eligible to manage the drug therapy of a patient. If more than one authorized pharmacist is a party to the agreement, the pharmacists shall work for a single licensed pharmacy and a principal authorized pharmacist shall be designated in the protocol.

(2) The name, signature, date, and contact information for each physician who may prescribe drugs and is responsible for supervising a patient's drug therapy management. The physician who initiates a protocol shall be considered the main caregiver for the patient respective to that protocol and shall be noted in the protocol as the principal physician.

(3) The name and contact information of the principal physician and the principal authorized pharmacist who are responsible for development, training, administration, and quality assurance of the protocol.

(4) A detailed written protocol pursuant to which the authorized pharmacist will base drug therapy management decisions for patients. The protocol shall authorize one or more of the following:

1. Prescription drug orders. The protocol may authorize therapeutic interchange or modification of drug dosages based on symptoms or laboratory or physical findings defined in the protocol. The protocol shall include information specific to the dosage, frequency, duration, and route of administration of the drug authorized by the patient's physician. The protocol shall not authorize the pharmacist to change a Schedule II drug or to initiate a drug not included in the established protocol.

2. Laboratory tests. The protocol may authorize the pharmacist to obtain or to conduct specific laboratory tests as long as the tests relate directly to the drug therapy management.

3. Physical findings. The protocol may authorize the pharmacist to check certain physical findings, e.g., vital signs, oximetry, or peak flows, that enable the pharmacist to assess and adjust the drug therapy, detect adverse drug reactions, or determine if the patient should be referred back to the patient's physician for follow-up.

4. Patient activities. The protocol may authorize the pharmacist to monitor specific patient activities.

(5) Procedures for securing the patient's written consent. If the patient's consent is not secured by the physician, the authorized pharmacist shall secure such and notify the patient's physician within 24 hours.

(6) Circumstances that shall cause the authorized pharmacist to initiate communication with the physician including but not limited to the need for new prescription orders and reports of the patient's therapeutic response or adverse reaction.

(7) A detailed statement identifying the specific drugs, laboratory tests, and physical findings upon which the authorized pharmacist shall base drug therapy management decisions.

(8) A provision for the collaborative drug therapy management protocol to be reviewed, updated, and reexecuted or discontinued at least every two years.

(9) A description of the method the pharmacist shall use to document the pharmacist's decisions or recommendations for the physician.

(10) A description of the types of reports the authorized pharmacist is to provide to the physician and the schedule by which the pharmacist is to submit these reports. The schedule shall include a time frame within which a pharmacist shall report any adverse reaction to the physician.

(11) A statement of the medication categories and the type of initiation and modification of drug therapy that the physician authorizes the pharmacist to perform.

(12) A description of the procedures or plan that the pharmacist shall follow if the pharmacist modifies a drug therapy.

(13) Procedures for record keeping, record sharing, and long-term record storage.

(14) Procedures to follow in emergency situations.

(15) A statement that prohibits the authorized pharmacist from delegating drug therapy management to anyone other than another authorized pharmacist who has signed the applicable protocol.

(16) A statement that prohibits a physician from delegating collaborative drug therapy management to any unlicensed or licensed person other than another physician or an authorized pharmacist.

(17) A description of the mechanism for the pharmacist and the physician to communicate with each other and for documentation by the pharmacist of the implementation of collaborative drug therapy.

c. Collaborative drug therapy management is valid only when initiated by a written protocol executed by at least one authorized pharmacist and at least one physician.

d. The collaborative drug therapy protocol must be filed with the board, kept on file in the pharmacy, and be made available upon request of the board or the IBM. After July 1, 2008, protocols shall no longer be filed with the board but shall be maintained in the pharmacy and made available to the board and the IBM upon request.

e. A physician may terminate or amend the collaborative drug therapy management protocol with an authorized pharmacist if the physician notifies, in writing, the pharmacist and the board. Notification shall include the name of the authorized pharmacist, the desired change, and the proposed effective date of the change. After July 1, 2008, the physician shall no longer be required to notify the board of changes in a protocol but the written notification shall be maintained in the pharmacy and made available upon request of the board or the IBM.

f. The physician or pharmacist who initiates a protocol with a patient is responsible for securing a patient's written consent to participate in drug therapy management and for transmitting a copy of the consent to the other party within 24 hours. The consent shall indicate which protocol is involved. Any variation in the protocol for a specific patient shall be communicated to the other party at the time of securing the patient's consent. The patient's physician shall maintain the patient consent in the patient's medical record.

8.34(3) Hospital practice protocol.

a. A hospital's P&T committee shall determine the scope and extent of collaborative drug therapy management practices that may be conducted by the hospital's pharmacists.

b. Collaborative drug therapy management within a hospital setting or the hospital's clinic setting is valid only when approved by the hospital's P&T committee.

c. The hospital practice protocol shall include:

(1) The names or groups of pharmacists and physicians who are authorized by the P&T committee to participate in collaborative drug therapy management.

(2) A plan for development, training, administration, and quality assurance of the protocol.

(3) A detailed written protocol pursuant to which the hospital pharmacist shall base drug therapy management decisions for patients. The protocol shall authorize one or more of the following:

1. Medication orders and prescription drug orders. The protocol may authorize therapeutic interchange or modification of drug dosages based on symptoms or laboratory or physical findings defined in the protocol. The protocol shall include information specific to the dosage, frequency, duration, and route of administration of the drug authorized by the physician. The protocol shall not authorize the hospital pharmacist to change a Schedule II drug or to initiate a drug not included in the established protocol.

2. Laboratory tests. The protocol may authorize the hospital pharmacist to obtain or to conduct specific laboratory tests as long as the tests relate directly to the drug therapy management.

3. Physical findings. The protocol may authorize the hospital pharmacist to check certain physical findings, e.g., vital signs, oximetry, or peak flows, that enable the pharmacist to assess and adjust the drug therapy, detect adverse drug reactions, or determine if the patient should be referred back to the physician for follow-up.

(4) Circumstances that shall cause the hospital pharmacist to initiate communication with the patient's physician including but not limited to the need for new medication orders and prescription drug orders and reports of a patient's therapeutic response or adverse reaction.

(5) A statement of the medication categories and the type of initiation and modification of drug therapy that the P&T committee authorizes the hospital pharmacist to perform.

(6) A description of the procedures or plan that the hospital pharmacist shall follow if the hospital pharmacist modifies a drug therapy.

(7) A description of the mechanism for the hospital pharmacist and the patient's physician to communicate and for the hospital pharmacist to document implementation of the collaborative drug therapy.

657—8.35(155A) Pharmacy license. A pharmacy license issued by the board is required for all sites where prescription drugs are offered for sale or dispensed under the supervision of a pharmacist. A pharmacy license issued by the board is also required for all sites where drug information or other cognitive pharmacy services, including but not limited to drug use review and patient counseling, are provided by a pharmacist. The board may issue any of the following types of pharmacy licenses: a general pharmacy license, a hospital pharmacy license, a special or limited use pharmacy license, or

a nonresident pharmacy license. Nonresident pharmacy license applicants shall comply with board rules regarding nonresident pharmacy practice except when specific exemptions have been granted. Applicants for general or hospital pharmacy practice shall comply with board rules regarding general or hospital pharmacy practice except when specific exemptions have been granted. Any pharmacy located within Iowa that dispenses controlled substances must also register pursuant to 657—Chapter 10.

8.35(1) Exemptions. Applicants who are granted exemptions shall be issued a “general pharmacy license with exemption,” a “hospital pharmacy license with exemption,” a “nonresident pharmacy license with exemption,” or a “limited use pharmacy license with exemption” and shall comply with the provisions set forth by that exemption. A written petition for exemption from certain licensure requirements shall be submitted pursuant to the procedures and requirements of 657—Chapter 34 and will be determined on a case-by-case basis.

8.35(2) Limited use pharmacy license. Limited use pharmacy license may be issued for nuclear pharmacy practice, correctional facility pharmacy practice, telepharmacy practice, and veterinary pharmacy practice. Applications for limited use pharmacy license for these and other limited use practice settings shall be determined on a case-by-case basis.

8.35(3) Application form. Application for licensure and license renewal shall be on forms provided by the board. The application for a pharmacy license shall require an indication of the pharmacy ownership classification. If the owner is a sole proprietorship (100 percent ownership), the name and address of the owner shall be indicated. If the owner is a partnership or limited partnership, the names and addresses of all partners shall be listed or attached. If the owner is a corporation, the names and addresses of the officers and directors of the corporation shall be listed or attached. Any other pharmacy ownership classification shall be further identified and explained on the application. The application form shall require the name, signature, and license number of the pharmacist in charge. The names and license numbers of all pharmacists engaged in practice in the pharmacy, the names and registration numbers of all pharmacy technicians and pharmacy support persons working in the pharmacy, and the average number of hours worked by each pharmacist, pharmacy technician, and pharmacy support person shall be listed or attached. Additional information may be required of specific types of pharmacy license applicants. The application shall be signed by the pharmacy owner or the owner’s, partnership’s, or corporation’s authorized representative.

8.35(4) License expiration and renewal. General pharmacy licenses, hospital pharmacy licenses, special or limited use pharmacy licenses, and nonresident pharmacy licenses shall be renewed before January 1 of each year. The fee for a new or renewal license shall be \$135.

a. Late payment penalty. Failure to renew the pharmacy license before January 1 following expiration shall require payment of the renewal fee and a penalty fee of \$135. Failure to renew the license before February 1 following expiration shall require payment of the renewal fee and a penalty fee of \$225. Failure to renew the license before March 1 following expiration shall require payment of the renewal fee and a penalty fee of \$315. Failure to renew the license before April 1 following expiration shall require payment of the renewal fee and a penalty fee of \$405 and may require an appearance before the board. In no event shall the combined renewal fee and penalty fee for late renewal of a pharmacy license exceed \$540.

b. Delinquent license. If a license is not renewed before its expiration date, the license is delinquent and the licensee may not operate or provide pharmacy services to patients in the state of Iowa until the licensee renews the delinquent license. A pharmacy that continues to operate in Iowa without a current license may be subject to disciplinary sanctions pursuant to the provisions of 657—subrule 36.1(4).

8.35(5) Inspection of new pharmacy location. If the new pharmacy location within Iowa was not a licensed pharmacy immediately prior to the proposed opening of the new pharmacy, the pharmacy location shall require an on-site inspection by a pharmacy board inspector prior to the issuance of the pharmacy license. The purpose of the inspection is to determine compliance with requirements pertaining to space, library, equipment, security, temperature control, and drug storage safeguards. Inspection may be scheduled anytime following submission of necessary license and registration applications and prior

to opening for business as a pharmacy. Prescription drugs, including controlled substances, may not be delivered to a new pharmacy location prior to satisfactory completion of the opening inspection.

8.35(6) Pharmacy license changes. When a pharmacy changes its name, location, ownership, or pharmacist in charge, a new pharmacy license application with a license fee as provided in subrule 8.35(4) shall be submitted to the board office. Upon receipt of the fee and properly completed application, the board will issue a new pharmacy license certificate. The old license certificate shall be returned to the board office within ten days of the change of name, location, ownership, or pharmacist in charge.

a. Location. A change of pharmacy location in Iowa shall require an on-site inspection of the new location as provided in subrule 8.35(5) if the new location was not a licensed pharmacy immediately prior to the relocation.

b. Ownership. A change of ownership of a currently licensed Iowa pharmacy, or a change of pharmacy location to another existing Iowa pharmacy location, shall not require on-site inspection pursuant to subrule 8.35(5). A new pharmacy license is required as provided in this subrule. A change of ownership effectively consists of a closing pharmacy, which is subject to the requirements for a closing pharmacy, and of a new pharmacy, which is subject to the requirements of a new pharmacy, with the possible exception of the on-site inspection as provided by this paragraph. In those cases in which the pharmacy is owned by a corporation, the sale or transfer of all stock of the corporation does not constitute a change of ownership provided the corporation that owns the pharmacy continues to exist and continues to own the pharmacy following the stock sale or transfer.

c. Pharmacist in charge. A change of pharmacist in charge shall require completion and submission of the application and fee for a new pharmacy license.

(1) If a permanent pharmacist in charge has not been identified by the time of the vacancy, a temporary pharmacist in charge shall be identified. Written notification identifying the temporary pharmacist in charge shall be submitted to the board by the pharmacy owner or the pharmacy owner's authorized representative and by the temporary pharmacist in charge within 10 days following the vacancy.

(2) Within 90 days following the vacancy, a permanent pharmacist in charge shall be identified, and an application for pharmacy license, including the license fee as provided in subrule 8.35(4), shall be submitted to the board office.

8.35(7) Closing pharmacy. A closing pharmacy shall ensure that all patient and prescription records are transferred to another pharmacy that is held to the same standards of confidentiality as the closing pharmacy and that agrees to act as custodian of the records for the appropriate retention period for each record type as required by federal or state laws, rules, or regulations. A pharmacy shall not execute a sale or closing of a pharmacy unless there exists an adequate period of time prior to the pharmacy closing for delivery of the notifications to the pharmacist in charge, the board, the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), and pharmacy patients as required by this subrule. However, the provisions of this subrule regarding prior notifications to the board, the DEA, and patients shall not apply in the case of a board-approved emergency or unforeseeable closure, including but not limited to emergency board action, foreclosure, fire, or natural disaster.

a. Pharmacist in charge notification. At least 40 days prior to the effective date of the sale of a pharmacy, the pharmacist in charge of the closing pharmacy, if that individual is not an owner of the closing pharmacy, shall be notified of the proposed sale. The owner of the closing pharmacy may direct the pharmacist in charge to maintain information regarding the pending closure of the pharmacy confidential until public notifications are required 30 days prior to the pharmacy closing. The pharmacist in charge of the closing pharmacy shall provide input and direction to the pharmacy owner regarding the responsibilities of the closing pharmacy, including the notifications, deadlines, and time lines established by this subrule. The pharmacist in charge of the closing pharmacy shall prepare patient notifications pursuant to paragraph 8.35(7)“d.” At least 30 days prior to the effective date of the sale of a pharmacy, the pharmacist in charge of the purchasing or receiving pharmacy, if that individual is not an owner of the pharmacy, shall be notified of the pending transaction.

b. Board and DEA notifications. At least 30 days prior to the closing of a pharmacy, including a closing by sale of a pharmacy, a written notice shall be sent to the board and to the Drug Enforcement

Administration (DEA) notifying those agencies of the intent to discontinue business or to sell the pharmacy and including the anticipated date of closing. These prior notifications shall include the name, address, DEA registration number, Iowa pharmacy license number, and Iowa controlled substances Act (CSA) registration number of the closing pharmacy and of the pharmacy to which prescription drugs will be transferred. Notifications shall also include the name, address, DEA registration number, Iowa pharmacy license number, and CSA registration number of the location at which prescription files, patient profiles, and controlled substance receipt and disbursement records will be maintained.

c. Terms of sale or purchase. If the closing is due to the sale of the pharmacy, a copy of the sale or purchase agreement, not including information regarding the monetary terms of the transaction, shall be submitted to the board upon the request of the board. The agreement shall include a written assurance from the closing pharmacy to the purchasing pharmacy that the closing pharmacy has given or will be giving notice to its patients as required by this subrule.

d. Patient notification. At least 30 days prior to closing, a closing pharmacy shall make a reasonable effort to notify all patients who had a prescription filled by the closing pharmacy within the last 18 months that the pharmacy intends to close, including the anticipated closing date.

(1) Written notification shall identify the pharmacy that will be receiving the patient's prescriptions and records. The notification shall advise patients that if they have any questions regarding their prescriptions and records that they may contact the closing pharmacy. If the closing pharmacy receives no contact from the patient within the 30-day notification period prior to the pharmacy closing, all patient information will be transferred to the receiving pharmacy. The notification shall also advise patients that after the date of closing patients may contact the pharmacy to which the prescriptions and records have been transferred.

(2) Written notification shall be delivered to each patient at the patient's last address on file with the closing pharmacy by direct mail or personal delivery and also by public notice. Public notice refers to the display, in a location and manner clearly visible to patients, of signs in pharmacy pickup locations including drive-through prescription pickup lanes, on pharmacy or retail store entry and exit doors, or at pharmacy prescription counters. In addition, notice may be posted on the pharmacy's Web site, displayed on a marquee or electronic sign, communicated via automated message on the pharmacy's telephone system, or published in one or more local newspapers or area shopper publications.

e. Patient communication by receiving pharmacy. A pharmacy receiving the patient records of another pharmacy shall not contact the patients of the closing pharmacy until after the transfer of those patient records from the closing pharmacy to the receiving pharmacy and after the closure of the closing pharmacy.

f. Prescription drug inventory. A complete inventory of all prescription drugs being transferred shall be taken as of the close of business. The inventory shall serve as the ending inventory for the closing pharmacy as well as a record of additional or starting inventory for the pharmacy to which the drugs are transferred. A copy of the inventory shall be included in the records of each licensee.

(1) DEA Form 222 is required for transfer of Schedule II controlled substances.

(2) The inventory of controlled substances shall be completed pursuant to the requirements in 657—10.19(124,155A).

(3) The inventory of all noncontrolled prescription drugs may be estimated.

(4) The inventory shall include the name, strength, dosage form, and quantity of all prescription drugs transferred.

(5) Controlled substances requiring destruction or other disposal shall be transferred in the same manner as all other drugs. The new owner is responsible for the disposal of these substances as provided in rule 657—10.22(124).

g. Surrender of certificates and forms. The pharmacy license certificate and CSA registration certificate of the closing or selling pharmacy shall be returned to the board office within ten days of closing or sale. The DEA registration certificate and all unused DEA Forms 222 shall be returned to the DEA within ten days of closing. All authorizations to utilize the DEA's online controlled substances ordering system (CSOS) and all digital certificates issued for the purpose of ordering controlled substances for the closing pharmacy shall be canceled or revoked within ten days of closing.

h. Signs at closed pharmacy location. A location that no longer houses a licensed pharmacy shall not display any sign, placard, or other notification, visible to the public, which identifies the location as a pharmacy. A sign or other public notification that cannot feasibly be removed shall be covered so as to conceal the identification as a pharmacy. Nothing in this paragraph shall prohibit the display of a public notice to patients, as required in paragraph 8.35(7) “d,” for a reasonable period not to exceed six months following the pharmacy closing.

8.35(8) Failure to complete licensure. An application for a pharmacy license, including an application for registration pursuant to 657—Chapter 10, if applicable, will become null and void if the applicant fails to complete the licensure process within six months of receipt by the board of the required applications. The licensure process shall be complete upon the pharmacy’s opening for business at the licensed location following an inspection rated as satisfactory by an agent of the board if such an inspection is required pursuant to this rule. When an applicant fails to timely complete the licensure process, fees submitted with applications will not be transferred or refunded.

[ARC 8673B, IAB 4/7/10, effective 6/1/10; ARC 9526B, IAB 6/1/11, effective 7/6/11 (See Delay note at end of chapter); ARC 9693B, IAB 9/7/11, effective 8/11/11; ARC 0504C, IAB 12/12/12, effective 1/16/13; ARC 1962C, IAB 4/15/15, effective 5/20/15; ARC 3236C, IAB 8/2/17, effective 9/6/17; ARC 3345C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

657—8.36 to 8.39 Reserved.

657—8.40(155A,84GA,ch63) Pharmacy pilot or demonstration research projects. The purpose of this rule is to specify the procedures to be followed in applying for approval of a pilot or demonstration research project for innovative applications in the practice of pharmacy as authorized by 2011 Iowa Acts, chapter 63, section 36, as amended by 2012 Iowa Acts, House File 2464, section 31. In reviewing projects, the board will consider only projects that expand pharmaceutical care services that contribute to positive patient outcomes. The board will not consider any project intended only to provide a competitive advantage to a single applicant or group of applicants.

8.40(1) Definitions. For the purposes of this rule, the following definitions shall apply:

“Act” means Iowa Code chapter 155A, the Iowa pharmacy practice Act.

“Board” means the Iowa board of pharmacy.

“Practice of pharmacy” means the practice of pharmacy as defined in Iowa Code section 155A.3(34).

“Project” means a pilot or demonstration research project as described in this rule.

8.40(2) Scope of project. A project may not expand the definition of the practice of pharmacy. A project may include therapeutic substitution or substitution of medical devices used in patient care if such substitution is included under a collaborative drug therapy management protocol established pursuant to rule 657—8.34(155A).

8.40(3) Board approval of a project. Board approval of a project may include the grant of an exception to or a waiver of rules adopted under the Act or under any law relating to the authority of prescription verification and the ability of a pharmacist to provide enhanced patient care in the practice of pharmacy. Project approval, including exception to or waiver of board rules, shall initially be for a specified period of time not exceeding 18 months from commencement of the project. The board may approve the extension or renewal of a project following consideration of a petition that clearly identifies the project, that includes a report similar to the final project report described in paragraph 8.40(6) “a,” that describes and explains any proposed changes to the originally approved and implemented project, and that justifies the need for extending or renewing the term of the project.

8.40(4) Applying for approval of a project. A person who wishes the board to consider approval of a project shall submit to the board a petition for approval that contains at least the following information:

a. Responsible pharmacist. Name, address, telephone number, and pharmacist license number of each pharmacist responsible for overseeing the project.

b. Location of project. Name, address, and telephone number of each specific location and, if a location is a pharmacy, the pharmacy license number where the proposed project will be conducted.

c. Project summary. A detailed summary of the proposed project that includes at least the following information:

- (1) The goals, hypothesis, and objectives of the proposed project.
- (2) A full explanation of the project and how it will be conducted.
- (3) The time frame for the project including the proposed start date and length of study. The time frame may not exceed 18 months from the proposed start date of the project.
- (4) Background information or literature review to support the proposed project.
- (5) The rule or rules to be waived in order to complete the project and a request to waive the rule or rules.
- (6) Procedures to be used during the project to ensure that the public health and safety are not compromised as a result of the waiver.

8.40(5) *Review and approval or denial of a proposed project.*

a. Staff review. Upon receipt of a petition for approval of a project, board staff shall initially review the petition for completeness and appropriateness. If the petition is incomplete or inappropriate for board consideration, board staff shall return the petition to the requestor with a letter explaining the reason the petition is being returned. A petition that has been returned pursuant to this paragraph may be amended or supplemented as necessary and submitted for reconsideration.

b. Board review. Upon review by the board of a petition for approval of a project, the board shall either approve or deny the petition. If the board approves the petition, the approval:

- (1) Shall be specific for the project requested;
- (2) Shall approve the project for a specific time period; and
- (3) May include conditions or qualifications applicable to the project.

c. Inspection. The project site and project documentation shall be available for inspection and review by the board or its representative at any time during the project review and the approval or denial processes and, if a project is approved, throughout the approved term of the project.

d. Documentation maintained. Project documentation shall be maintained and available for inspection, review, and copying by the board or its representative for at least two years following completion or termination of the project.

8.40(6) *Presentation of reports.* The pharmacist responsible for overseeing a project shall be responsible for submitting to the board any reports required as a condition of a project, including the final project report.

a. Final project report. The final project report shall include a written summary of the results of the project and the conclusions drawn from those results. The final project report shall be submitted to the board within three months after completion or termination of the project.

b. Board review. The board shall receive and review any report regarding the progress of a project and the final project report at a regularly scheduled meeting of the board. The report shall be an item on the open session agenda for the meeting.

[ARC 0393C, IAB 10/17/12, effective 11/21/12; ARC 1032C, IAB 9/18/13, effective 10/23/13]

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code sections 124.101, 124.301, 124.306, 124.308, 126.10, 126.11, 126.16, 135C.33, 147.7, 147.55, 147.72, 147.74, 147.76, 155A.2 through 155A.4, 155A.6, 155A.10, 155A.12 through 155A.15, 155A.19, 155A.20, 155A.27 through 155A.29, 155A.32, and 155A.33 and 2013 Iowa Acts, Senate File 353.

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CHAPTER 10
CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES
[Prior to 2/10/88, see Pharmacy Examiners[620] Ch 8]

657—10.1(124) Purpose and scope. This chapter establishes the minimum standards for any activity that involves controlled substances. Any person or business that manufactures; distributes; dispenses; prescribes; conducts instructional activities, research, or chemical analysis with; or imports or exports controlled substances listed in Schedules I through V of Iowa Code chapter 124 in or into the state of Iowa, or that proposes to engage in such activities, shall obtain and maintain a registration issued by the board unless exempt from registration pursuant to rule 657—10.8(124). A person or business required to be registered shall not engage in any activity for which registration is required until the application for registration is granted and the board has issued a certificate of registration to such person or business. A registration is not transferable to any person or business.

[ARC 3345C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

657—10.2(124) Definitions. For the purposes of this chapter, the following definitions shall apply:

“*Authorized collection program*” means a program administered by a registrant that has modified its registration with DEA to collect controlled substances for the purpose of disposal. Federal regulations for such programs can be found at http://deadiversion.usdoj.gov/drug_disposal/. Modification to the registrant’s Iowa controlled substances Act registration shall not be required.

“*Board*” means the Iowa board of pharmacy.

“*CSA*” means the Iowa uniform controlled substances Act.

“*CSA registration*” or “*registration*” means the registration issued by the board pursuant to the CSA that signifies the registrant’s authorization to engage in registered activities with controlled substances.

“*DEA*” means the United States Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration.

“*Individual practitioner*” means a physician or surgeon (M.D.), osteopathic physician or surgeon (D.O.), dentist (D.D.S. or D.M.D.), doctor of veterinary medicine (D.V.M.), podiatric physician (D.P.M.), optometrist (O.D.), physician assistant (P.A.), resident physician, advanced registered nurse practitioner (A.R.N.P.), or prescribing psychologist.

[ARC 3345C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

657—10.3(124) Who shall register. The following persons or businesses shall register on forms provided by the board:

1. Manufacturers, distributors, importers, and exporters located in Iowa. Effective January 1, 2018, nonresident manufacturers, distributors, importers, and exporters distributing controlled substances into Iowa.

2. Reverse distributors located in Iowa. Effective January 1, 2018, nonresident reverse distributors engaging in the transfer of controlled substances with registrants located in Iowa.

3. Individual practitioners located in Iowa who are administering, dispensing, or prescribing controlled substances and individual practitioners located outside of Iowa who are dispensing or prescribing controlled substances via telehealth services to patients located in Iowa.

4. Pharmacies located in Iowa that are dispensing controlled substances. Effective January 1, 2018, pharmacies located outside of Iowa that are delivering controlled substances to patients located in Iowa.

5. Hospitals located in Iowa that are administering or dispensing controlled substances. Effective January 1, 2018, hospitals located outside of Iowa that are administering or dispensing controlled substances to patients located in Iowa.

6. Emergency medical service programs that are administering controlled substances to patients located in Iowa.

7. Care facilities that are located in Iowa.

8. Researchers, analytical laboratories, and teaching institutions that are located in Iowa.

9. Animal shelters and dog training facilities that are located in Iowa.

[ARC 3345C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

657—10.4 Reserved.

657—10.5(124) Application. Applicants for initial registration, registration renewal pursuant to rule 657—10.6(124), or modifications pursuant to rule 657—10.9(124) shall complete the appropriate application and shall include all required information and attachments. Each registration application shall require submission of a \$90 registration fee except as provided in subrule 10.5(3).

10.5(1) Signature requirements. Each application, attachment, or other document filed as part of an application shall be signed by the applicant as follows:

a. If the applicant is an individual practitioner, the practitioner shall sign the application and supporting documents.

b. If the applicant is a business, the application and supporting documents shall be signed by the person ultimately responsible for the security and maintenance of controlled substances at the registered location.

10.5(2) Submission of multiple applications. Any person or business required to obtain more than one registration pursuant to rule 657—10.7(124) or 657—10.8(124) may submit all applications in one package. Each application shall be complete and shall not refer to any accompanying application or any attachment to an accompanying application for required information.

10.5(3) Registration fee exemptions. The registration fee is waived for federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies and for the following federal and state institutions: hospitals, health care or teaching institutions, and analytical laboratories authorized to possess, manufacture, distribute, and dispense controlled substances in the course of official duties. In order to enable law enforcement agency laboratories to obtain and transfer controlled substances for use as standards in chemical analysis, such laboratories shall maintain a registration to conduct chemical analysis (analytical laboratory). Such laboratories shall be exempt from any registration fee. Exemption from payment of any fees as provided in this subrule does not relieve the entity of registration or of any other requirements or duties prescribed by law.

[ARC 3345C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

657—10.6(124) Registration renewal. Each registration shall be renewed prior to its biennial expiration. A registrant may renew its registration up to 60 days prior to the registration expiration. The fee for registration renewal shall be \$90.

10.6(1) Delinquent registration grace period. A registration that is not renewed prior to the first day of the month following expiration shall be delinquent. A registrant may continue operations within the first 30 days following expiration while the license is delinquent if the registrant is in the process of renewing the registration. Failure to renew a registration prior to the first day of the month following expiration, but when submitting a completed renewal application within the 30 days following expiration, shall require payment of the renewal fee and a penalty fee of \$90.

10.6(2) Delinquent registration reactivation beyond grace period. If a registration renewal application is not postmarked or hand-delivered to the board office within 30 days following its expiration date, the registrant may not conduct operations that involve controlled substances until the registrant reactivates the registration. A registrant may apply for reactivation by submitting a registration application for reactivation and a \$360 fee. As part of the reactivation application, the registrant shall disclose the activities conducted with respect to controlled substances while the registration was expired. A registrant that continues to conduct activities with respect to controlled substances without an active registration may be subject to disciplinary sanctions.

[ARC 3345C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

657—10.7(124) Separate registration for independent activities; coincident activities. The following activities are deemed to be independent of each other and shall require separate registration. Any person or business engaged in more than one of these activities shall be required to separately register for each independent activity, provided, however, that registration in an independent activity shall authorize the registrant to engage in activities identified coincident with that independent activity.

10.7(1) *Manufacturing controlled substances.* A person or business registered to manufacture controlled substances in Schedules I through V may distribute any substances for which registration to manufacture was issued. A person or business registered to manufacture controlled substances in Schedules II through V may conduct chemical analysis and preclinical research, including quality control analysis, with any substances listed in those schedules for which the person or business is registered to manufacture.

10.7(2) *Distributing controlled substances.* This independent activity includes the delivery, other than by administering or dispensing, of controlled substances listed in Schedules I through V. No coincident activities are authorized.

10.7(3) *Dispensing, administering, prescribing, or instructing with controlled substances.* These independent activities include, but are not limited to, prescribing, administering, and dispensing by individual practitioners; dispensing by pharmacies and hospitals; and conducting instructional activities with controlled substances listed in Schedules II through V. A person or business registered for these independent activities may conduct research and instructional activities with those substances for which the person or business is registered to the extent authorized under state law. If an entity that engages in the distribution, administration, dispensing, or storing of controlled substances maintains multiple licenses, such as a hospital that has both inpatient and outpatient pharmacies, a separate registration shall be maintained for each license.

10.7(4) *Conducting research with controlled substances listed in Schedule I.* A researcher may manufacture or import the substances for which registration was issued provided that such manufacture or import is permitted under the federal DEA registration. A researcher may distribute the substances for which registration was issued to persons or businesses registered or authorized to conduct research with that class of substances or registered or authorized to conduct chemical analysis with controlled substances.

10.7(5) *Conducting research with controlled substances listed in Schedules II through V.* A researcher may conduct chemical analysis with controlled substances in those schedules for which registration was issued, may manufacture such substances if and to the extent such manufacture is permitted under the federal DEA registration, and may import such substances for research purposes. A researcher may distribute controlled substances in those schedules for which registration was issued to persons registered or authorized to conduct chemical analysis, instructional activities, or research with such substances, and to persons exempt from registration pursuant to Iowa Code section 124.302(3), and may conduct instructional activities with controlled substances.

10.7(6) *Conducting chemical analysis with controlled substances.* A person or business registered to conduct chemical analysis with controlled substances listed in Schedules I through V may manufacture and import controlled substances for analytical or instructional activities; may distribute such substances to persons registered or authorized to conduct chemical analysis, instructional activities, or research with such substances and to persons exempt from registration pursuant to Iowa Code section 124.302(3); may export such substances to persons in other countries performing chemical analysis or enforcing laws relating to controlled substances or drugs in those countries; and may conduct instructional activities with controlled substances.

10.7(7) *Importing or exporting controlled substances.* A person or business registered to import controlled substances listed in Schedules I through V may distribute any substances for which such registration was issued.

[ARC 3345C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

657—10.8(124) Separate registrations for separate locations; exemption from registration. A separate registration is required for each principal place of business or professional practice location where controlled substances are manufactured, distributed, imported, exported, dispensed, stored, or collected for the purpose of disposal unless the person or business is exempt from registration pursuant to Iowa Code section 124.302(3), this rule, or federal regulations.

10.8(1) *Warehouse.* A warehouse where controlled substances are stored by or on behalf of a registered person or business shall be exempt from registration except as follows:

a. Registration of the warehouse shall be required if such controlled substances are distributed directly from that warehouse to registered locations other than the registered location from which the substances were delivered to the warehouse.

b. Registration of the warehouse shall be required if such controlled substances are distributed directly from that warehouse to persons exempt from registration pursuant to Iowa Code section 124.302(3).

10.8(2) Sales office. An office used by agents of a registrant where sales of controlled substances are solicited, made, or supervised shall be exempt from registration. Such office shall not contain controlled substances, except substances used for display purposes or for lawful distribution as samples, and shall not serve as a distribution point for filling sales orders.

10.8(3) Prescriber's office. An office used by a prescriber who is registered at another location and where controlled substances are prescribed but where no supplies of controlled substances are maintained shall be exempt from registration. However, a prescriber who practices at more than one office location where controlled substances are administered or otherwise dispensed as a regular part of the prescriber's practice shall register at each location wherein the prescriber maintains supplies of controlled substances.

10.8(4) Prescriber in hospital. A prescriber who is registered at another location and who treats patients and may order the administration of controlled substances in a hospital other than the prescriber's registered practice location shall not be required to obtain a separate registration at the location of the hospital.

10.8(5) Affiliated interns, residents, or foreign physicians. An individual practitioner who is an intern, resident, or foreign physician may dispense and prescribe controlled substances under the registration of the hospital or other institution which is registered and by whom the practitioner is employed provided that:

a. The hospital or other institution by which the individual practitioner is employed has determined that the practitioner is permitted to dispense or prescribe drugs by the appropriate licensing board.

b. Such individual practitioner is acting only in the scope of employment or practice in the hospital, institution, internship program, or residency program.

c. The hospital or other institution authorizes the intern, resident, or foreign physician to dispense or prescribe under the hospital registration and designates a specific internal code number, letters, or combination thereof which shall be appended to the institution's DEA registration number, preceded by a hyphen (e.g., AP1234567-10 or AP1234567-12).

d. The hospital or institution maintains a current list of internal code numbers identifying the corresponding individual practitioner, available for the purpose of verifying the authority of the prescribing individual practitioner.

[ARC 3345C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

657—10.9(124) Modification or termination of registration. A registered individual or business shall apply to modify a current registration as provided by this rule.

10.9(1) Change of substances authorized. Any registrant shall apply to modify the substances authorized by the registration by submitting a written request to the board. The request shall include the registrant's name, address, telephone number, registration number, and the substances or schedules to be added to or removed from the registration and shall be signed by the same person who signed the most recent application for registration or registration renewal. No fee shall be required for the modification.

10.9(2) Change of address of registered location.

a. *Individual practitioner or researcher.* An entity registered as an individual practitioner or researcher shall apply to change the address of the registered location by submitting a written request to the board. The request shall include the registrant's name, current address, new address, telephone number, effective date of the address change, and registration number, and shall be signed by the registered individual practitioner or the same person who signed the most recent application for registration or registration renewal. No fee shall be required for the modification.

b. *Pharmacy, hospital, care facility, service program, manufacturer, distributor, analytical laboratory, teaching institution, importer, or exporter.* An entity registered as a pharmacy, hospital, care

facility, service program, manufacturer, distributor, analytical laboratory, teaching institution, importer, or exporter shall apply to change the address of the registered location by submitting a completed application and fee for registration as provided in rule 657—10.5(124).

10.9(3) Change of registrant's name.

a. Individual practitioner or researcher. An entity registered as an individual practitioner or researcher shall apply to change the registrant's name by submitting a written request to the board. The request shall include the registrant's current name, new name, address, telephone number, effective date of the name change, and registration number, and shall be signed by the registered individual practitioner or the same person who signed the most recent application for registration or registration renewal. No fee shall be required for the modification. Change of name, as used in this paragraph, refers to a change of the legal name of the registrant and does not authorize the transfer of a registration issued to an individual practitioner or researcher to another individual practitioner or researcher.

b. Pharmacy, hospital, care facility, service program, manufacturer, distributor, analytical laboratory, teaching institution, importer, or exporter. An entity registered as a pharmacy, hospital, care facility, service program, manufacturer, distributor, analytical laboratory, teaching institution, importer, or exporter shall apply to change the registrant name by submitting a completed application and fee for registration as provided in rule 657—10.5(124).

10.9(4) Change of ownership of registered business entity. A change of immediate ownership of a pharmacy, hospital, care facility, service program, manufacturer, distributor, analytical laboratory, teaching institution, importer, or exporter shall require the submission of a completed application and fee for registration as provided in rule 657—10.5(124).

10.9(5) Change of responsible individual. Any registrant, except an individual practitioner or researcher or a pharmacy or hospital, shall apply to change the responsible individual authorized by the registration by submitting a written request to the board. The request shall include the registrant's name, address, and telephone number; the name and title of the current responsible individual and of the new responsible individual; the effective date of the change; and the registration number and shall be signed by the new responsible individual. No fee shall be required for the modification.

a. Individual practitioners and researchers. Responsibility under a registration issued to an individual practitioner or researcher shall remain with the named individual practitioner or researcher. The responsible individual under such registration may not be changed or transferred.

b. Pharmacies and hospitals. The responsible pharmacist may execute a power of attorney for DEA order forms to change responsibility under the registration issued to the pharmacy or hospital. The power of attorney shall include the name, address, DEA registration number, and CSA registration number of the registrant. The power of attorney shall identify the current and new responsible individuals and shall authorize the new responsible individual to execute applications and official DEA order forms to requisition Schedule II controlled substances. The power of attorney shall be signed by both individuals, shall be witnessed by two adults, and shall be maintained by the registrant and available for inspection or copying by representatives of the board or other state or federal authorities. The responsible individual may be changed on the CSA registration by submission of a completed application and fee for registration as provided in rule 657—10.5(124).

10.9(6) Termination of registration. A registration issued to an individual or business shall terminate when the registered individual or business ceases legal existence, discontinues business, or discontinues professional practice. A registration issued to an individual shall terminate upon the death of the individual.

[ARC 3345C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

657—10.10(124) Denial, modification, suspension, or revocation of registration.

10.10(1) Grounds for suspension or revocation. The board may suspend or revoke any registration upon a finding that the registrant:

- a.* Has furnished false or fraudulent material information in any application filed under this chapter.
- b.* Has had the registrant's federal registration to manufacture, distribute, or dispense controlled substances suspended or revoked.

c. Has been convicted of a public offense under any state or federal law relating to any controlled substance. For the purpose of this rule only, a conviction shall include a plea of guilty, a forfeiture of bail or collateral deposited to secure a defendant's appearance in court which forfeiture has not been vacated, or a finding of guilt in a criminal action even though entry of the judgment or sentence has been withheld and the individual has been placed on probation.

d. Has committed such acts as would render the registrant's registration under Iowa Code section 124.303 inconsistent with the public interest as determined by that section.

e. Has been subject to discipline by the registrant's respective professional licensing board and the discipline revokes or suspends the registrant's professional license or otherwise disciplines the registrant's professional license in a way that restricts the registrant's authority to handle or prescribe controlled substances. A copy of the record of licensee discipline or a copy of the licensee's surrender of the professional license shall be conclusive evidence.

10.10(2) Limited suspension or revocation. If the board finds grounds to suspend or revoke a registration, the board may limit revocation or suspension of the registration to the particular controlled substance, substances, or schedules with respect to which the grounds for revocation or suspension exist. If the revocation or suspension is limited to a particular controlled substance, substances, or schedules, the registrant shall be given a new certificate of registration reflecting the restrictions imposed by the revocation or suspension; no fee shall be required for the new certificate of registration. The registrant shall deliver the old certificate of registration to the board.

10.10(3) Denial of registration or registration renewal. If, upon examination of an application for registration or registration renewal, including any other information the board has or receives regarding the applicant, the board determines that the issuance of the registration would be inconsistent with the public interest, the board shall serve upon the applicant an order to show cause why the registration should not be denied.

10.10(4) Considerations in denial of registration. In determining the public interest, the board shall consider all of the following factors:

a. Maintenance of effective controls against diversion of controlled substances into other than legitimate medical, scientific, or industrial channels.

b. Compliance with applicable state and local law.

c. Any convictions of the applicant under any federal and state laws relating to any controlled substance.

d. Past experience in the manufacture or distribution of controlled substances, and the existence in the applicant's establishment of effective controls against diversion.

e. Furnishing by the applicant of false or fraudulent material in any application filed under this chapter.

f. Suspension or revocation of the applicant's federal registration to manufacture, distribute, or dispense controlled substances as authorized by federal law.

g. Any other factors relevant to and consistent with the public health and safety.

10.10(5) Order to show cause. Before denying, modifying, suspending, or revoking a registration, the board shall serve upon the applicant or registrant an order to show cause why the registration should not be denied, modified, revoked, or suspended. The order to show cause shall contain a statement of the basis therefore and shall call upon the applicant or registrant to appear before an administrative law judge or the board at a time and place not less than 30 days after the date of service of the order. The order to show cause shall also contain a statement of the legal basis for such hearing and for the denial, revocation, suspension, or modification of registration and a summary of the matters of fact and law asserted. If the order to show cause involves the possible denial of registration renewal, the order shall be served not later than 30 days before the expiration of the registration. Proceedings to refuse renewal of registration shall not abate the existing registration, which shall remain in effect pending the outcome of the administrative hearing unless the board issues an order of immediate suspension pursuant to subrule 10.10(9).

10.10(6) Hearing requested. If an applicant or registrant that has received an order to show cause desires a hearing on the matter, the applicant or registrant shall file a request for a hearing within 30

days after the date of service of the order to show cause. If a hearing is requested, the board shall hold a hearing pursuant to 657—Chapter 35 at the time and place stated in the order and without regard to any criminal prosecution or other proceeding. Unless otherwise ordered by the board, an administrative law judge employed by the department of inspections and appeals shall be assigned to preside over the case and to draft a proposed decision for the board's consideration.

10.10(7) *Waiver of hearing.* If an applicant or registrant entitled to a hearing on an order to show cause fails to file a request for hearing, or if the applicant or registrant requests a hearing but fails to appear at the hearing, the applicant or registrant shall be deemed to have waived the opportunity for a hearing unless the applicant or registrant shows good cause for such failure.

10.10(8) *Final board order when hearing waived.* If an applicant or registrant entitled to a hearing waives or is deemed to have waived the opportunity for a hearing, the executive director of the board may cancel the hearing and issue, on behalf of the board, the board's final order on the order to show cause.

10.10(9) *Order of immediate suspension.* The board may suspend any registration simultaneously with the service upon the registrant of an order to show cause why such registration should not be revoked or suspended if the board finds there is an imminent danger to the public health or safety that warrants such action. If the board suspends a registration simultaneously with the service of the order to show cause upon the registrant, it shall serve upon the registrant with the order to show cause an order of immediate suspension containing a statement of its findings regarding the danger to public health or safety. The suspension shall continue in effect until the conclusion of the proceedings, including judicial review thereof, under the provisions of the Iowa administrative procedure Act, unless sooner withdrawn by the board or dissolved by the order of the district court or an appellate court.

10.10(10) *Disposition of controlled substances.* If the board suspends or revokes a registration, the registrant shall promptly return the certificate of registration to the board. Also, upon service of the order of the board suspending or revoking the registration, the registrant shall deliver all affected controlled substances in the registrant's possession to the board or authorized agent of the board. Upon receiving the affected controlled substances from the registrant, the board or its authorized agent shall place all such substances under seal and retain the sealed controlled substances pending final resolution of any appeals or until a court of competent jurisdiction directs otherwise. No disposition may be made of the substances under seal until the time for taking an appeal has elapsed or until all appeals have been concluded unless a court, upon application, orders the sale of perishable substances and the deposit of proceeds of the sale with the court. Upon a revocation order's becoming final, all such controlled substances may be forfeited to the state.

10.10(11) *Notifications.* The board shall promptly notify the DEA and the Iowa department of public safety of all orders suspending or revoking registration and all forfeitures of controlled substances.

[ARC 3345C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

657—10.11 Reserved.

657—10.12(124) *Inspection.* The board may inspect, or cause to be inspected, the establishment of an applicant or registrant. The board shall review the application for registration and other information regarding an applicant or registrant in order to determine whether the applicant or registrant has met the applicable standards of Iowa Code chapter 124 and these rules.

[ARC 3345C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

657—10.13(124) *Security requirements.* All registrants shall provide effective controls and procedures to guard against theft and diversion of controlled substances. In order to determine whether a registrant has provided effective controls against diversion, the board shall use the security requirements set forth in these rules as standards for the physical security controls and operating procedures necessary to prevent diversion.

10.13(1) *Physical security.* Physical security controls shall be commensurate with the schedules and quantity of controlled substances in the possession of the registrant in normal business operation. A

registrant shall periodically review and adjust security measures based on rescheduling of substances or changes in the quantity of substances in the possession of the registrant.

a. Controlled substances listed in Schedule I shall be stored in a securely locked, substantially constructed cabinet or safe.

b. Controlled substances listed in Schedules II through V may be stored in a securely locked, substantially constructed cabinet or safe. However, pharmacies and hospitals may disperse these substances throughout the stock of noncontrolled substances in a manner so as to obstruct the theft or diversion of the controlled substances.

c. Controlled substances collected via an authorized collection program for the purpose of disposal shall be stored pursuant to federal regulations, which can be found at http://deadiversion.usdoj.gov/drug_disposal/.

10.13(2) *Factors in evaluating physical security systems.* In evaluating the overall security system of a registrant or applicant necessary to maintain effective controls against theft or diversion of controlled substances, the board may consider any of the following factors it deems relevant to the need for strict compliance with the requirements of this rule:

- a.* The type of activity conducted.
- b.* The type, form, and quantity of controlled substances handled.
- c.* The location of the premises and the relationship such location bears to security needs.
- d.* The type of building construction comprising the facility and the general characteristics of the building or buildings.
- e.* The type of vault, safe, and secure enclosures available.
- f.* The type of closures on vaults, safes, and secure enclosures.
- g.* The adequacy of key control systems or combination lock control systems.
- h.* The adequacy of electronic detection and alarm systems, if any.
- i.* The adequacy of supervision over employees having access to controlled substances, to storage areas, or to manufacturing areas.
- j.* The extent of unsupervised public access to the facility, including the presence and characteristics of perimeter fencing, if any.
- k.* The procedures for handling business guests, visitors, maintenance personnel, and nonemployee service personnel.
- l.* The availability of local police protection or of the registrant's or applicant's security personnel.
- m.* The adequacy of the registrant's or applicant's system for monitoring the receipt, manufacture, distribution, and disposition of controlled substances.

10.13(3) *Manufacturing and compounding storage areas.* Raw materials, bulk materials awaiting further processing, and finished products which are controlled substances listed in any schedule shall be stored pursuant to federal laws and regulations.

[ARC 3345C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

657—10.14(124) *Accountability of controlled substances.* The registrant shall maintain ultimate accountability of controlled substances and records maintained at the registered location.

10.14(1) *Records.* Pursuant to rule 657—10.36(124,155A), records shall be available for inspection and copying by the board or its authorized agents for two years from the date of the record.

10.14(2) *Policies and procedures.* The registrant shall have policies and procedures that identify, at a minimum:

- a.* Adequate storage for all controlled substances to ensure security and proper conditions with respect to temperature and humidity.
- b.* Access to controlled substances and records of controlled substances by employees of the registrant.
- c.* Proper disposition of controlled substances.

[ARC 3345C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

657—10.15 Reserved.

657—10.16(124) Receipt and disbursement of controlled substances. Each transfer of a controlled substance between two registrants, to include a transfer between two separately registered locations regardless of any common ownership, except as provided in subrule 10.16(2), shall require a record of the transaction. Each registrant shall maintain a copy of the record for at least two years from the date of the transfer. Records of the transfer of Schedule II controlled substances shall be created and maintained separately from records of the transfer of Schedules III through V controlled substances pursuant to rule 657—10.36(124,155A). Upon receipt of a controlled substance, the individual responsible for receiving the controlled substance shall date and sign the receipt record.

10.16(1) Record. The record, unless otherwise provided in these rules or pursuant to federal law, shall include the following:

- a. The name of the substance.
- b. The strength and dosage form of the substance.
- c. The number of units or commercial containers acquired from other registrants, including the date of receipt and the name, address, and DEA registration number of the registrant from which the substances were acquired.
- d. The number of units or commercial containers distributed to other registrants, including the date of distribution and the name, address, and DEA registration number of the registrant to which the substances were distributed.
- e. The number of units or commercial containers disposed of in any other manner, including the date and manner of disposal and the name, address, and DEA registration number of the registrant to which the substances were distributed for disposal, if appropriate.

10.16(2) Distribution of samples and other complimentary packages. Complimentary packages and samples of controlled substances may be distributed to practitioners pursuant to federal and state law only if the person distributing the items provides to the practitioner a record that contains the information found in this subrule. The individual responsible for receiving the controlled substances shall sign and date the record.

- a. The name, address, and DEA registration number of the supplier.
- b. The name, address, and DEA registration number of the practitioner.
- c. The name, strength, dosage form, and quantity of the specific controlled substances delivered.
- d. The date of delivery.

[ARC 3345C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

657—10.17(124) Ordering or distributing Schedule I or II controlled substances.

10.17(1) DEA Form 222. Except as otherwise provided by subrule 10.17(2) and under federal law, a DEA Form 222 is required for each distribution of a Schedule I or II controlled substance. An order form may be executed only on behalf of the registrant named on the order form and only if the registrant's DEA and Iowa registrations for the substances being purchased have not expired or been revoked or suspended by the issuing agency.

- a. Order forms shall be obtained, executed, and filled pursuant to DEA requirements. Each form shall be complete, legible, and properly prepared, executed, and endorsed and shall contain no alteration, erasure, or change of any kind.
- b. The purchaser shall submit Copy 1 and Copy 2 of the order form to the supplier.
- c. The purchaser shall maintain Copy 3 of the order form in the files of the registrant. Upon receipt of the substances from the supplier, the purchaser shall record on Copy 3 of the order form the quantity of each substance received and the date of receipt.
- d. The supplier shall record on Copy 1 and Copy 2 of the order form the quantity of each substance distributed to the purchaser and the date on which the shipment is made. The supplier shall maintain Copy 1 of the order form in the files of the supplier and shall forward Copy 2 of the order form to the DEA district office.
- e. Order forms shall be maintained separately from all other records of the registrant.
- f. Each unaccepted, defective, or otherwise void order form and any attached statement or other documents relating to any order form shall be maintained in the files of the registrant.

g. If the registration of any purchaser of Schedule I or II controlled substances is terminated for any reason, or if the name or address of the registrant as shown on the registration is changed, the registrant shall return all unused order forms to the DEA district office.

10.17(2) *Electronic ordering system.* A registrant authorized to order or distribute Schedule I or II controlled substances via the DEA Controlled Substances Ordering System (CSOS) shall comply with the requirements of the DEA relating to that system, including the maintenance and security of digital certificates, signatures, and passwords and all record-keeping and reporting requirements.

a. For an electronic order to be valid, the purchaser shall sign the electronic order with a digital signature issued to the purchaser or the purchaser's agent by the DEA.

b. An electronic order may include controlled substances that are not in Schedule I or II and may also include noncontrolled substances.

c. A purchaser shall submit an order to a specific wholesale distributor appropriately licensed to distribute in Iowa.

d. Prior to filling an order, a supplier shall verify the integrity of the signature and the order, verify that the digital certificate has not expired, check the validity of the certificate, and verify the registrant's authority to order the controlled substances.

e. The supplier shall retain an electronic record of every order, including a record of the number of commercial or bulk containers furnished for each item and the date on which the supplier shipped the containers to the purchaser. The shipping record shall be linked to the electronic record of the order. Unless otherwise provided under federal law, a supplier shall ship the controlled substances to the registered location associated with the digital certificate used to sign the order.

f. If an order cannot be filled for any reason, the supplier shall notify the purchaser and provide a statement as to the reason the order cannot be filled. When a purchaser receives such a statement from a supplier, the purchaser shall electronically link the statement of nonacceptance to the original electronic order. Neither a purchaser nor a supplier may correct a defective order; the purchaser must issue a new order for the order to be filled.

g. When a purchaser receives a shipment, the purchaser shall create a record of the quantity of each item received and the date received. The record shall be electronically linked to the original order and shall identify the individual reconciling the order. A purchaser shall, for each order filled, retain the original signed order and all linked records for that order for two years. The purchaser shall also retain all copies of each unfilled or defective order and each linked statement.

h. A supplier shall retain each original order filled and all linked records for two years. A supplier shall, for each electronic order filled, forward to the DEA within two business days either a copy of the electronic order or an electronic report of the order in a format specified by the DEA.

i. Records of CSOS electronic orders and all linked records shall be maintained by a supplier and a purchaser for two years following the date of shipment or receipt, respectively. Records may be maintained electronically or in hard-copy format. Records that are maintained electronically shall be readily retrievable from all other records, shall be easily readable or easily rendered into a readable format, shall be readily retrievable at the registered location, and shall be made available to the board, to the board's agents, or to the DEA upon request. Records maintained in hard-copy format shall be maintained in the same manner as DEA Form 222.

[ARC 3345C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

657—10.18(124) Schedule II perpetual inventory. Each registrant located in Iowa that maintains Schedule II controlled substances shall maintain a perpetual inventory system for all Schedule II controlled substances pursuant to this rule. All records relating to the perpetual inventory shall be maintained at the registered location and shall be available for inspection and copying by the board or its representative for a period of two years from the date of the record.

10.18(1) *Record format.* The perpetual inventory record may be maintained in a manual or an electronic record format. Any electronic record shall provide for hard-copy printout of all transactions recorded in the perpetual inventory record for any specified period of time and shall state the current inventory quantities of each drug at the time the record is printed.

10.18(2) Information included. The perpetual inventory record shall identify all receipts for and disbursements of Schedule II controlled substances by drug or by national drug code (NDC) number. The record shall be updated to identify each receipt, disbursement, and current balance of each individual drug or NDC number. The record shall also include incident reports and reconciliation records pursuant to subrules 10.18(3) and 10.18(4).

10.18(3) Changes to a record. If a perpetual inventory record is able to be changed, the individual making a change to the record shall complete an incident report documenting the change. The incident report shall identify the specific information that was changed including the information before and after the change, shall identify the individual making the change, and shall include the date and the reason the record was changed. If the electronic record system documents within the perpetual inventory record all of the information that must be included in an incident report, a separate report is not required.

10.18(4) Reconciliation. The registrant shall be responsible for reconciling or ensuring the completion of a reconciliation of the perpetual inventory balance with the physical inventory of all Schedule II controlled substances at least annually. In case of any discrepancies between the physical inventory and the perpetual inventory, the registrant shall be notified immediately. The registrant shall determine the need for further investigation, and significant discrepancies shall be reported to the board pursuant to rule 657—10.21(124) and to the DEA pursuant to federal DEA regulations. Periodic reconciliation records shall be maintained and available for review and copying by the board or its authorized agents for a period of two years from the date of the record. The reconciliation process may be completed using either of the following procedures or a combination thereof:

a. The individual responsible for a disbursement verifies that the physical inventory matches the perpetual inventory following each disbursement and documents that reconciliation in the perpetual inventory record. If controlled substances are maintained on the patient care unit, the nurse or other responsible licensed health care provider verifies that the physical inventory matches the perpetual inventory following each dispensing and documents that reconciliation in the perpetual inventory record. If any Schedule II controlled substances in the registrant's current inventory have been disbursed and verified in this manner within the year and there are no discrepancies noted, no additional reconciliation action is required. A perpetual inventory record for a drug that has had no activity within the year shall be reconciled pursuant to paragraph 10.18(4) "b."

b. A physical count of each Schedule II controlled substance stocked by the registrant shall be completed at least once each year, and that count shall be reconciled with the perpetual inventory record balance. The physical count and reconciliation may be completed over a period of time not to exceed one year in a manner that ensures that the perpetual inventory and the physical inventory of Schedule II controlled substances are annually reconciled. The individual performing the reconciliation shall record the date, the time, the individual's initials or unique identification, and any discrepancies between the physical inventory and the perpetual inventory.

[ARC 3345C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

657—10.19(124) Physical count and record of inventory. Each registrant shall be responsible for taking a complete and accurate inventory of all stocks of controlled substances under the control of the registrant pursuant to this rule. The responsible individual may delegate the actual taking of any inventory.

10.19(1) Record and procedure. Each inventory record, except the periodic count and reconciliation required pursuant to subrule 10.18(4), shall comply with the requirements of this subrule and shall be maintained for a minimum of two years from the date of the inventory.

a. Each inventory shall contain a complete and accurate record of all controlled substances on hand on the date and at the time the inventory is taken.

b. Each inventory shall be maintained in a handwritten, typewritten, or electronically printed form at the registered location. An inventory of Schedule II controlled substances shall be maintained separately from an inventory of all other controlled substances.

c. Controlled substances shall be deemed to be on hand if they are in the possession of or under the control of the registrant. Controlled substances on hand shall include prescriptions prepared for

dispensing to a patient but not yet delivered to the patient, substances maintained in emergency medical service programs, care facility or hospice emergency supplies, outdated or adulterated substances pending destruction, and substances stored in a warehouse on behalf of the registrant. Controlled substances obtained through an authorized collection program for the purpose of disposal shall not be examined, inspected, counted, sorted, inventoried, or otherwise handled.

d. A separate inventory shall be made for each registered location and for each independent activity registered except as otherwise provided under federal law.

e. The inventory shall be taken either prior to opening or following the close of business on the inventory date, and the inventory record shall identify either opening or close of business.

f. The inventory record, unless otherwise provided under federal law, shall include the following information:

(1) The name of the substance.

(2) The strength and dosage form of the substance.

(3) The quantity of the substance.

(4) Information required of authorized collection programs pursuant to federal regulations for such collection programs.

(5) The signature of the person or persons responsible for taking the inventory.

(6) The date and time (opening or closing) of the inventory.

g. For all substances listed in Schedule I or II, the quantity shall be an exact count or measure of the substance.

h. For all substances listed in Schedule III, IV, or V, the quantity may be an estimated count or measure of the substance unless the container has been opened and originally held more than 100 dosage units. If the opened commercial container originally held more than 100 dosage units, an exact count of the contents shall be made. Products packaged in nonincremented containers may be estimated to the nearest one-fourth container.

10.19(2) *Initial inventory.* A new registrant shall take an inventory of all stocks of controlled substances on hand on the date the new registrant first engages in the manufacture, distribution, storage, or dispensing of controlled substances. If the registrant commences business or the registered activity with no controlled substances on hand, the initial inventory shall record that fact.

10.19(3) *Annual inventory.* After the initial inventory is taken, a registrant shall take a new inventory of all stocks of controlled substances on hand at least annually. The annual inventory may be taken on any date that is within 372 days after the date of the previous annual inventory.

10.19(4) *Change of ownership, pharmacist in charge, or registered location.* When there is a change in ownership, pharmacist in charge, or location for a registration, an inventory shall be taken of all controlled substances in compliance with subrule 10.19(1). The inventory shall be taken following the close of business the last day under terminating ownership, terminating pharmacist in charge's employment, or at the location being vacated. The inventory shall serve as the ending inventory for the terminating owner, terminating pharmacist in charge, or location being vacated, as well as a record of the beginning inventory for the new owner, pharmacist in charge, or location.

10.19(5) *Discontinuing registered activity.* A registrant shall take an inventory of controlled substances at the close of business the last day the registrant is engaged in registered activities. If the registrant is selling or transferring the remaining controlled substances to another registrant, this inventory shall serve as the ending inventory for the registrant discontinuing business as well as a record of additional or starting inventory for the registrant to which the substances are transferred.

10.19(6) *New or rescheduled controlled substances.* On the effective date of the addition of a previously noncontrolled substance to any schedule of controlled substances or the rescheduling of a previously controlled substance to another schedule, any registrant who possesses the newly scheduled or rescheduled controlled substance shall take an inventory of all stocks of the substance on hand. That inventory record shall be maintained with the most recent controlled substances inventory record. Thereafter, the controlled substance shall be included in the appropriate schedule of each inventory made by the registrant.

[ARC 3345C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

657—10.20 Reserved.

657—10.21(124) Report of theft or loss. A registrant shall report to the board and the DEA any theft or significant loss of controlled substances when the loss is attributable to other than inadvertent error. Thefts or other losses of controlled substances shall be reported whether or not the controlled substances are subsequently recovered or the responsible parties are identified and action taken against them.

10.21(1) Immediate notice to board. If the theft was committed by a registrant or licensee of the board, or if there is reason to believe that the theft was committed by a registrant or licensee of the board, the registrant from which the controlled substances were stolen shall notify the board immediately upon discovery of the theft and shall identify to the board the registrant or licensee suspected of the theft.

10.21(2) Immediate notice to DEA. A registrant shall deliver notice, immediately upon discovery of a reportable theft or loss of controlled substances, to the Des Moines DEA field office via telephone, facsimile, or a brief written message explaining the circumstances of the theft or loss.

10.21(3) Timely report submission. Within 14 calendar days of discovery of the theft or loss, a registrant shall submit directly to the DEA a Form 106 or alternate required form via the DEA Web site at <http://www.deadiversion.usdoj.gov/>. A copy of the report that was completed and submitted to the DEA shall be immediately submitted to the board via facsimile, e-mail attachment, or personal or commercial delivery.

10.21(4) Record maintained. A copy of the report shall be maintained in the registrant's files for a minimum of two years following the date the report was completed.

[ARC 3345C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

657—10.22(124) Disposal of registrant stock. A registrant shall dispose of controlled substances pursuant to the requirements of this rule. Disposal records shall be maintained by the registrant for at least two years from the date of the record.

10.22(1) Registrant stock supply. Controlled substances shall be removed from current inventory and disposed of by one of the following procedures.

a. The registrant shall utilize the services of a DEA-registered and Iowa-licensed reverse distributor.

b. The board may authorize and instruct the registrant to dispose of the controlled substances in one of the following manners:

(1) By delivery to an agent of the board or to the board office.

(2) By destruction of the drugs in the presence of a board officer, agent, inspector, or other authorized individual.

(3) By such other means as the board may determine to ensure that drugs do not become available to unauthorized persons.

10.22(2) Waste resulting from administration or compounding. Except as otherwise specifically provided by federal or state law or rules of the board, the unused portion of a controlled substance resulting from administration to a patient from a registrant's stock or emergency supply or resulting from drug compounding operations may be destroyed or otherwise disposed of by the registrant or a pharmacist in witness of one other licensed health care provider or a registered pharmacy technician 18 years of age or older pursuant to this subrule. A written record of the wastage shall be made and maintained by the registrant for a minimum of two years following the wastage. The record shall include the following:

a. The controlled substance wasted.

b. The date of wastage.

c. The quantity or estimated quantity of the wasted controlled substance.

d. The source of the controlled substance, including identification of the patient to whom the substance was administered or the drug compounding process utilizing the controlled substance.

e. The reason for the waste.

f. The signatures of both individuals involved in the wastage.

[ARC 3345C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

657—10.23(124) Disposal of previously dispensed controlled substances. Except as provided in 657—Chapter 23 for care facilities, a registrant may not dispose of previously dispensed controlled substances unless the registrant has modified its registration with DEA to administer an authorized collection program. A registrant shall not take possession of a previously dispensed controlled substance except for reuse for the same patient.
[ARC 3345C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

657—10.24(124,126,155A) Prescription requirements. All prescriptions for controlled substances shall be dated as of, and signed on, the day issued. Controlled substances prescriptions shall be valid for six months following date of issue. A prescription for a Schedule III, IV, or V controlled substance may include authorization to refill the prescription no more than five times within the six months following date of issue. A prescription for a Schedule II controlled substance shall not be refilled.

10.24(1) Form of prescription. All prescriptions for controlled substances shall bear the full name and address of the patient; the drug name, strength, dosage form, quantity prescribed, and directions for use; and the name, address, and DEA registration number of the prescriber. All prescriptions for controlled substances issued by individual prescribers shall include the legibly preprinted, typed, or hand-printed name of the prescriber as well as the prescriber's written or electronic signature.

a. When an oral order is not permitted, or when a prescriber is unable to prepare and transmit an electronic prescription in compliance with DEA requirements for electronic prescriptions, prescriptions shall be written with ink, indelible pencil, or typed print and shall be manually signed by the prescriber. If the prescriber utilizes an electronic prescription application that meets DEA requirements for electronic prescriptions, the prescriber may electronically prepare and transmit a prescription for a controlled substance to a pharmacy that utilizes a pharmacy prescription application that meets DEA requirements for electronic prescriptions.

b. A prescriber's agent may prepare a prescription for the review, authorization, and manual or electronic signature of the prescriber, but the prescribing practitioner is responsible for the accuracy, completeness, and validity of the prescription.

c. An electronic prescription for a controlled substance shall not be transmitted to a pharmacy except by the prescriber in compliance with DEA regulations.

d. A prescriber shall securely maintain the unique authentication credentials issued to the prescriber for utilization of the electronic prescription application and authentication of the prescriber's electronic signature. Unique authentication credentials issued to any individual shall not be shared with or disclosed to any other prescriber, agent, or individual.

e. A corresponding liability rests upon the pharmacist who fills a prescription not prepared in the form prescribed by this rule.

10.24(2) Verification by pharmacist. The pharmacist shall verify the authenticity of the prescription with the individual prescriber or the prescriber's agent in each case when a written or oral prescription for a Schedule II controlled substance is presented for filling and neither the prescribing individual practitioner issuing the prescription nor the patient or patient's agent is known to the pharmacist. The pharmacist shall verify the authenticity of the prescription with the individual prescriber or the prescriber's agent in any case when the pharmacist questions the validity of, including the legitimate medical purpose for, the prescription. The pharmacist is required to record the manner by which the prescription was verified and include the pharmacist's name or unique identifier.

10.24(3) Intern, resident, foreign physician. An intern, resident, or foreign physician exempt from registration pursuant to subrule 10.8(5) shall include on all prescriptions issued the hospital's registration number and the special internal code number assigned by the hospital in lieu of the prescriber's registration number required by this rule. Each prescription shall include the stamped or legibly printed name of the prescribing intern, resident, or foreign physician as well as the prescriber's signature.

10.24(4) Valid prescriber/patient relationship. Once the prescriber/patient relationship is broken and the prescriber is no longer available to treat the patient or to oversee the patient's use of the controlled substance, a prescription shall lose its validity. A prescriber/patient relationship shall be deemed broken

when the prescriber dies, retires, or moves out of the local service area or when the prescriber's authority to prescribe is suspended, revoked, or otherwise modified to exclude authority for the schedule in which the prescribed substance is listed. The pharmacist, upon becoming aware of the situation, shall cancel the prescription and any remaining refills. However, the pharmacist shall exercise prudent judgment based upon individual circumstances to ensure that the patient is able to obtain a sufficient amount of the drug to continue treatment until the patient can reasonably obtain the service of another prescriber and a new prescription can be issued.

10.24(5) *Facsimile transmission of a controlled substance prescription.* With the exception of an authorization for emergency dispensing as provided in rule 657—10.26(124), a prescription for a controlled substance in Schedules II, III, IV and V may be transmitted via facsimile from a prescriber to a pharmacy only as provided in rule 657—21.9(124,155A).

[ARC 3345C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

657—10.25(124) Dispensing records. Each registrant shall create a record of controlled substances dispensed to a patient or research subject.

10.25(1) *Record maintained and available.* The record shall be maintained for two years from the date of dispensing and be available for inspection and copying by the board or its authorized agents.

10.25(2) *Record contents.* The record shall include the following information:

- a. The name and address of the person to whom dispensed.
- b. The date of dispensing.
- c. The name or NDC number, strength, dosage form, and quantity of the substance dispensed.
- d. The name of the prescriber, unless dispensed by the prescriber.
- e. The unique identification of each technician, pharmacist, pharmacist-intern, prescriber, or prescriber's agent involved in dispensing.
- f. The serial number or unique identification number of the prescription.

[ARC 3345C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

657—10.26(124) Schedule II emergency prescriptions.

10.26(1) *Emergency situation defined.* For the purposes of authorizing an oral or facsimile transmission of a prescription for a Schedule II controlled substance listed in Iowa Code section 124.206, the term "emergency situation" means those situations in which the prescribing practitioner determines that all of the following apply:

- a. Immediate administration of the controlled substance is necessary for proper treatment of the intended ultimate user.
- b. No appropriate alternative treatment is available, including administration of a drug that is not a Schedule II controlled substance.
- c. It is not reasonably possible for the prescribing practitioner to provide a manually signed written prescription to be presented to the pharmacy before the pharmacy dispenses the controlled substance, or the prescribing practitioner is unable to provide a DEA-compliant electronic prescription to the pharmacy before the pharmacy dispenses the controlled substance.

10.26(2) *Requirements of emergency prescription.* In the case of an emergency situation as defined in subrule 10.26(1), a pharmacist may dispense a controlled substance listed in Schedule II pursuant to a facsimile transmission or upon receiving oral authorization of a prescribing individual practitioner provided that:

- a. The quantity prescribed and dispensed is limited to the smallest available quantity to meet the needs of the patient during the emergency period. Dispensing beyond the emergency period requires a written prescription manually signed by the prescribing individual practitioner or a DEA-compliant electronic prescription.
- b. If the pharmacist does not know the prescribing individual practitioner, the pharmacist shall make a reasonable effort to determine that the authorization came from an authorized prescriber. The pharmacist shall record the manner by which the authorization was verified and include the pharmacist's name or unique identification.

c. The pharmacist shall prepare a temporary written record of the emergency prescription. The temporary written record shall consist of a hard copy of the facsimile transmission or a written record of the oral transmission authorizing the emergency dispensing. A written record is not required to consist of a handwritten record and may be a printed facsimile or a print of a computer-generated record of the prescription if the printed record includes all of the required elements for the prescription. If the emergency prescription is transmitted by the practitioner's agent, the record shall include the first and last names and title of the individual who transmitted the prescription.

d. If the emergency prescription is transmitted via facsimile transmission, the means of transmission shall not obscure or render the prescription information illegible due to security features of the paper utilized by the prescriber to prepare the written prescription, and the hard-copy record of the facsimile transmission shall not be obscured or rendered illegible due to such security features.

e. Within seven days after authorizing an emergency prescription, the prescribing individual practitioner shall cause a written prescription for the emergency quantity prescribed to be delivered to the dispensing pharmacist. In addition to conforming to the requirements of rule 657—10.24(124,126,155A), the prescription shall have written on its face "Authorization for Emergency Dispensing" and the date of the emergency order. The written prescription may be delivered to the pharmacist in person or by mail, but if delivered by mail it must be postmarked within the seven-day period. The written prescription shall be attached to and maintained with the temporary written record prepared pursuant to paragraph 10.26(2)"c."

f. The pharmacist shall notify the board and the DEA if the prescribing individual fails to deliver a written prescription. Failure of the pharmacist to so notify the board and the DEA, or failure of the prescribing individual to deliver the required written prescription as herein required, shall void the authority conferred by this subrule.

g. Pursuant to federal law and subrule 10.27(3), the pharmacist may fill a partial quantity of an emergency prescription so long as the total quantity dispensed in all partial fillings does not exceed the total quantity prescribed and that the remaining portions are filled no later than 72 hours after the prescription is issued.

[ARC 3345C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

657—10.27(124) Schedule II prescriptions—partial filling. The partial filling of a prescription for a controlled substance listed in Schedule II is permitted as provided in this rule and federal regulations.

10.27(1) *Insufficient supply on hand.* If the pharmacist is unable to supply the full quantity authorized in a prescription and makes a notation of the quantity supplied on the prescription record, a partial fill of the prescription is permitted. The remaining portion of the prescription must be filled within 72 hours of the first partial filling. If the remaining portion is not or cannot be filled within the 72-hour period, the pharmacist shall so notify the prescriber. No further quantity may be supplied beyond 72 hours without a new prescription.

10.27(2) *Long-term care or terminally ill patient.* A prescription for a Schedule II controlled substance written for a patient in a long-term care facility (LTCF) or for a patient with a medical diagnosis documenting a terminal illness may be filled in partial quantities to include individual dosage units as provided by this subrule.

a. If there is any question whether a patient may be classified as having a terminal illness, the pharmacist shall contact the practitioner prior to partially filling the prescription. Both the pharmacist and the practitioner have a corresponding responsibility to ensure that the controlled substance is for a terminally ill patient.

b. The pharmacist shall record on the prescription whether the patient is "terminally ill" or an "LTCF patient." For each partial filling, the dispensing pharmacist shall record on the back of the prescription or on another appropriate uniformly maintained and readily retrievable record, the date of the partial filling, the quantity dispensed, the remaining quantity authorized to be dispensed, and the identification of the dispensing pharmacist.

c. The total quantity of Schedule II controlled substances dispensed in all partial fillings shall not exceed the total quantity prescribed. Schedule II prescriptions for patients in an LTCF or for patients

with a medical diagnosis documenting a terminal illness shall be valid for a period not to exceed 60 days from the issue date unless sooner terminated by the discontinuance of the drug.

d. Information pertaining to current Schedule II prescriptions for patients in an LTCF or for patients with a medical diagnosis documenting a terminal illness may be maintained in a computerized system pursuant to rule 657—21.4(124,155A).

10.27(3) Patient or prescriber request. At the request of the patient or prescriber, a prescription for a Schedule II controlled substance may be partially filled pursuant to this subrule and federal law. The total quantity dispensed in all partial fillings shall not exceed the total quantity prescribed. Except as provided in paragraph 10.26(2) “g,” the remaining portion of a prescription partially filled pursuant to this subrule may be filled within 30 days of the date the prescription was issued.

[ARC 3345C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

657—10.28(124) Schedule II medication order. Schedule II controlled substances may be administered or dispensed to institutionalized patients pursuant to a medication order as provided in 657—subrule 7.13(1) or rule 657—23.18(124,155A), as applicable.

[ARC 3345C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

657—10.29(124) Schedule II—issuing multiple prescriptions. An individual prescriber may issue multiple prescriptions authorizing the patient to receive a total of up to a 90-day supply of a Schedule II controlled substance pursuant to the provisions and limitations of this rule.

10.29(1) Refills prohibited. The issuance of refills for a Schedule II controlled substance is prohibited. The use of multiple prescriptions for the dispensing of Schedule II controlled substances, pursuant to this rule, ensures that the prescriptions are treated as separate dispensing authorizations and not as refills of an original prescription.

10.29(2) Legitimate medical purpose. Each separate prescription issued pursuant to this rule shall be issued for a legitimate medical purpose by an individual prescriber acting in the usual course of the prescriber’s professional practice.

10.29(3) Dates and instructions. Each prescription issued pursuant to this rule shall be dated as of and manually signed by the prescriber on the day the prescription is issued. Each separate prescription, other than the first prescription if that prescription is intended to be filled immediately, shall contain written instructions indicating the earliest date on which a pharmacist may fill each prescription.

10.29(4) Authorized fill date unalterable. Regardless of the provisions of rule 657—10.30(124), when a prescription contains instructions from the prescriber indicating that the prescription shall not be filled before a certain date, a pharmacist shall not fill the prescription before that date. The pharmacist shall not contact the prescriber for verbal authorization to fill the prescription before the fill date originally indicated by the prescriber pursuant to this rule.

10.29(5) Number of prescriptions and authorized quantity. An individual prescriber may issue for a patient as many separate prescriptions, to be filled sequentially pursuant to this rule, as the prescriber deems necessary to provide the patient with adequate medical care. The cumulative effect of the filling of each of these separate prescriptions shall result in the receipt by the patient of a quantity of the Schedule II controlled substance not exceeding a 90-day supply.

10.29(6) Prescriber’s discretion. Nothing in this rule shall be construed as requiring or encouraging an individual prescriber to issue multiple prescriptions pursuant to this rule or to see the prescriber’s patients once every 90 days when prescribing Schedule II controlled substances. An individual prescriber shall determine, based on sound medical judgment and in accordance with established medical standards, how often to see patients and whether it is appropriate to issue multiple prescriptions pursuant to this rule.

[ARC 3345C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

657—10.30(124) Schedule II—changes to a prescription. With appropriate verification, a pharmacist may add information provided by the patient or patient’s agent, such as the patient’s address, to a Schedule II controlled substance prescription.

10.30(1) Changes prohibited. A pharmacist shall never change the patient's name, the controlled substance prescribed except for generic substitution, or the name or signature of the prescriber.

10.30(2) Changes authorized. After consultation with the prescriber or the prescriber's agent and documentation of such consultation, a pharmacist may change or add the following information on a Schedule II controlled substance prescription:

- a. The drug strength.
 - b. The dosage form.
 - c. The drug quantity.
 - d. The directions for use.
 - e. The date the prescription was issued.
 - f. The prescriber's address or DEA registration number.
 - g. The name of the supervising prescriber if the prescription was issued by a physician assistant.
- [ARC 3345C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

657—10.31 Reserved.

657—10.32(124) Schedule III, IV, or V prescription. No prescription for a controlled substance listed in Schedule III, IV, or V shall be filled or refilled more than six months after the date on which it was issued nor be refilled more than five times.

10.32(1) Record. Each filling and refilling of a prescription shall be entered in a uniformly maintained and readily retrievable record in accordance with rule 657—10.25(124). If the pharmacist merely initials or affixes the pharmacist's unique identifier and dates the back of the prescription, it shall be deemed that the full face amount of the prescription has been dispensed.

10.32(2) Oral refill authorization. The prescribing practitioner may authorize additional refills of Schedule III, IV, or V controlled substances on the original prescription through an oral refill authorization transmitted to an authorized individual at the pharmacy provided the following conditions are met:

- a. The total quantity authorized, including the amount of the original prescription, does not exceed five refills nor extend beyond six months from the date of issuance of the original prescription.
- b. The pharmacist, pharmacist-intern, or technician who obtains the oral authorization from the prescriber who issued the original prescription documents, on or with the original prescription, the date authorized, the quantity of each refill, the number of additional refills authorized, and the unique identification of the authorized individual.
- c. The quantity of each additional refill is equal to or less than the quantity authorized for the initial filling of the original prescription.
- d. The prescribing practitioner must execute a new and separate prescription for any additional quantities beyond the five-refill, six-month limitation.

10.32(3) Partial fills. The partial filling of a prescription for a controlled substance listed in Schedule III, IV, or V is permissible provided that each partial fill is recorded in the same manner as a refill pursuant to subrule 10.32(1). The total quantity dispensed in all partial fills shall not exceed the total quantity prescribed.

10.32(4) Medication order. A Schedule III, IV, or V controlled substance may be administered or dispensed to institutionalized patients pursuant to a medication order as provided in 657—subrule 7.13(1) or rule 657—23.9(124,155A), as applicable.

[ARC 3345C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

657—10.33(124,155A) Dispensing Schedule V controlled substances without a prescription. A controlled substance listed in Schedule V, which substance is not a prescription drug as determined under the federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, and excepting products containing ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, or phenylpropanolamine, may be dispensed or administered without a prescription by a pharmacist to a purchaser at retail pursuant to the conditions of this rule.

10.33(1) Who may dispense. Dispensing shall be by a licensed Iowa pharmacist or by a registered pharmacist-intern under the direct supervision of a pharmacist preceptor. This subrule does not prohibit,

after the pharmacist has fulfilled the professional and legal responsibilities set forth in this rule and has authorized the dispensing of the substance, the completion of the actual cash or credit transaction or the delivery of the substance by a nonpharmacist.

10.33(2) *Frequency and quantity.* Dispensing at retail to the same purchaser in any 48-hour period shall be limited to no more than one of the following quantities of a Schedule V controlled substance:

- a. 240 cc (8 ounces) of any controlled substance containing opium.
- b. 120 cc (4 ounces) of any other controlled substance.
- c. 48 dosage units of any controlled substance containing opium.
- d. 24 dosage units of any other controlled substance.

10.33(3) *Age of purchaser.* The purchaser shall be at least 18 years of age.

10.33(4) *Identification.* The pharmacist shall require every purchaser under this rule who is not known by the pharmacist to present a government-issued photo identification, including proof of age when appropriate.

10.33(5) *Record.* A bound record book (i.e., with pages sewn or glued to the spine) for dispensing of Schedule V controlled substances pursuant to this rule shall be maintained by the pharmacist. The book shall contain the name and address of each purchaser, the name and quantity of controlled substance purchased, the date of each purchase, and the name or unique identification of the pharmacist or pharmacist-intern who approved the dispensing of the substance to the purchaser.

10.33(6) *Prescription not required under other laws.* No other federal or state law or regulation requires a prescription prior to distributing or dispensing the Schedule V controlled substance.

[ARC 3345C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

657—10.34(124) Dispensing products containing ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, or phenylpropanolamine without a prescription. A product containing ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, or phenylpropanolamine, which substance is a Schedule V controlled substance and is not listed in another controlled substance schedule, may be dispensed or administered without a prescription by a pharmacist, pharmacist-intern, or certified pharmacy technician to a purchaser at retail pursuant to the conditions of this rule.

10.34(1) *Who may dispense.* Dispensing shall be by a licensed Iowa pharmacist, by a registered pharmacist-intern under the direct supervision of a pharmacist preceptor, or by a registered certified pharmacy technician under the direct supervision of a pharmacist, except as authorized in 657—Chapter 100. This subrule does not prohibit, after the pharmacist, pharmacist-intern, or certified pharmacy technician has fulfilled the professional and legal responsibilities set forth in this rule and has authorized the dispensing of the substance, the completion of the actual cash or credit transaction or the delivery of the substance by another pharmacy employee.

10.34(2) *Packaging of nonliquid forms.* A nonliquid form of a product containing ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, or phenylpropanolamine includes gel caps. Nonliquid forms of these products to be sold pursuant to this rule shall be packaged either in blister packaging with each blister containing no more than two dosage units or, if blister packs are technically infeasible, in unit dose packets or pouches.

10.34(3) *Frequency and quantity.* Dispensing without a prescription to the same purchaser within any 30-day period shall be limited to products collectively containing no more than 7,500 mg of ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, or phenylpropanolamine; dispensing without a prescription to the same purchaser within a single calendar day shall not exceed 3,600 mg.

10.34(4) *Age of purchaser.* The purchaser shall be at least 18 years of age.

10.34(5) *Identification.* The pharmacist, pharmacist-intern, or certified pharmacy technician shall require every purchaser under this rule to present a current government-issued photo identification, including proof of age when appropriate. The pharmacist, pharmacist-intern, or certified pharmacy technician shall be responsible for verifying that the name on the identification matches the name provided by the purchaser and that the photo image depicts the purchaser.

10.34(6) *Record.* Purchase records shall be recorded in the real-time electronic pseudoephedrine tracking system (PTS) established and administered by the governor's office of drug control policy

pursuant to 657—Chapter 100. If the PTS is unavailable for use, the purchase record shall be recorded in an alternate format and submitted to the PTS as provided in 657—subrule 100.3(4).

a. Alternate record contents. The alternate record shall contain the following:

- (1) The name, address, and signature of the purchaser.
- (2) The name and quantity of the product purchased, including the total milligrams of ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, or phenylpropanolamine contained in the product.
- (3) The date and time of the purchase.
- (4) The name or unique identification of the pharmacist, pharmacist-intern, or certified pharmacy technician who approved the dispensing of the product.

b. Alternate record format. The record shall be maintained using one of the following options:

- (1) A hard-copy record.
- (2) A record in the pharmacy's electronic prescription dispensing record-keeping system that is capable of producing a hard-copy printout of a record.
- (3) A record in an electronic data collection system that captures each of the data elements required by this subrule and that is capable of producing a hard-copy printout of a record.

c. PTS records retrieval. Pursuant to 657—subrule 100.4(6), the pharmacy shall be able to produce a hard-copy printout of transactions recorded in the PTS by the pharmacy for one or more specific products for a specified period of time upon request by the board or its representative or to such other persons or governmental agencies authorized by law to receive such information.

10.34(7) Notice required. The pharmacy shall ensure that the following notice is provided to purchasers of ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, or phenylpropanolamine products and that the notice is displayed with or on the electronic signature device or is displayed in the dispensing area and visible to the public:

“Warning: Section 1001 of Title 18, United States Code, states that whoever, with respect to the logbook, knowingly and willfully falsifies, conceals, or covers up by any trick, scheme, or device a material fact, or makes any materially false, fictitious, or fraudulent statement or representation, or makes or uses any false writing or document knowing the same to contain any materially false, fictitious, or fraudulent statement or entry, shall be fined not more than \$250,000 if an individual or \$500,000 if an organization, imprisoned not more than five years, or both.”

[ARC 3345C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

657—10.35 Reserved.

657—10.36(124,155A) Records. Every record required to be kept under this chapter or under Iowa Code chapter 124 shall be kept by the registrant and be available for inspection and copying by the board or its representative for at least two years from the date of such record except as otherwise required in these rules. Controlled substances records shall be maintained in a readily retrievable manner that establishes the receipt and distribution of all controlled substances. Original records more than 12 months old may be maintained in a secure remote storage area unless such remote storage is prohibited under federal law. If the secure storage area is not located within the same physical structure as the registrant, the records must be retrievable within 48 hours of a request by the board or its authorized agent.

10.36(1) Schedule I and II records. Records of controlled substances listed in Schedules I and II shall be maintained separately from all other records of the registrant.

10.36(2) Schedule III, IV, and V records. Records of controlled substances listed in Schedules III, IV, and V shall be maintained either separately from all other records of the registrant or in such form that the required information is readily retrievable from the ordinary business records of the registrant.

10.36(3) Date of record. The date on which a controlled substance is actually received, imported, distributed, exported, disposed of, or otherwise transferred shall be used as the date of receipt, importation, distribution, exportation, disposal, or transfer.

[ARC 3345C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

657—10.37 Reserved.

657—10.38(124) Revision of controlled substances schedules.

10.38(1) *Designation of new controlled substance.* The board may designate any new substance as a controlled substance to be included in any of the schedules in Iowa Code chapter 124 no sooner than 30 days following publication in the Federal Register of a final order so designating the substance under federal law. Designation of a new controlled substance under this subrule shall be temporary as provided in Iowa Code section 124.201(4).

10.38(2) *Objection to designation of a new controlled substance.* The board may object to the designation of any new substance as a controlled substance within 30 days following publication in the Federal Register of a final order so designating the substance under federal law. The board shall file objection to the designation of a substance as controlled, shall afford all interested parties an opportunity to be heard, and shall issue the board's decision on the new designation as provided in Iowa Code section 124.201(4).

[ARC 3345C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

657—10.39(124) Temporary designation of controlled substances.

10.39(1) Amend Iowa Code section 124.206(7) by adding the following new paragraph "c":

c. Dronabinol [(-)-delta-9-trans-tetrahydrocannabinol] in an oral solution in a drug product approved for marketing by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration.

10.39(2) Amend Iowa Code section 124.204(9) by adding the following new paragraphs:

t. Methyl 2-(1-(5-fluoropentyl)-1H-indazole-3-carboxamido)-3,3-dimethylbutanoate, its optical, positional, and geometric isomers, salts and salts of isomers. Other names: 5F-ADB; 5F-MDMB-PINACA.

u. Methyl 2-(1-(5-fluoropentyl)-1H-indazole-3-carboxamido)-3-methylbutanoate, its optical, positional, and geometric isomers, salts and salts of isomers. Other name: 5F-AMB.

v. N-(adamantan-1-yl)-1-(5-fluoropentyl)-1H-indazole-3-carboxamide, its optical, positional, and geometric isomers, salts and salts of isomers. Other names: 5F-APINACA, 5F-AKB48.

w. N-(1-amino-3,3-dimethyl-1-oxobutan-2-yl)-1-(4-fluorobenzyl)-1H-indazole-3-carboxamide, its optical, positional, and geometric isomers, salts and salts of isomers. Other name: ADB-FUBINACA.

x. Methyl 2-(1-(cyclohexylmethyl)-1H-indole-3-carboxamido)-3,3-dimethylbutanoate, its optical, positional, and geometric isomers, salts and salts of isomers. Other names: MDMB-CHMICA, MMB-CHMINACA.

y. Methyl 2-(1-(4-fluorobenzyl)-1H-indazole-3-carboxamido)-3,3-dimethylbutanoate, its optical, positional, and geometric isomers, salts and salts of isomers. Other name: MDMB-FUBINACA.

z. N-(4-fluorophenyl)-N-(1-phenethylpiperidin-4-yl)isobutyramide, its isomers, esters, ethers, salts and salts of isomers, esters and ethers. Other names: 4-fluoroisobutyryl fentanyl, para-fluoroisobutyryl fentanyl.

[ARC 3345C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

657—10.40(124) Excluded and exempt substances. The Iowa board of pharmacy hereby excludes from all schedules the current list of "Excluded Nonnarcotic Products" identified in Title 21, CFR Part 1308, Section 22, and the list of "Exempted Prescription Products" described in Title 21, CFR Part 1308, Section 32. Copies of such lists may be obtained by written request to the board office at 400 S.W. Eighth Street, Suite E, Des Moines, Iowa 50309-4688.

[ARC 3345C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

657—10.41(124) Anabolic steroid defined. Anabolic steroid, as defined in Iowa Code section 126.2(2), includes any substance identified as such in Iowa Code section 124.208(6) or 126.2(2).

[ARC 3345C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

657—10.42 Reserved.

657—10.43(124) Reporting discipline and criminal convictions. A registrant shall provide written notice to the board of any disciplinary or enforcement action imposed by any licensing or regulatory authority on any license or registration held by the registrant no later than 30 days after the final action.

Discipline may include, but is not limited to, fine or civil penalty, citation or reprimand, probationary period, suspension, revocation, and voluntary surrender. A registrant shall provide written notice to the board of any criminal conviction of the registrant or of any owner that is related to the operation of the registered location no later than 30 days after the conviction. The term criminal conviction includes instances when the judgment of conviction or sentence is deferred.

[ARC 3345C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

657—10.44(124) Discipline. Pursuant to 657—Chapter 36, the board may fine, suspend, revoke, or impose other disciplinary sanctions on a registration for any of the following:

1. Any violation of the federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act or federal regulations promulgated under the Act.
2. Any conviction of a crime related to controlled substances committed by the registrant, or if the registrant is an association, joint stock company, partnership, or corporation, by any managing officer.
3. Refusing access to the registered location or registrant records to an agent of the board for the purpose of conducting an inspection or investigation.
4. Failure to maintain registration pursuant to 657—Chapter 10.
5. Any violation of Iowa Code chapters 124, 124A, 124B, 126, 155A, or 205, or any rule of the board, including the disciplinary grounds set forth in 657—Chapter 36.

[ARC 3345C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code sections 124.201, 124.301 to 124.308, 124.402, 124.403, 124.501, 126.2, 126.11, 147.88, 155A.13, 155A.17, 155A.26, 155A.37, and 205.3.

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◊ Two or more ARCs

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CHAPTER 21
ELECTRONIC DATA IN PHARMACY PRACTICE

657—21.1(124,155A) Definitions. For the purpose of this chapter, the following definitions shall apply:

“Application service provider” means an entity that sells electronic prescription or pharmacy prescription applications as a hosted service where the entity controls access to the application and maintains the software and records on its servers.

“DEA” means the U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration.

“Electronically prepared prescription” means a prescription that is generated utilizing an electronic prescription application.

“Electronic prescription” means an electronically prepared prescription that is authorized and transmitted from the prescriber to the pharmacy by means of electronic transmission.

“Electronic prescription application” means software that is used to create electronic prescriptions and that is intended to be installed on a prescriber’s computers and servers where access and records are controlled by the prescriber.

“Electronic signature” means a confidential personalized digital key, code, number, or other method used for secure electronic data transmissions which identifies a particular person as the source of the message, authenticates the signatory of the message, and indicates the person’s approval of the information contained in the transmission.

“Electronic transmission” means the transmission of an electronic prescription, formatted as an electronic data file, from a prescriber’s electronic prescription application to a pharmacy’s computer, where the data file is imported into the pharmacy prescription application.

“Facsimile transmission” or *“fax transmission”* means the transmission of a digital image of a prescription from the prescriber or the prescriber’s agent to the pharmacy. “Facsimile transmission” includes but is not limited to transmission of a written prescription between the prescriber’s fax machine and the pharmacy’s fax machine; transmission of an electronically prepared prescription from the prescriber’s electronic prescription application to the pharmacy’s fax machine, computer, or printer; or transmission of an electronically prepared prescription from the prescriber’s fax machine to the pharmacy’s fax machine, computer, or printer.

“Intermediary” means any technology system that receives and transmits an electronic prescription between the prescriber and the pharmacy.

“Pharmacy prescription application” means software that is used to process prescription information, is installed on a pharmacy’s computers or servers, and is controlled by the pharmacy.

“Prescription drug order” or *“prescription”* means a lawful order of a practitioner for a drug or device for a specific patient that is communicated to a pharmacy, regardless of whether the communication is oral, electronic, facsimile, or in printed form.

“Readily retrievable” means that records kept by automatic data processing applications or other electronic or mechanized record-keeping systems can be separated out from all other records within a reasonable time not to exceed 48 hours of a request from the board or other authorized agent or that hard-copy records are kept on which certain items are asterisked, redlined, or in some other manner visually identifiable apart from other items appearing on the records.

“Written prescription” means a prescription that is created on paper, a prescription that is electronically prepared and printed, or a prescription that is electronically prepared and transmitted from the prescriber’s electronic device to a pharmacy via facsimile. A written prescription for a controlled substance shall be manually signed by the prescriber in compliance with federal and state laws, rules, and regulations.

[ARC 9912B, IAB 12/14/11, effective 1/18/12]

657—21.2(124,155A) System security and safeguards. To maintain the integrity and confidentiality of patient records and prescription drug orders, any system or computer utilized shall have adequate security including system safeguards designed to prevent and detect unauthorized access, modification, or manipulation of patient records and prescription drug orders. Authentication credentials shall be

securely maintained by the individual to whom the credentials are issued and shall not be shared with or disclosed to any other individual. Once a drug or device has been dispensed, any alterations in either the prescription drug order data or the patient record shall be documented and shall include the identification of all pharmacy personnel who were involved in making the alteration as well as the responsible pharmacist. A pharmacy prescription application used for the receipt and processing of electronic transmissions from a prescriber's electronic prescription application shall comply with DEA requirements relating to electronic prescriptions and shall be certified compliant with DEA regulations. [ARC 9912B, IAB 12/14/11, effective 1/18/12]

657—21.3(124,155A) Verifying authenticity of an electronically prepared or electronically or fax transmitted prescription. The pharmacist shall ensure the validity of the prescription as to its source of origin.

21.3(1) Authentication measures. Measures to be considered in authenticating prescription drug orders received via electronic transmission or fax transmission, or signed utilizing an electronic signature include but may not be limited to:

- a. Maintenance of a practitioner number reference or electronic signature file.
- b. Verification of the telephone number of the originating facsimile equipment or oral communication device.
- c. Telephone verification with the practitioner's office that the prescription was both issued by the practitioner and transmitted by the practitioner or the practitioner's authorized agent.
- d. Use of authentication processes approved by the DEA for controlled substances prescriptions.
- e. Other efforts which, in the professional judgment of the pharmacist, may be necessary to ensure that the transmission was initiated by the prescriber.

21.3(2) Prescription originally electronically transmitted. When a pharmacist receives a written or oral prescription that indicates the prescription was originally electronically transmitted to a pharmacy, the pharmacist shall check with the pharmacy to which the prescription was originally electronically transmitted to determine whether the prescription was received and dispensed.

a. If the pharmacy that received the original electronic prescription dispensed the original prescription, the pharmacist receiving the written prescription shall mark the written prescription as void and shall not dispense the written prescription.

b. If the pharmacy that received the original electronic prescription has not dispensed the prescription, the pharmacy receiving the original electronic prescription shall mark the electronic prescription as void and shall not dispense the electronic prescription. The pharmacy that received the written or oral prescription shall dispense the prescription.

[ARC 9912B, IAB 12/14/11, effective 1/18/12]

657—21.4(124,155A) Automated data processing system. An automated data processing system may be used, subject to the requirements contained in this rule, for the storage and retrieval of original and refill information for prescription orders.

21.4(1) On-line retrieval of prescription information. Any computerized system shall provide on-line retrieval (via CRT display and hard-copy printout) of original prescription order information and refill history information. This shall include, but is not limited to, the following:

- a. Original prescription number;
- b. Date of issuance of the original prescription order by the practitioner;
- c. Date and quantity of initial fill;
- d. Date and quantity of each refill or partial fill, if applicable, and the total number of refills dispensed to date;
- e. Full name and address of the patient;
- f. Name, address, and, if a controlled substance, DEA registration number of the prescriber;
- g. Name, strength, dosage form, quantity of the drug or device prescribed, and the total number of refills authorized by the prescribing practitioner; and
- h. For each fill or refill, the identification code, name, or initials of the dispensing pharmacist.

21.4(2) *Printout of prescription fill data.* Any computerized system shall have the capability of producing a printout of any prescription fill data the user pharmacy is responsible for maintaining or producing under state and federal laws, rules and regulations. This would include a refill-by-refill audit trail for any specified strength and dosage form of any prescription drug by brand or generic name or both. Records maintained or provided in electronic format shall be sortable by prescriber name, patient name, drug dispensed, and date filled. Any computerized system employed by a user pharmacy shall be capable of providing at the pharmacy a printout or electronic file of the records in a format that is readily understandable to the board or other authorized agents. A pharmacy may contract with an application service provider, or the pharmacy may maintain computer servers at a remote location, but all required records shall be readily retrievable at the pharmacy if requested by the board or other authorized agent. The printout or electronic record shall include the following:

- a. Name of the prescribing practitioner;
- b. Name and address of the patient;
- c. Quantity dispensed on each fill;
- d. Date of dispensing for each fill;
- e. Name or identification code of the dispensing pharmacist; and
- f. The number of the original prescription order.

21.4(3) *Auxiliary procedure for system downtime.* In the event that a pharmacy utilizing a computerized system experiences system downtime, the pharmacy shall have an auxiliary procedure that will be used for documentation of fills and refills of prescription orders. This auxiliary procedure shall ensure that refills are authorized by the original prescription order, that the maximum number of refills has not been exceeded, and that all of the appropriate data is retained for online data entry when the computer system is again available for use. As soon as reasonably possible upon resuming use of the computerized system, entry of all appropriate data accumulated during the system downtime shall be completed.

21.4(4) *Prescription notations.* When a pharmacist fills an electronic prescription that would require the pharmacist to make a notation on the prescription if the prescription were a written prescription, the pharmacist shall make the same notation electronically and shall retain the annotation electronically in the prescription record or in linked files.

21.4(5) *Records for electronic prescriptions for controlled substances.* A pharmacy that processes electronic prescriptions for controlled substances shall use a pharmacy prescription application that complies with DEA requirements relating to electronic prescriptions and that has been certified compliant with DEA regulations. When a prescription is received electronically from a prescriber's electronic prescription application into the pharmacy prescription application, the prescription and all required annotations shall be retained electronically.

[ARC 9912B, IAB 12/14/11, effective 1/18/12]

657—21.5(124,155A) Pharmacist verification of controlled substance refills—daily printout or logbook. The individual pharmacist who makes use of the pharmacy prescription application shall provide documentation of the fact that the refill information entered into the pharmacy prescription application each time the pharmacist refills an original written, fax, or oral prescription order for a controlled substance is correct. If the pharmacy prescription application provides a hard-copy printout of each day's controlled substance prescription order refill data, that printout shall be verified, dated, and signed by each individual pharmacist who refilled a controlled substance prescription order. Each individual pharmacist must verify that the data indicated is correct and sign this document in the same manner as the pharmacist would sign a check or legal document (e.g., J. H. Smith or John H. Smith). This document shall be maintained in a separate file at that pharmacy for a period of two years from the dispensing date. This printout of the day's controlled substance prescription order refill data shall be generated by and available at each pharmacy using a computerized pharmacy prescription application within 48 hours of the date on which the refill was dispensed. The printout shall be verified and signed by each pharmacist involved with such dispensing.

In lieu of preparing and maintaining printouts as provided above, the pharmacy may maintain a bound logbook or separate file. The logbook or file shall include a statement signed each day by each individual pharmacist involved in each day's dispensing that attests to the fact that the refill information entered into the pharmacy prescription application that day has been reviewed by the pharmacist and is correct as shown. Pharmacist statements shall be signed in the manner previously described. The logbook or file shall be maintained at the pharmacy for a period of two years after the date of dispensing the appropriately authorized refill.

[ARC 9912B, IAB 12/14/11, effective 1/18/12]

657—21.6 Reserved.

657—21.7(124,155A) Electronically prepared prescriptions. A prescriber may initiate and authorize a prescription drug order utilizing a computer or other electronic communication or recording device. The prescription drug order shall contain all information required by Iowa Code section 155A.27. The receiving pharmacist shall be responsible for verifying the authenticity of an electronically transmitted prescription or of an electronic signature as provided by rule 657—8.19(124,126,155A) or 657—21.3(124,155A).

21.7(1) Controlled substances. A prescription for a controlled substance prepared pursuant to this rule may be transmitted to a pharmacy via facsimile transmission as provided by rule 657—21.9(124,155A) or rules 657—21.12(124,155A) through 657—21.16(124,155A). The transmitted prescription shall include the prescriber's original signature or electronic signature. A prescription for a controlled substance may be transmitted by a prescriber to a pharmacy via electronic transmission pursuant to DEA requirements for electronic prescribing of controlled substances. Both the prescriber's electronic prescription application and the pharmacy prescription application shall be certified compliant with DEA regulations for electronic prescriptions. An electronically prepared prescription shall not be electronically transmitted to the pharmacy if the prescription has been printed prior to the electronic transmission. An electronically prepared and electronically transmitted prescription that is printed following the electronic transmission shall be clearly labeled as a copy only, not valid for dispensing.

21.7(2) Noncontrolled prescription drugs. A prescription for a noncontrolled prescription drug prepared pursuant to this rule may be transmitted to a pharmacy via electronic transmission as provided in rule 657—21.8(124,155A) or via facsimile transmission as provided in rule 657—21.9(124,155A). The transmitted prescription shall include the prescriber's original signature or electronic signature.

21.7(3) Printed (hard-copy) prescriptions. A prescription prepared pursuant to this rule may be printed by the prescriber or prescriber's agent for delivery to a pharmacy. An electronically prepared and electronically transmitted prescription that is printed following the electronic transmission shall be clearly labeled as a copy, not valid for dispensing.

a. A prescription for a controlled substance shall include the prescriber's original signature.

b. If the prescriber authenticates a prescription for a noncontrolled prescription drug utilizing an electronic signature, the printed prescription shall be printed on security paper that is designed to prevent photocopying or other duplication of the printed prescription by prominently disclosing the word "void" or "copy" on the duplication or by including a watermark or background that will not appear on duplication. If a watermark or background is used, the prescription shall include a statement that unless the watermark or background appears, the prescription is not valid. Security paper that complies with the security requirements of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, shall be deemed to comply with the security requirements of this paragraph.

c. When a prescription prepared pursuant to this subrule is transmitted to a pharmacy via facsimile, or when a prescription prepared pursuant to this subrule is scanned into an electronic record system, the watermark or background will not appear or the word "void" or "copy" will appear. The means of transmission via facsimile and the means of scanning into an electronic record system shall ensure that prescription information is not obscured or rendered illegible due to security features of the paper utilized by the prescriber to prepare the prescription. It is the responsibility of the pharmacist to verify the validity of the prescription as provided by rule 657—8.19(124,126,155A) or 657—21.3(124,155A).

[ARC 7636B, IAB 3/11/09, effective 4/15/09; ARC 9912B, IAB 12/14/11, effective 1/18/12]

657—21.8(124,155A) Electronic transmission of a prescription. Prescription drug orders may be communicated directly from a prescriber's computer or other electronic device utilizing an electronic prescription application to a pharmacy prescription application by electronic transmission. The receiving pharmacist shall be responsible for verifying the authenticity of an electronically transmitted prescription or of an electronic signature as provided by rule 657—8.19(124,126,155A) or 657—21.3(124,155A). The authenticity of a prescription transmitted via electronic transmission between a DEA-certified electronic prescription application and a DEA-certified electronic pharmacy prescription application shall be deemed verified by virtue of the security processes included in those applications.

21.8(1) *Secure transmission and patient's choice.* Orders shall be sent only to the pharmacy of the patient's choice, and no intermediary shall change the content of the prescription drug order or compromise its confidentiality during the transmission process. The electronic format of the prescription drug order may be changed by the intermediary to facilitate the transmission between electronic applications as long as the content of the prescription drug order remains unchanged. This subrule does not prohibit the receiving pharmacist from amending or adding to the content of a prescription as necessary in compliance with federal and state laws, rules, or regulations.

21.8(2) *Information required.* In addition to the information requirements for a prescription, an electronically transmitted prescription drug order shall identify the transmitter's telephone number for verbal confirmation, the time and date of transmission, and the pharmacy intended to receive the transmission as well as any other information required by federal or state laws, rules, or regulations.

21.8(3) *Who may transmit.* Orders shall be initiated and authorized only by a prescriber licensed and authorized under state law to prescribe the drug or device identified in the prescription and shall include the prescriber's electronic signature. An order for a controlled substance shall include the prescriber's DEA registration number. Orders may be transmitted by the prescriber or the prescriber's agent. An order transmitted by the prescriber's agent shall include the agent's first and last names and title.

21.8(4) *Original prescription.* The electronic transmission shall be deemed the original prescription drug order provided it meets the requirements of this rule. The electronic transmission of a prescription drug order for a controlled substance shall meet all requirements of the DEA for electronic prescribing. An electronically prepared and transmitted prescription shall be maintained electronically in the prescriber's electronic prescription application and the pharmacy prescription application for a minimum period of two years following the date of last activity on that prescription record.

21.8(5) *Failure of electronic transmission.* If the transmission of an electronic prescription fails, the intermediary shall notify the prescriber of that transmission failure and the prescriber may print the prescription, manually sign the printed prescription, and deliver the prescription to the pharmacy via facsimile transmission. The faxed prescription shall indicate that it was originally transmitted to the named pharmacy, the date and time of the original electronic transmission, and the fact that the original transmission failed.

[ARC 9912B, IAB 12/14/11, effective 1/18/12; ARC 2639C, IAB 8/3/16, effective 9/7/16]

657—21.9(124,155A) Facsimile transmission (fax) of a prescription. A pharmacist may dispense noncontrolled and controlled drugs, excluding Schedule II controlled substances, pursuant to a prescription faxed to the pharmacy by the prescribing practitioner or the practitioner's agent. A pharmacist may dispense a Schedule II controlled substance to fill an emergency prescription authorization pursuant to the requirements of rule 657—10.26(124). The means of transmission via facsimile shall ensure that prescription information is not obscured or rendered illegible due to security features of the paper utilized by the prescriber to prepare a written prescription. The faxed prescription drug order shall serve as the original prescription, shall be maintained for a minimum of two years from the date of last fill or refill, and shall contain all information required by Iowa Code section 155A.27, including the prescriber's signature or electronic signature. The faxed prescription drug order, if transmitted by the practitioner's agent, shall identify the transmitting agent by first and last names and title and shall include the prescriber's signature or electronic signature. A prescription for a controlled substance shall include the prescriber's manual signature. If the controlled substance

prescription is not manually signed by the prescriber, the pharmacist shall orally verify the authenticity and the content of the prescription by contacting the prescriber or the prescriber's agent via telephone. The receiving pharmacist shall be responsible for verifying the authenticity of an electronically transmitted prescription or of an electronic signature as provided by rule 657—8.19(124,126,155A) or 657—21.3(124,155A). This rule shall not apply to a prescription drug order transmitted pursuant to 657—paragraph 8.15(1)“d.”

[ARC 7636B, IAB 3/11/09, effective 4/15/09; ARC 8171B, IAB 9/23/09, effective 10/28/09; ARC 9912B, IAB 12/14/11, effective 1/18/12; ARC 3345C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

657—21.10 and 21.11 Reserved.

657—21.12(124,155A) Prescription drug orders for Schedule II controlled substances. A pharmacist may dispense Schedule II controlled substances pursuant to an electronic transmission to the pharmacy of an electronically prepared prescription if both the prescriber's electronic prescription application and the pharmacy prescription application have been certified to comply with DEA requirements for electronic prescribing of controlled substances. Records of electronically prepared and transmitted prescriptions shall be maintained electronically. A pharmacist may dispense Schedule II controlled substances pursuant to facsimile transmission to the pharmacy of a written, signed prescription from the prescribing practitioner or the practitioner's agent provided that the original written, signed prescription is received by the pharmacist prior to the actual dispensing of the controlled substance. An emergency authorization transmitted to the pharmacy by the practitioner's agent shall include the first and last names and title of the individual who transmitted the prescription. The means of transmission shall ensure that prescription information is not obscured or rendered illegible due to security features of the paper utilized by the prescriber to prepare a written prescription. The original prescription shall be verified against the transmission at the time the substance is actually dispensed, shall be properly annotated, and shall be retained with the electronic transmission for filing.

[ARC 7636B, IAB 3/11/09, effective 4/15/09; ARC 9912B, IAB 12/14/11, effective 1/18/12]

657—21.13(124,155A) Facsimile transmission of a prescription for Schedule II controlled substances—emergency situations. A pharmacist may in an emergency situation as defined in rule 657—10.26(124) dispense Schedule II controlled substances pursuant to a facsimile transmission to the pharmacy of a written, signed prescription from the prescribing practitioner or the practitioner's agent pursuant to the requirements of rule 657—10.26(124). The facsimile or a print of the facsimile transmission shall serve as the temporary written record required by rule 657—10.26(124).

[ARC 9912B, IAB 12/14/11, effective 1/18/12; ARC 3345C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

657—21.14(124,155A) Facsimile transmission of a prescription for Schedule II narcotic substances—parenteral. A prescription for a nonoral dosage unit of a Schedule II narcotic substance to be compounded for the direct administration to a patient by parenteral, intravenous, intramuscular, subcutaneous, or intraspinal infusion may be transmitted by a practitioner or the practitioner's agent to the pharmacy via facsimile. If the prescription is transmitted by the practitioner's agent, the transmission shall include the first and last names and title of the individual who transmitted the prescription. The means of transmission shall ensure that prescription information is not obscured or rendered illegible due to security features of the paper utilized by the prescriber to prepare a written prescription. The facsimile serves as the original written prescription.

[ARC 7636B, IAB 3/11/09, effective 4/15/09; ARC 9912B, IAB 12/14/11, effective 1/18/12]

657—21.15(124,155A) Facsimile transmission of Schedule II controlled substances—long-term care facility patients. A prescription for any Schedule II controlled substance for a resident of a long-term care facility may be transmitted by the practitioner or the practitioner's agent to the dispensing pharmacy via facsimile. If the prescription is transmitted by the practitioner's agent, the transmission shall include the first and last names and title of the individual who transmitted the prescription. The means of transmission shall ensure that prescription information is not obscured or rendered illegible due to security features of the paper utilized by the prescriber to prepare a written prescription.

21.15(1) Original prescription. The facsimile serves as the original written prescription.

21.15(2) Information required. The patient's address on the prescription shall indicate that the address location is a long-term care facility.

[ARC 7636B, IAB 3/11/09, effective 4/15/09; ARC 9912B, IAB 12/14/11, effective 1/18/12]

657—21.16(124,155A) Facsimile transmission of Schedule II controlled substances—hospice patients. A prescription for a Schedule II controlled substance for a patient enrolled in a hospice care program licensed pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 135J or a program certified or paid for by Medicare under Title XVIII may be transmitted via facsimile by the practitioner or the practitioner's agent to the dispensing pharmacy. If the prescription is transmitted by the practitioner's agent, the transmission shall include the first and last names and title of the individual who transmitted the prescription. The means of transmission shall ensure that prescription information is not obscured or rendered illegible due to security features of the paper utilized by the prescriber to prepare a written prescription.

21.16(1) Original prescription. The facsimile serves as the original written prescription.

21.16(2) Information required. The practitioner or the practitioner's agent shall note on the prescription that the patient is a hospice patient.

[ARC 7636B, IAB 3/11/09, effective 4/15/09; ARC 9912B, IAB 12/14/11, effective 1/18/12]

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code sections 124.301, 124.306, 124.308, 155A.27, and 155A.35.

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CHAPTER 23
LONG-TERM CARE PHARMACY PRACTICE

657—23.1(155A) Definitions. For the purposes of this chapter, the following definitions shall apply:

“Authorized collection program” means a program administered by a registrant that has modified its registration with DEA to collect controlled substances for the purpose of disposal. Federal regulations for such programs can be found at http://deadiversion.usdoj.gov/drug_disposal/.

“Consultant pharmacist” in a long-term care facility means a pharmacist licensed to engage in the practice of pharmacy in this state who is responsible for developing, coordinating, and supervising pharmaceutical services in a long-term care facility on a regularly scheduled basis. A consultant pharmacist:

1. Reviews the distribution and storage of drugs and devices and assists facilities in establishing the policies and procedures for the distribution and storage of drugs and devices and makes appropriate recommendations to the facility and the provider pharmacist;

2. Monitors the therapeutic response and utilization of all drugs and devices prescribed for each resident. The following shall be used as minimum guidelines supplementing the pharmacist’s professional expertise:

- Regulations and interpretive guidelines of the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, if applicable;

- Rules of the Iowa department of inspections and appeals; and

- Other state rules and regulations;

3. Serves as a resource for pharmacy-related education services within the facility;

4. Participates in quality management of resident care in the facility;

5. Communicates with the provider pharmacist regarding areas of mutual concern and resolution thereof.

“DEA” means the United States Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration.

“Long-term care facility” or *“facility”* means:

1. A facility licensed by the Iowa department of inspections and appeals under Iowa Code chapter 135C or Iowa Code chapter 135H;

2. A hospital-based long-term care unit certified under 42 CFR, Part 483, Subpart B;

3. An inpatient hospice certified under 42 CFR, Part 418;

4. A group living facility wherein health care related services are provided by the facility; or

5. A health care facility registered with the board under Iowa Code chapter 124.

“Long-term care pharmacy” or *“provider pharmacy”* means a hospital pharmacy, a general pharmacy, a limited use pharmacy, or a nonresident pharmacy in which drugs, chemicals, or poisons are prepared, compounded, dispensed, vended, distributed, or sold on a regular and recurring basis to or for the use of residents of a long-term care facility and from which related pharmacy services are delivered.

“Medication order,” as used in these rules, means a written order from a practitioner or an oral order from a practitioner or the practitioner’s authorized agent for administration of a drug or device. For purposes of this chapter, “medication order” includes a prescription.

“Provider pharmacist” means a pharmacist licensed to engage in the practice of pharmacy who is employed by or contracted to a long-term care pharmacy or a provider pharmacy and who is responsible for supervising the accurate dispensing and proper delivery of drugs and devices to a long-term care facility located within this state. These services shall include, at a minimum, proper medication labeling, storage, transport, record keeping, and prospective drug utilization review in compliance with all federal and state laws and regulations.

“Single unit package” means a package that contains one discrete pharmaceutical dosage form.

“Unit dose dispensing system” means a drug distribution system utilizing single unit, unit dose, or unit of issue packaging in a manner that helps reduce or remove traditional drug stocks from resident care areas and enables the selection and distribution of drugs to be pharmacy-based and controlled.

“Unit dose package” means a package that contains that particular dose of a drug ordered for a resident for one administration time. A unit dose package is not always a single unit package.

“*Unit of issue package*” means a package that provides multiple units or doses attached to each other but separated in a card or specifically designed container.

[ARC 2408C, IAB 2/17/16, effective 3/23/16]

657—23.2(124,155A) Applicability of rules. Nothing in these rules shall be deemed to constitute a waiver or abrogation of any of the provisions of board rules or other applicable provisions of state and federal laws and rules, nor should these rules be construed as authorizing or permitting any person not licensed as a pharmacist to engage in the practice of pharmacy.

657—23.3(124,155A) Freedom of choice. Pursuant to 657—subrule 8.11(5), no pharmacist or pharmacy shall participate in any agreement or plan that infringes on any resident’s right to freedom of choice as to the provider of pharmacy services. A resident in a long-term care facility shall have a choice of long-term care pharmacy so long as the pharmacy’s drug delivery system provides for the timely delivery of drugs compatible with the established system currently used by the facility. Determination of compatibility may consider medication administration, accessibility, and payment system.

657—23.4(124,155A) Responsibilities. The pharmacist in charge and staff pharmacists in any pharmacy providing pharmaceutical services to long-term care facility patients shall share responsibility for:

1. Providing drugs pursuant to a medication order for an individual resident, properly labeled for that resident, as addressed in rule 657—22.1(155A) or 657—23.13(124,155A).
2. Dispensing drugs for residents of long-term care facilities consistent with the drug distribution system described in the facility’s policies and procedures.
3. Affixing labels to each container of drugs for residents in long-term care facilities, in compliance with rule 657—22.1(155A), 657—23.13(124,155A), or 657—23.14(124,155A).
4. Maintaining records of all transactions of the long-term care pharmacy as may be required by law and maintaining accurate control over and accountability for all drugs and prescription devices.
5. Complying with a drug recall procedure, established pursuant to rule 657—8.3(155A), that protects the health and safety of residents including immediate discontinuation of any recalled drug or device and subsequent notification of the prescriber and director of nursing of the facility.
6. Providing 24-hour emergency service either directly or by contract with another pharmacy.
7. Reviewing patient profiles to ensure the appropriateness of therapy for that resident and the compatibility of the drug and dosage for that resident when processing new medication orders.
8. Providing sufficient and accurate information to facility staff regarding the appropriate administration and use of all dispensed drugs and devices.
9. Communicating with the consultant pharmacist and the facility regarding concerns and resolution thereof.

[ARC 1961C, IAB 4/15/15, effective 5/20/15]

657—23.5(124,155A) Emergency drugs. A supply of emergency drugs may be provided by one or more long-term care provider pharmacies to the facility pursuant to rule 657—22.7(124,155A).

23.5(1) Emergency medication order—pharmacist review. When an emergency drug is provided pursuant to rule 657—22.7(124,155A), the medication order shall be reviewed by the resident’s dispensing pharmacist prior to the administration of a second dose.

23.5(2) Other emergency drugs and devices. In addition to one or more emergency boxes or stat drug boxes, a long-term care facility staffed by one or more persons licensed to administer drugs may maintain a stock of intravenous fluids, irrigation fluids, heparin flush kits, medicinal gases, sterile water and saline, and prescription devices. Such stock shall be limited to a listing to be determined by the provider pharmacist in consultation with the consultant pharmacist and the medical director and director of nursing of the facility.

[ARC 0749C, IAB 5/29/13, effective 7/3/13]

657—23.6(124,155A) Space, equipment, and supplies. Pursuant to rule 657—8.3(155A), each pharmacy serving a long-term care facility shall have adequate space, equipment, and supplies for the professional and administrative functions of the pharmacy and to meet the needs of the residents served. The pharmacy shall also comply with all reference, environment, and equipment requirements contained in rules 657—6.3(155A) and 657—8.5(155A).
[ARC 1961C, IAB 4/15/15, effective 5/20/15]

657—23.7(124,155A) Policies and procedures. Pursuant to rule 657—8.3(155A), each pharmacy shall have policies and procedures related to all aspects of the pharmacy's packaging and dispensing responsibilities to the residents of the long-term care facility. The policies and procedures shall be maintained at the provider pharmacy and shall be available to the facility and the consultant pharmacist. Policies and procedures shall include, at a minimum:

1. Methods used to dispense and deliver drugs and devices to the facility in a timely fashion;
2. Proper notification to the facility when a drug or device is not readily available;
3. Proper labeling requirements to meet the needs of the facility and which are consistent with state and federal laws and regulations;
4. Appropriate drug destruction or return of unused drugs, or both, consistent with state and federal laws and regulations.

[ARC 1961C, IAB 4/15/15, effective 5/20/15]

657—23.8 Reserved.

657—23.9(124,155A) Medication orders. Drugs and prescription devices may be dispensed only upon orders of an authorized prescriber.

23.9(1) Requirements. New orders transmitted to the pharmacy for drugs for residents of the facility shall, at a minimum, contain resident name, drug name and strength, directions for use, date of order, and name of prescriber. Orders for Schedule II controlled substances shall comply with the requirements of rule 657—23.18(124,155A).

23.9(2) Abbreviations. Abbreviations or chemical symbols utilized in medication orders shall be only those abbreviations or symbols that are customarily used in the practice of medicine and pharmacy or those on a list of approved abbreviations developed by the appropriate committee or representative of the facility.

23.9(3) Who may transmit medication orders. An authorized prescriber or prescriber's agent or any person who is employed by a long-term care facility and who is authorized by the facility's policies and procedures may transmit to the long-term care pharmacy a medication order lawfully ordered by a practitioner authorized to prescribe drugs and devices. An order transmitted by the prescriber's agent shall include the agent's first and last names and title.

23.9(4) Influenza and pneumococcal vaccines. As authorized by federal law, a written or verbal patient-specific medication administration order shall not be required prior to administration to an adult patient of influenza and pneumococcal vaccines pursuant to physician-approved facility policy and after the patient has been assessed for contraindications. Administration shall be recorded in the patient's record. The facility shall submit to the provider pharmacy a listing of those residents or staff members who have been immunized utilizing vaccine from each vial supplied by the provider pharmacy.

[ARC 9912B, IAB 12/14/11, effective 1/18/12; ARC 2197C, IAB 10/14/15, effective 11/18/15]

657—23.10(124,155A) Stop orders. To ensure that drug orders are not continued inappropriately, the pharmacy's policies and procedures, established pursuant to rule 657—8.3(155A) and in consultation with the medical director and the appropriate committee or representative of the facility, shall include an automatic stop order policy. Drugs not specifically limited when ordered as to duration of therapy or number of doses shall be controlled by the automatic stop order policy in accordance with the status of the patient.

[ARC 1961C, IAB 4/15/15, effective 5/20/15]

657—23.11(124,155A) Drugs dispensed—general requirements.

23.11(1) Labeling. All prescription containers, other than those dispensed pursuant to rule 657—22.1(155A), 657—23.13(124,155A), or 657—23.14(124,155A), shall be properly labeled in accordance with 657—subrule 6.10(1).

a. If a label change is required to reflect a change in directions, the pharmacy shall be responsible for affixing the correct label to the container. Long-term care facility personnel shall not be authorized to affix such a label to the drug container.

b. Direction change labels that notify long-term care facility personnel that a change in directions for the drug has taken place may be used and affixed to the container by facility personnel so as not to deface the original label.

23.11(2) Medication order required. Dispensing of all drugs to the facility shall be pursuant to a medication order for an individual resident except as provided in rules 657—23.5(124,155A) and 657—23.14(124,155A) and in subrule 23.9(4).

23.11(3) Prescription containers. All prescription containers, including but not limited to single unit, unit dose, and unit of issue containers utilized for distribution within a long-term care facility, shall meet minimum requirements as established by the United States Pharmacopoeia. When applicable, light-resistant packaging shall be used.

23.11(4) Floor stock. Prescription drugs, as defined by Iowa Code section 155A.3(37), shall not be floor-stocked in a long-term care facility except as provided in this subrule or in subrule 23.5(2). Bulk supplies of nonprescription drugs may be maintained as provided in subrule 23.13(3). Any pharmacy that utilizes a floor stock distribution system pursuant to this subrule shall develop and implement procedures to accurately establish proof of use of prescription drugs and shall maintain a perpetual inventory, whether by electronic or manual means, of all prescription drugs so dispensed. A floor stock distribution system for prescription drugs may be permitted only under the following circumstances:

a. A licensed pharmacy under the direct supervision and control of a pharmacist is established in the facility; or

b. The facility and the hospital wherein the licensed pharmacy is located are both licensed under Iowa Code chapter 135B with a single hospital license.

[ARC 2408C, IAB 2/17/16, effective 3/23/16]

657—23.12 Reserved.

657—23.13(124,155A) Labeling drugs under special circumstances.

23.13(1) Insulin, ophthalmics, otic preparations, biologicals, and other injectables for individual patients. These drugs shall be dispensed with a label affixed to the immediate container showing at least the resident's name and location.

23.13(2) Legend solutions—irrigation and infusion. Legend irrigation solutions and infusion solutions supplied by a licensed pharmacy may be stored in the locked medication area of a long-term care facility provided that:

a. The facility uses the solution only within the confines of the facility and under the orders of an authorized prescriber;

b. Upon use, the container is identified by resident name and is used exclusively for that resident;

c. The container is dated and initialed upon opening;

d. The solution is stored appropriately after opening according to facility policy.

23.13(3) Floor-stocked, nonprescription drug containers. All such nonprescription drugs intended for use within the facility shall be in appropriate containers and adequately labeled to identify, at a minimum, brand name or generic name and manufacturer, strength, lot number, and expiration date. An internal code that centrally references manufacturer and lot number may be utilized.

23.13(4) Leave meds. Labeling of prescription drugs for residents on leave from the facility for a period in excess of 24 hours shall comply with 657—subrule 6.10(1). The dispensing pharmacist shall be responsible for packaging and labeling leave meds in compliance with this subrule.

23.13(5) Discharge meds. Drugs authorized for a resident being discharged from the facility shall be labeled in compliance with 657—subrule 6.10(1) before the resident removes those drugs from the facility premises. The dispensing pharmacist shall be responsible for packaging and labeling discharge meds in compliance with this subrule.

[ARC 1961C, IAB 4/15/15, effective 5/20/15]

657—23.14(124,155A) Labeling of biologicals and other injectables supplied to a facility. Labeling of biologicals and other injectables supplied to a facility for a health immunization or ongoing screening program, such as influenza vaccine, tuberculin skin test, or hepatitis-B, and intended for use in the facility, shall include the following information in addition to the manufacturer's label. The pharmacy label shall be affixed so as not to obscure the manufacturer's label.

1. Identification of pharmacy;
2. Name of facility;
3. Name of biological or drug;
4. Route of administration when necessary for clarification;
5. Strength of biological or drug;
6. Auxiliary labels as needed;
7. Date dispensed.

657—23.15(124,155A) Return and reuse of drugs and devices. Pharmacists and pharmacies shall not accept from residents or their agents for reuse or resale any drugs, prescribed drugs, chemicals, poisons or medical devices unless, in the professional judgment of the pharmacist, the integrity of the prescription drug has not in any way been compromised. Under no circumstances shall a pharmacist accept from a patient or patient's agent any controlled substances for return, exchange, or resale except to the same patient. Prescription drugs, excluding controlled substances, dispensed in unit dose, unit of issue, or single unit packaging pursuant to 657—22.1(155A) may, however, be returned and reused as authorized in 657—subrule 22.1(6). No items of a personal contact nature which have been removed from the original package or container after sale shall be accepted for return, exchanged, or resold by any pharmacist.

657—23.16(124,155A) Destruction of outdated and improperly labeled drugs. The pharmacy, pursuant to rule 657—8.3(155A) and in consultation with a facility representative, shall have written policies and procedures to ensure that all discontinued, outdated, deteriorated, or improperly labeled drugs and all containers with worn, illegible or missing labels are destroyed or disposed of so as to render them unusable. Drugs shall be destroyed by means that will ensure protection against unauthorized possession or use.

[ARC 1961C, IAB 4/15/15, effective 5/20/15]

657—23.17(124,155A) Accountability of controlled substances.

23.17(1) Proof of use. Documentation of use of Schedule II controlled substances shall be upon proof-of-use forms. A committee or representative of the facility may also require that Schedule III, IV, or V controlled substances or any other drugs be accounted for on proof-of-use forms. Proof-of-use forms shall specify at a minimum:

- a. Name of drug;
- b. Dose;
- c. Name of ordering prescriber;
- d. Name of resident;
- e. Date and time of administration to resident;
- f. Identification of individual administering;
- g. Documentation of destruction, return to the pharmacy, or other disposition of all unused portions of single doses including the signatures of two individuals, at least one of whom is a licensed health care professional.

23.17(2) Container requirement. Any drug required to be counted and accounted for with proof-of-use forms shall be dispensed in a container that allows visual verification of quantity. Containers for solid oral doses must allow visual identification of individual doses and individual accountability.

657—23.18(124,155A) Schedule II orders. This rule shall not apply to Schedule II controlled substances orders in facilities that utilize a floor stock distribution system as provided in subrule 23.11(4). Schedule II controlled substances in all other facilities shall be dispensed only upon receipt of an electronic prescription prepared, transmitted, and received in compliance with DEA regulations for electronic prescriptions or an original written order signed by the prescribing individual practitioner or upon receipt of a facsimile transmission of an original written order signed by the prescribing individual practitioner pursuant to rule 657—21.15(124,155A). In emergency situations as defined in rule 657—10.26(124), Schedule II controlled substances may be dispensed in compliance with the requirements of rule 657—10.26(124) or rule 657—21.13(124,155A), as applicable. In all cases, any order for a Schedule II controlled substance shall specify the total quantity authorized by the prescriber. [ARC 9912B, IAB 12/14/11, effective 1/18/12; ARC 3345C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

657—23.19(124,155A) Dispensing Schedule II controlled substances. A pharmacy that dispenses Schedule II controlled substances shall advise facility personnel that federal and state laws and regulations governing such drugs require that accurate records be kept of their administration or their ultimate disposition in compliance with rule 657—23.17(124,155A). The pharmacy shall further advise facilities that stored Schedule II substances shall be double-locked in accordance with rules of the Iowa department of inspections and appeals. The requirement for double-locking Schedule II controlled substances shall not apply to periods during which drugs are being administered to residents; however, these substances shall be secured during such administration periods.

657—23.20(124,155A) Partial filling of Schedule II controlled substances. A medication order for a Schedule II controlled substance for a resident in a long-term care facility (LTCF) may be filled in partial quantities to include individual dosage units. The pharmacist shall record on the written or electronic medication order that the patient is an “LTCF patient.” A medication order that is partially filled and does not contain the notation “LTCF patient” shall be deemed to have been filled in violation of the controlled substances Act.

23.20(1) Partial filling record. For each partial filling, the dispensing pharmacist shall record on the back of the medication order (or on another appropriate record, uniformly maintained, and readily retrievable) the date of the partial filling, quantity dispensed, remaining quantity authorized to be dispensed, and the identification of the dispensing pharmacist.

23.20(2) Total dispensed. The total quantity of Schedule II controlled substances dispensed in all partial fillings shall not exceed the total quantity prescribed.

23.20(3) Duration. Schedule II medication orders for residents in a long-term care facility shall be valid for a period not to exceed 60 days from the issue date unless sooner terminated by the discontinuance of the drug.

23.20(4) Requirements of computerized system. Information pertaining to current Schedule II medication orders for residents in a long-term care facility may be maintained in a computerized system if this system has the capability to permit:

a. Output (display and printout) of the original prescription number, date of issue, identification of prescribing individual practitioner, identification of resident, address of the long-term care facility, identification of the drug authorized (to include dosage form, strength and quantity), listing of the partial fillings that have been dispensed under each medication order, and the information required in this rule.

b. Immediate (real-time) updating of the medication order record each time a partial filling of the medication order is conducted.

c. Retrieval of partially filled Schedule II medication order information as required in rule 657—21.4(124,155A).

[ARC 9912B, IAB 12/14/11, effective 1/18/12]

657—23.21(124,155A) Disposal of previously dispensed controlled substances. Controlled substances dispensed to a resident in a long-term care facility and subsequently requiring disposal due to discontinuance of the drug, death of the resident, or other reasons necessitating disposal shall be disposed of by one of the following methods. Controlled substances shall not be returned to a pharmacy for disposal.

23.21(1) Disposal in the facility. In facilities staffed by one or more persons licensed to administer drugs, a licensed health care professional (pharmacist, registered nurse, licensed practical nurse) may dispose of controlled substances in witness of one other responsible adult. The professional disposing of the drug shall prepare and maintain a readily retrievable record of the disposition which shall be clearly marked to indicate the disposition of resident drugs. The record shall include, at a minimum, the following:

- a. Resident name and unique identification or number assigned by the dispensing pharmacy to the prescription;
- b. The name, strength, and dosage form of the substance;
- c. The quantity disposed of;
- d. The date the substance is disposed of;
- e. The signature or uniquely identifying initials or other unique identification of the professional and the witness;
- f. The name and address of the dispensing pharmacy or the dispensing practitioner.

23.21(2) Authorized collection program within a facility. Registrants registered with DEA to administer an authorized collection program may install and maintain a collection receptacle in a long-term care facility for the purpose of disposal of prescription drugs, including controlled substances, pursuant to federal regulations, which can be found at http://deادiversion.usdoj.gov/drug_disposal/.
[ARC 0749C, IAB 5/29/13, effective 7/3/13; ARC 2408C, IAB 2/17/16, effective 3/23/16]

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code sections 124.301, 124.306, 124.308, 155A.2, 155A.13, 155A.15, 155A.21, 155A.27, 155A.28, 155A.33, 155A.35, and 155A.36.

[Filed 4/22/99, Notice 3/10/99—published 5/19/99, effective 6/23/99]

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[Filed 3/5/08, Notice 12/19/07—published 3/26/08, effective 4/30/08]

[Filed ARC 9912B (Notice ARC 9671B, IAB 8/10/11), IAB 12/14/11, effective 1/18/12]

[Filed ARC 0749C (Notice ARC 0652C, IAB 3/20/13), IAB 5/29/13, effective 7/3/13]

[Filed ARC 1961C (Notice ARC 1793C, IAB 12/10/14), IAB 4/15/15, effective 5/20/15]

[Filed ARC 2197C (Notice ARC 2063C, IAB 7/22/15), IAB 10/14/15, effective 11/18/15]

[Filed ARC 2408C (Notice ARC 2285C, IAB 12/9/15), IAB 2/17/16, effective 3/23/16]

[Filed ARC 3345C (Notice ARC 3136C, IAB 6/21/17), IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

CHAPTER 24
PHARMACY INTERNET SITES
Rescinded **ARC 3346C**, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17

CHAPTER 25
CHILD SUPPORT NONCOMPLIANCE

657—25.1(252J) Definitions. For the purpose of this chapter the following definitions shall apply:

“*Act*” means Iowa Code chapter 252J.

“*Board*” means the Iowa board of pharmacy .

“*Certificate*” means a document known as a certificate of noncompliance which is provided by the child support unit certifying that the named licensee is not in compliance with a support order or with a written agreement for payment of support entered into by the child support unit and the licensee.

“*Child support unit*” means the child support recovery unit of the Iowa department of human services.

“*Denial notice*” means a board notification denying an application for the issuance or renewal of a license as required by the Act.

“*License*” means a license to practice pharmacy, a registration to practice as a pharmacist-intern, a registration to practice as a pharmacy technician, a registration to practice as a pharmacy support person, or a registration to possess, prescribe, dispense, administer, distribute, or otherwise handle controlled substances under Iowa Code chapter 124.

“*Licensee*” means an individual to whom a license has been issued or who is seeking the issuance of a license.

“*Revocation or suspension notice*” means a board notification suspending a license for an indefinite or specified period of time or a notification revoking a license as required by the Act.

“*Withdrawal certificate*” means a document known as a withdrawal of a certificate of noncompliance provided by the child support unit certifying that the certificate is withdrawn and that the board may proceed with issuance, reinstatement, or renewal of a license.

[ARC 8673B, IAB 4/7/10, effective 6/1/10; ARC 3346C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

657—25.2(252J) Issuance or renewal of license—denial. The board shall deny the issuance or renewal of a license upon the receipt of a certificate from the child support unit. This rule shall apply in addition to the procedures set forth in the Act.

25.2(1) Service of denial notice. Notice shall be served upon the licensee by certified mail, return receipt requested; by personal service; or through authorized counsel.

25.2(2) Effective date of denial. The effective date of the denial of issuance or renewal of a license, as specified in the notice, shall be 60 days following service of the notice upon the licensee.

25.2(3) Preparation and service of denial notice. The executive director of the board is authorized to prepare and serve the notice upon the licensee.

25.2(4) Licensee responsible to inform board. Licensees shall keep the board informed of all court actions and all child support unit actions taken under or in connection with the Act and shall provide the board with copies, within seven days of filing or issuance, of all applications filed with the district court pursuant to the Act, all court orders entered in such actions, and any withdrawal certificates issued by the child support unit.

25.2(5) Reinstatement following license denial. All board fees required for application, license renewal, or license reinstatement shall be paid by licensees before a license will be issued, renewed, or reinstated after the board has denied the issuance or renewal of a license pursuant to the Act.

25.2(6) Effect of filing in district court. In the event a licensee files a timely district court action following service of a notice, the board shall continue with the intended action described in the notice upon the receipt of a court order lifting the stay, dismissing the action, or otherwise directing the board to proceed. For purposes of determining the effective date of the denial of the issuance or renewal of a license, the board shall count the number of days before the action was filed and the number of days after the action was disposed of by the court.

25.2(7) Final notification. The board shall notify the licensee in writing through regular first-class mail, or such other means as the board determines appropriate in the circumstances, within ten days

of the effective date of the denial of the issuance or renewal of a license and shall similarly notify the licensee if the license is issued or renewed following the board's receipt of a withdrawal certificate.

[ARC 3346C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

657—25.3(252J) Suspension or revocation of a license. The board shall suspend or revoke a license upon the receipt of a certificate from the child support unit according to the procedures set forth in the Act. This rule shall apply in addition to the procedures set forth in the Act.

25.3(1) Service of revocation or suspension notice. Revocation or suspension notice shall be served upon the licensee by certified mail, return receipt requested; by personal service; or through authorized counsel.

25.3(2) Effective date of revocation or suspension. The effective date of the suspension or revocation of a license, as specified in the revocation or suspension notice, shall be 60 days following service of the revocation or suspension notice upon the licensee.

25.3(3) Preparation and service of revocation or suspension notice. The executive director of the board is authorized to prepare and serve the revocation or suspension notice upon the licensee and is directed to notify the licensee that the license will be suspended unless the license is already suspended on other grounds. In the event that the license is on suspension, the executive director shall notify the licensee of the board's intention to revoke the license.

25.3(4) Licensee responsible to inform board. The licensee shall keep the board informed of all court actions and all child support unit action taken under or in connection with the Act and shall provide the board with copies, within seven days of filing or issuance, of all applications filed with the district court pursuant to the Act, all court orders entered in such actions, and any withdrawal certificates issued by the child support unit.

25.3(5) Reinstatement following license suspension, revocation, or denial of renewal. A licensee shall pay all board fees required for license renewal or license reinstatement, and all continuing education requirements shall be met, before a license will be reinstated after the board has suspended a license pursuant to the Act. A licensee whose license to practice pharmacy has been revoked shall complete the examination components as indicated in rule 657—2.1(147,155A) and shall pay all required examination fees pursuant to rule 657—2.3(147,155A). A licensee whose registration to practice as a pharmacist-intern, as a pharmacy technician, or as a pharmacy support person or whose registration to handle controlled substances under Iowa Code chapter 124 has been revoked shall complete the appropriate application and pay all board fees required for new registration.

25.3(6) Effect of filing in district court. In the event a licensee files a timely district court action pursuant to the Act and following service of a revocation or suspension notice, the board shall continue with the intended action described in the revocation or suspension notice upon the receipt of a court order lifting the stay, dismissing the action, or otherwise directing the board to proceed. For purposes of determining the effective date of the suspension or revocation, the board shall count the number of days before the action was filed and the number of days after the action was disposed of by the court.

25.3(7) Final notification. The board shall notify the licensee in writing through regular first-class mail, or such other means as the board determines appropriate in the circumstances, within ten days of the effective date of the suspension or revocation of a license and shall similarly notify the licensee if a license is reinstated following the board's receipt of a withdrawal certificate.

[ARC 8673B, IAB 4/7/10, effective 6/1/10; ARC 3346C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

657—25.4(17A,22,252J) Share information. Notwithstanding any statutory confidentiality provision, the board may share information with the child support unit through manual or automated means for the sole purpose of identifying applicants or licensees subject to enforcement under the Act.

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code chapter 252J.

[Filed 5/1/96, Notice 1/3/96—published 5/22/96, effective 6/26/96]

[Filed 2/22/99, Notice 10/21/98—published 3/10/99, effective 4/14/99]

[Filed ARC 8673B (Notice ARC 8380B, IAB 12/16/09), IAB 4/7/10, effective 6/1/10]

[Filed ARC 3346C (Notice ARC 3133C, IAB 6/21/17), IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

CHAPTER 26
PETITIONS FOR RULE MAKING

657—26.1(17A) Petition for rule making. Any person, association, agency, or political subdivision may file a petition for rule making with the board of pharmacy at 400 S.W. Eighth Street, Suite E, Des Moines, Iowa 50309-4688. A petition is deemed filed when received by that office. The board shall provide the petitioner with a file-stamped copy of the petition if the petitioner provides the board an extra copy for this purpose. The petition must be typewritten, machine printed, or legibly handwritten in ink and must substantially conform to the following form:

IOWA BOARD OF PHARMACY

Petition by (Name of Petitioner) for the (adoption, amendment, or repeal) of rules relating to (state subject matter).	}	PETITION FOR RULE MAKING
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The petition shall include the following information:

1. A statement of the specific rule-making action sought by the petitioner including the text or a summary of the contents of the proposed rule or amendment to a rule and, if it is a petition to amend or repeal a rule, a citation and the relevant language to the particular portion or portions of the rule proposed to be amended or repealed.
2. A citation to any law deemed relevant to the board's authority to take the action urged or to the desirability of that action.
3. A brief summary of petitioner's arguments in support of the action urged in the petition.
4. A brief summary of any data supporting the action urged in the petition.
5. 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 proposed action which is the subject of the petition.
6. Any request by petitioner for a meeting provided for by rule 657—26.4(17A).
7. Original signature of petitioner and date signed.

[ARC 3346C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

657—26.2(17A) Briefs. The petitioner may attach a brief to the petition in support of the action urged in the petition. The board may request a brief from the petitioner or from any other person concerning the substance of the petition.

657—26.3(17A) Inquiries. Inquiries concerning the status of a petition for rule making may be made to Executive Director, Iowa Board of Pharmacy, 400 S.W. Eighth Street, Suite E, Des Moines, Iowa 50309-4688, or via electronic mail to andrew.funk@iowa.gov.
 [ARC 3346C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

657—26.4(17A) Board consideration.

26.4(1) Initial activities. Within 14 days after the filing of a petition, the board shall submit a copy of the petition and any accompanying brief to the administrative rules coordinator and to the administrative rules review committee. Upon request by petitioner in the petition, the board shall schedule a brief and informal meeting between the petitioner and the board, a member of the board, or a member of the staff of the board to discuss the petition. The board may request that the petitioner submit additional information or argument concerning the petition. The board may also solicit comments from any person on the substance of the petition. Any person may submit to the board comments on the substance of the petition.

26.4(2) Decision issued. Within 60 days after the filing of the petition, or within any longer period agreed to by the petitioner, the board shall, in writing, deny the petition, and notify petitioner of its action and the specific grounds for the denial, or grant the petition and notify petitioner that it has instituted

rule-making proceedings on the subject of the petition. Petitioner shall be deemed notified of the denial or grant of the petition on the date when the board mails or delivers the required notification to petitioner.

26.4(3) *Denial for nonconformity.* Denial of a petition because it does not substantially conform to the required form does not preclude the filing of a new petition on the same subject that seeks to eliminate the grounds for the board's rejection of the original petition.

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code section 17A.7.

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[Filed emergency 10/6/99—published 11/3/99, effective 10/11/99]

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CHAPTER 27
DECLARATORY ORDERS

657—27.1(17A) Petition for declaratory order. Any person may file a petition with the board of pharmacy, hereinafter referred to as “the board,” for a declaratory order as to the applicability to specified circumstances of a statute, rule, or order within the primary jurisdiction of the Iowa Board of Pharmacy at 400 S.W. Eighth Street, Suite E, Des Moines, Iowa 50309-4688. A petition is deemed filed when it is received by that office. The board shall provide the petitioner with a file-stamped copy of the petition if the petitioner provides the board an extra copy for this purpose. The petition shall be typewritten or legibly handwritten in ink and shall substantially conform to the following form:

IOWA BOARD OF PHARMACY

Petition by (Name of Petitioner) for a
Declaratory Order on (Cite provisions of law
involved).



PETITION FOR
DECLARATORY ORDER

The petition shall 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 657—27.7(17A).

The petition shall be dated and signed by the petitioner or the petitioner’s representative. It shall 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.

[ARC 3346C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

657—27.2(17A) Notice of petition. Within 15 days after receipt of a petition for a declaratory order, the board shall give notice of the petition to all persons not served by the petitioner pursuant to 657—27.6(17A) to whom notice is required by any provision of law. The board may also give notice to any other persons.

657—27.3(17A) Intervention.

27.3(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.

27.3(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 board.

27.3(3) A petition for intervention shall be filed at the board office at 400 S.W. Eighth Street, Suite E, Des Moines, Iowa 50309-4688. Such a petition is deemed filed when it is received by that office. The board 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 shall be typewritten or legibly handwritten in ink and shall substantially conform to the following form:

IOWA BOARD OF PHARMACY

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 shall 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 shall be dated and signed by the intervenor or the intervenor's representative. It shall 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 3346C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

657—27.4(17A) Briefs. The petitioner or any intervenor may file a brief in support of the position urged. The board may request a brief from the petitioner, any intervenor, or any other person concerning the questions raised.

657—27.5(17A) Inquiries. Inquiries concerning the status of a declaratory order proceeding may be made to the Iowa Board of Pharmacy, 400 S.W. Eighth Street, Suite E, Des Moines, Iowa 50309-4688.
[ARC 3346C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

657—27.6(17A) Service and filing of petitions and other papers.

27.6(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.

27.6(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 Iowa Board of Pharmacy, 400 S.W. Eighth Street, Suite E, Des Moines, Iowa 50309-4688. All petitions, briefs, or other papers that are required to be served upon a party shall be filed simultaneously with the board.

27.6(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 657—35.17(17A,272C).

[ARC 3346C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

657—27.7(17A) Consideration. Upon request by petitioner, the board shall schedule a brief and informal meeting between the original petitioner, all intervenors, and the board, a member of the board, or a member of the staff of the board, to discuss the questions raised. The board may solicit comments

from any person on the questions raised. Also, comments on the questions raised may be submitted to the board by any person.

657—27.8(17A) Action on petition.

27.8(1) Within the time allowed by Iowa Code section 17A.9(5), after receipt of a petition for a declaratory order, the board shall take action on the petition as required by Iowa Code section 17A.9(5).

27.8(2) The date of issuance of an order or of a refusal to issue an order is as defined in 657—35.2(17A,272C).

[ARC 3346C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

657—27.9(17A) Refusal to issue order.

27.9(1) The board shall not issue a declaratory order where prohibited by Iowa Code section 17A.9(1) 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 board to issue an order.
3. The board 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 board 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 board 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 board to determine whether a statute is unconstitutional on its face.

27.9(2) A refusal to issue a declaratory order shall indicate the specific grounds for the refusal and constitutes final board action on the petition.

27.9(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 an order.

[ARC 3346C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

657—27.10(17A) Contents of declaratory order—effective date. In addition to the order itself, a declaratory order shall 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.

657—27.11(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.

657—27.12(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 board, the petitioner, and any intervenors 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 board. The issuance of a declaratory order constitutes final board action on the petition.

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code section 17A.9.

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CHAPTER 29
SALES OF GOODS AND SERVICES

657—29.1(68B) Selling of goods or services by members of the board. The board members shall not sell, either directly or indirectly, any goods or services to individuals, associations, or corporations that are subject to the regulatory authority of the board of pharmacy except as authorized by these rules.

[ARC 3346C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

657—29.2(68B) Conditions of consent for board members. Consent shall be given by a majority of the members of the board. Consent shall not be given to a board member to sell goods or services to an individual, association, or corporation regulated by the board unless all of the following conditions are met:

29.2(1) The board member requesting consent does not have authority to determine whether consent should be given.

29.2(2) The board member's duties or functions are not related to the board's regulatory authority over the individual, association, or corporation to whom the goods and services are being sold, or the selling of the good or service does not affect the board member's duties or functions.

29.2(3) The selling of the good or service does not include acting as an advocate on behalf of the individual, association, or corporation to the board.

29.2(4) The selling of the good or service does not result in the board member selling a good or service to the board on behalf of the individual, association, or corporation.

657—29.3(68B) Authorized sales.

29.3(1) A member of the board may sell goods or services to any individual, association, or corporation regulated by any division within the department of public health, other than the board of pharmacy. This consent is granted because the sale of such goods or services does not affect the board member's duties or functions on the board.

29.3(2) A member of the board may sell goods or services to any individual, association, or corporation regulated by the board of pharmacy if those goods or services are routinely provided to the public as part of that person's regular professional practice. This consent is granted because the sale of such goods or services does not affect the board member's duties or functions on the board. In the event an individual, association, or corporation to whom a board member sells goods or services is directly involved in any matter pending before the board, including a disciplinary matter, that board member shall not participate in any deliberation or decision concerning that matter. In the event a complaint is filed with the board concerning the services provided by the board member to a member of the public, that board member is otherwise prohibited by law from participating in any discussion or decision by the board in that case.

29.3(3) Individual application and approval are not required for the sales authorized by this rule unless there are unique facts surrounding a particular sale which would cause the sale to affect the board member's duties or functions, would give the buyer an advantage in dealing with the board, or would otherwise present a conflict of interest.

[ARC 3346C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

657—29.4(68B) Application for consent. Prior to selling a good or service to an individual, association, or corporation subject to the regulatory authority of the board of pharmacy, a board member must obtain prior written consent unless the sale is specifically allowed in rule 657—29.3(68B). The request for consent must be in writing, signed by the board member requesting consent. The application must provide a clear statement of all relevant facts concerning the sale. The application should identify the parties to the sale and the amount of compensation. The application should also explain why the sale should be allowed.

[ARC 3346C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

657—29.5(68B) Limitation of consent. Consent shall be in writing and shall be valid only for the activities and the time period specifically described in the consent. Consent can be revoked at any time by a majority vote of the members of the board upon written notice to the board member. A consent provided under these rules does not constitute authorization for any activity which is a conflict of interest under common law or which would violate any other statute or rule.

It is the responsibility of the board member requesting consent to ensure compliance with all other applicable laws and rules.

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code section 68B.4.

[Filed 6/24/94, Notice 4/13/94—published 7/20/94, effective 8/24/94]

[Filed ARC 3346C (Notice ARC 3133C, IAB 6/21/17), IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

CHAPTER 31
STUDENT LOAN DEFAULT OR NONCOMPLIANCE
WITH AGREEMENT FOR PAYMENT OF OBLIGATION

657—31.1(261) Definitions. For the purpose of this chapter, the following definitions shall apply:

“*Act*” means Iowa Code sections 261.121 to 261.127.

“*Board*” means the Iowa board of pharmacy .

“*Certificate*” means a document known as a certificate of noncompliance from the college student aid commission certifying that the named licensee is not in compliance with the terms of an agreement for payment of a student loan obligation.

“*Commission*” means the college student aid commission.

“*Denial notice*” means a board notification denying an application for the issuance or renewal of a license as required by the Act.

“*License*” means a license to practice pharmacy, a registration to practice as a pharmacist-intern, a registration to practice as a pharmacy technician, a registration to practice as a pharmacy support person, or a registration to possess, prescribe, dispense, administer, distribute, or otherwise handle controlled substances under Iowa Code chapter 124.

“*Licensee*” means an individual to whom a license has been issued or who is seeking the issuance of a license.

“*Revocation or suspension notice*” means a board notification suspending a license for an indefinite or specified period of time or a notification revoking a license as required by the Act.

“*Withdrawal certificate*” means a document known as a withdrawal of a certificate of noncompliance provided by the commission certifying that the certificate is withdrawn and that the board may proceed with issuance, reinstatement, or renewal of a license.

[ARC 8673B, IAB 4/7/10, effective 6/1/10; ARC 3346C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

657—31.2(261) Issuance or renewal of a license—denial. The board shall deny the issuance or renewal of a license upon receipt of a certificate from the commission according to the procedures set forth in Iowa Code sections 261.121 to 261.127.

31.2(1) *Service of denial notice.* Notice shall be served upon the licensee by restricted certified mail, return receipt requested, or by personal service in accordance with the Iowa Rules of Civil Procedure. Alternatively, the licensee may accept service personally or through authorized counsel.

31.2(2) *Effective date of denial.* The effective date of the denial of issuance or renewal of a license, as specified in the notice, shall be 60 days following service of the notice upon the licensee.

31.2(3) *Preparation and service of denial notice.* The executive director of the board is authorized to prepare and serve the notice upon the licensee.

31.2(4) *Licensee responsible to inform board.* Licensees shall keep the board informed of all court actions and all commission actions taken under or in connection with the Act and shall provide the board copies, within seven days of filing or issuance, of all applications filed with the district court pursuant to Iowa Code section 261.127, all court orders entered in such actions, and any withdrawal certificates issued by the commission.

31.2(5) *Reinstatement following license denial.* All board fees required for application, license renewal, or license reinstatement shall be paid by licensees, and all continuing education requirements shall be met, before a license will be issued, renewed, or reinstated after the board has denied the issuance or renewal of a license pursuant to the Act.

31.2(6) *Effect of filing in district court.* In the event a licensee timely files a district court action following service of a board notice pursuant to Iowa Code sections 261.126 and 261.127, the board shall continue with the intended action described in the notice upon the receipt of a court order lifting the stay, dismissing the action, or otherwise directing the board to proceed. For purposes of determining the effective date of the denial of the issuance or renewal of a license, the board shall count the number of days before the action was filed and the number of days after the action was disposed by the court.

31.2(7) Final notification. The board shall notify the licensee in writing through regular first-class mail, or such other means as the board deems appropriate in the circumstances, within ten days of the effective date of the denial of the issuance or renewal of a license and shall similarly notify the licensee when the license is issued or renewed following the board's receipt of a withdrawal certificate.

[ARC 3346C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

657—31.3(261) Suspension or revocation of a license. The board shall suspend or revoke a license upon receipt of a certificate from the commission according to the procedures set forth in the Act. This rule shall apply in addition to the procedures set forth in the Act.

31.3(1) Service of revocation or suspension notice. Notice shall be served upon the licensee by restricted certified mail, return receipt requested, or by personal service in accordance with the Iowa Rules of Civil Procedure. Alternatively, the licensee may accept service personally or through authorized counsel.

31.3(2) Effective date of revocation or suspension. The effective date of the revocation or suspension of a license, as specified in the notice, shall be 60 days following service of the notice upon the licensee.

31.3(3) Preparation and service of revocation or suspension notice. The executive director of the board is authorized to prepare and serve the notice upon the licensee and is directed to notify the licensee that the license will be suspended unless the license is already suspended on other grounds. In the event that the license is on suspension, the executive director shall notify the licensee of the board's intention to revoke the license.

31.3(4) Licensee responsible to inform board. Licensees shall keep the board informed of all court actions and all commission actions taken under or in connection with the Act and shall provide the board copies, within seven days of filing or issuance, of all applications filed with the district court pursuant to Iowa Code section 261.127, all court orders entered in such actions, and any withdrawal certificates issued by the commission.

31.3(5) Reinstatement following license suspension, revocation, or denial of renewal. All board fees required for license renewal or license reinstatement shall be paid by licensees, and all continuing education requirements shall be met, before a license will be renewed or reinstated after the board has suspended a license pursuant to the Act. A licensee whose license to practice pharmacy has been revoked shall complete the examination components as indicated in rule 657—2.1(147,155A) and shall pay all required examination fees pursuant to rule 657—2.3(147,155A). A licensee whose registration to practice as a pharmacist-intern, as a pharmacy technician, or as a pharmacy support person or whose registration to handle controlled substances under Iowa Code chapter 124 has been revoked shall complete the appropriate application and pay all board fees required for new registration.

31.3(6) Effect of filing in district court. In the event a licensee timely files a district court action following service of a board notice pursuant to Iowa Code sections 261.126 and 261.127, the board shall continue with the intended action described in the notice upon the receipt of a court order lifting the stay, dismissing the action, or otherwise directing the board to proceed. For purposes of determining the effective date of the suspension or revocation of a license, the board shall count the number of days before the action was filed and the number of days after the action was disposed by the court.

31.3(7) Final notification. The board shall notify the licensee in writing through regular first-class mail, or such other means as the board deems appropriate in the circumstances, within ten days of the effective date of the suspension or revocation of a license and shall similarly notify the licensee when the license is reinstated following the board's receipt of a withdrawal certificate.

[ARC 8673B, IAB 4/7/10, effective 6/1/10; ARC 3346C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

657—31.4(17A,22,261) Share information. Notwithstanding any statutory confidentiality provision, the board may share information with the commission through manual or automated means for the sole purpose of identifying applicants or licensees subject to enforcement under the Act.

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code sections 261.121 to 261.127.

[Filed 2/22/99, Notice 10/21/98—published 3/10/99, effective 4/14/99]

[Filed ARC 8673B (Notice ARC 8380B, IAB 12/16/09), IAB 4/7/10, effective 6/1/10]

[Filed ARC 3346C (Notice ARC 3133C, IAB 6/21/17), IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

CHAPTER 34
RULES FOR WAIVERS AND VARIANCES

657—34.1(17A) Definition. For purposes of this chapter, a “waiver” or “variance” means action by the board which suspends, in whole or in part, the requirements or provisions of a rule as applied to an identified person or business on the basis of the particular circumstances of that person or business. For simplicity, the term “waiver” shall include both a waiver and a variance and the term “person” shall include both a person and a business.

657—34.2(17A,124,126,147,155A,205,272C) Scope of chapter. This chapter outlines generally applicable standards and a uniform process for the granting of waivers from rules adopted by the board in situations when 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 chapter with respect to any waiver from that rule.
[ARC 3347C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

657—34.3(17A,124,126,147,155A,205,272C) Applicability of chapter. The board may grant a waiver from a rule only if the board has jurisdiction over the rule and the requested waiver is consistent with applicable statutes, constitutional provisions, or other provisions of law. The board may not waive requirements created or duties imposed by statute.

657—34.4(17A) Criteria for waiver or variance. In response to a petition for waiver, the board may in its sole discretion issue an order waiving in whole or in part the requirements of a rule if the board finds, based on clear and convincing evidence, all of the following:

1. The application of the rule would impose an undue hardship on the person for whom the waiver is requested;
2. The waiver from the requirements of the rule in the specific case would not prejudice the substantial legal rights of any person;
3. The provisions of the rule subject to the petition for a waiver are not specifically mandated by statute or another provision of law; and
4. 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.

[ARC 3347C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

657—34.5(17A,124,126,147,155A,205,272C) Filing of petition. A petition for waiver shall be submitted in writing to the board as follows:

34.5(1) License, registration, or permit application. If the petition relates to a license, registration, or permit application, the petition shall be made in conjunction with the application for the license, registration, or permit in question.

34.5(2) Contested cases. If the petition relates to a procedural rule governing a pending contested case, the petition shall be filed in the contested case proceeding, using the caption of the contested case. A petition cannot be submitted to waive a substantive rule the respondent has been charged with violating in a pending contested case.

34.5(3) Other. If the petition does not relate to a license, registration, or permit application or to a pending contested case, the petition may be submitted to the board’s executive director.

[ARC 3347C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

657—34.6(17A) Content of petition. A petition for waiver shall include the following information where applicable and known to the petitioner:

1. The name, address, and telephone number of the person for whom a waiver is requested and the case number of any related contested case.
2. A description and citation of the specific rule from which a waiver is requested.
3. The specific waiver requested, including the precise scope and duration.

4. The relevant facts that the petitioner believes would justify a waiver under each of the four criteria described in rule 657—34.4(17A). This 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.

5. Any information known to the petitioner regarding the board's treatment of similar cases.

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 granting of the waiver.

7. The name, address, and telephone number of any person who would be adversely affected by the granting of a petition for waiver.

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

[ARC 3347C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

657—34.7(17A) Additional information and providing notice. Prior to issuing an order granting or denying a waiver, the board may request additional information from the petitioner relative to the petition and surrounding circumstances. The board may provide notice of a petition for waiver to any person who might be affected by the waiver. The board shall provide public notice of any petitions for waiver by including any petitions for waiver on the agenda of the board meeting during which the petition for waiver will be discussed.

[ARC 3347C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

657—34.8(17A) Notice. Rescinded **ARC 3347C**, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17.

657—34.9(17A) Hearing procedures. Rescinded **ARC 3347C**, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17.

657—34.10(17A) 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. The order shall include a statement of the relevant facts and reasons upon which the action is based and a description of the precise scope and duration of the waiver if one is issued.

34.10(1) Board discretion. The final decision on whether the circumstances justify the granting of a waiver shall be made at the sole discretion of the board upon consideration of all relevant factors. The board shall evaluate each petition for a waiver based on the unique, individual circumstances set out in the petition.

34.10(2) Burden of persuasion. The burden of persuasion rests with the petitioner to demonstrate by clear and convincing evidence that the board should exercise its discretion to grant a waiver from a board rule.

34.10(3) Narrowly tailored exception. A waiver, if granted, shall provide the narrowest exception possible to the provisions of a rule.

34.10(4) Conditions. The board may place any condition on a waiver that the board finds desirable to protect the public health, safety, and welfare.

34.10(5) 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 board, a waiver may be renewed if the board finds that grounds for the waiver continue to exist.

[ARC 3347C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

657—34.11(17A,22) Public availability. All orders granting or denying a waiver petition shall be indexed, filed, and made available for public inspection as provided in Iowa Code section 17A.3. Petitions for waiver and orders granting or denying waiver petitions are public records under Iowa Code chapter 22. Some petitions or orders may contain information the board is authorized or required to keep confidential. The board may accordingly redact confidential information from petitions or orders prior to public inspection.

657—34.12(17A) Summary reports. The board shall semiannually 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, and a citation to the statutory provisions implemented by these rules. The report shall include a general summary of the reasons justifying the board's actions on waiver requests and, if practicable, 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.

657—34.13(17A) Cancellation of a waiver. A waiver issued by the board pursuant to this chapter may be withdrawn, canceled, or modified if, after appropriate notice and hearing, the board issues an order finding any of the following:

1. That 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; or
2. That the alternative means for ensuring adequate protection of the public health, safety and welfare after issuance of the waiver order have been demonstrated to be insufficient; or
3. That the subject of the waiver order has failed to comply with all conditions contained in the order.

657—34.14(17A,124,126,147,155A,205,272C) 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 chapter 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.

657—34.15(17A,124,126,147,155A,205,272C) Defense. After the board issues an order granting a waiver, the order is a defense for the person to whom the order pertains, within the terms and the specific facts indicated therein, in any proceeding in which the rule in question is sought to be invoked.

657—34.16(17A) Judicial review. Judicial review of a board'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 sections 17A.9A, 17A.22, 22.2, 124.301, 126.17, 147.76, 155A.2, 205.11, 205.13, 272C.3, and 272C.4.

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CHAPTER 35
CONTESTED CASES
[Prior to 5/19/99, see 657—Ch 9]

657—35.1(17A,124,124B,126,147,155A,205,272C) Scope and applicability. This chapter applies to contested case proceedings conducted by the board of pharmacy.
[ARC 3344C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

657—35.2(17A,272C) Definitions. Except where otherwise specifically defined by law:

“*Board*” means the Iowa board of pharmacy.

“*Contested case*” means a proceeding defined by Iowa Code section 17A.2(5), including but not limited to licensee disciplinary proceedings, license denial proceedings, and license reinstatement proceedings.

“*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.

“*License*” means any license, registration, or permit issued by the board, regardless of whether the license, registration, or permit is active.

“*Licensee*” means any person or entity possessing a license, registration, or permit issued by the board, regardless of whether the license, registration, or permit is active.

“*Party*” means the state of Iowa, as represented by the office of the attorney general, and respondent or applicant.

“*Probable cause*” means a reasonable ground for belief in the existence of facts warranting the specified proceeding.

[ARC 3344C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

657—35.3(17A) Time requirements.

35.3(1) Computation. Time shall be computed as provided in Iowa Code section 4.1(34).

35.3(2) Changing time to take action. For good cause, the presiding officer may extend or shorten the time to take any action, except as precluded by statute or by rule. 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.

[ARC 3344C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

657—35.4(17A) Applicability of Iowa Rules of Civil Procedure. Except as expressly provided in Iowa Code chapter 17A and these rules, the Iowa Rules of Civil Procedure do not apply to contested case proceedings. However, upon application by a party, the board may permit the use of procedures provided for in the Iowa Rules of Civil Procedure unless doing so would unreasonably complicate the proceedings or impose an undue hardship on a party.

[ARC 3344C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

657—35.5(17A,272C) Combined statement of charges and settlement agreement. Upon a determination by the board that probable cause exists to take public disciplinary action, the board and the licensee may enter into a combined statement of charges and settlement agreement.

35.5(1) No licensee is entitled to be offered a combined statement of charges and settlement agreement.

35.5(2) Entering into a combined statement of charges and settlement agreement is completely voluntary.

35.5(3) The combined statement of charges and settlement agreement shall include a brief statement of the charges, the circumstances that led to the charges, and the terms of settlement.

35.5(4) A combined statement of charges and settlement agreement shall constitute the commencement and resolution of a contested case proceeding. By entering into a combined statement of charges and settlement agreement, the licensee waives the right to a contested case hearing on the matter.

35.5(5) A combined statement of charges and settlement agreement is a permanent public record open for inspection under Iowa Code chapter 22.
[ARC 3344C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

657—35.6(17A,124B,126,147,155A,205,272C) Notice of hearing.

35.6(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 restricted mail, return receipt requested; or
- c. Signed acknowledgment accepting service; or
- d. When service cannot be accomplished using the above methods:
 - (1) An affidavit shall be prepared outlining the measures taken to attempt service; and
 - (2) Notice of hearing shall be published once each week for three consecutive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation, published or circulated in the county of last-known residence of the respondent. The first notice of hearing shall be published at least 30 days prior to the scheduled hearing.

35.6(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;
- e. Identification of all parties, including the name, address and telephone number of the assistant attorney general representing the state;
- f. Reference to the procedural rules governing conduct of the contested case proceeding;
- g. Reference to the procedural rules governing settlement;
- h. Identification of the presiding officer;
- i. Notification of the time period in which a party may request, pursuant to Iowa Code section 17A.11 and rule 657—35.10(17A,272C), that the presiding officer be an administrative law judge;
- j. Notification of the time period in which the respondent may file an answer; and
- k. Notification of the respondent's right to request a closed hearing, if applicable.

35.6(3) Public record. A notice of hearing is a permanent public record open for inspection under Iowa Code chapter 22.
[ARC 3344C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

657—35.7(17A,272C) Statement of charges. In the event the board finds there is probable cause for taking public disciplinary action against a licensee, the board shall file a statement of charges. The statement of charges shall be incorporated within the notice of hearing. The statement of charges shall set forth the acts or omissions with which the respondent is charged, including the statute(s) and rule(s) which are alleged to have been violated, and shall be in sufficient detail to enable the preparation of the respondent's defense. Every statement of charges prepared by the board shall be reviewed by the office of the attorney general before it is filed. A statement of charges is a permanent public record open for inspection under Iowa Code chapter 22.

[ARC 3344C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

657—35.8(13,272C) Legal representation. Following the issuance of a notice of hearing, the office of the attorney general shall be responsible for the legal representation of the public interest in the contested case. The assistant attorney general assigned to prosecute a contested case before the board shall not represent the board in that case but shall represent the public interest.

[ARC 3344C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

657—35.9(17A,272C) Presiding officer in a disciplinary contested case. The presiding officer in a disciplinary contested case shall be the board. When acting as presiding officer, the board may request that an administrative law judge perform certain functions as an aid to the board, such as ruling on

prehearing motions, conducting the prehearing conference, ruling on evidentiary objections at hearing, assisting in deliberations, and drafting the written decision for review by the board.

[ARC 3344C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

657—35.10(17A,272C) Presiding officer for nondisciplinary hearings.

35.10(1) Request for administrative law judge. Any party in a nondisciplinary contested case 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 request within 20 days after service of a notice of hearing.

35.10(2) Grounds for denial. The board may deny the request only upon a finding that one or more of the following apply:

- a. There is a compelling need to expedite issuance of a final decision in order to protect the public health, safety, or welfare.
- b. An administrative law judge is unavailable to hear the case within a reasonable time.
- 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.

35.10(3) Written ruling. The board shall issue a written ruling specifying the grounds for its decision within 20 days after a request for an administrative law judge is filed. If the ruling is contingent upon the availability of an administrative law judge, the parties shall be notified at least 10 days prior to hearing if an administrative law judge will not be available.

[ARC 3344C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

657—35.11(17A,124B,147,155A,272C) Waiver of procedures. Unless otherwise precluded by law, the parties in a contested case proceeding may waive any provision of this chapter. However, the board in its discretion may refuse to give effect to such a waiver when it deems the waiver to be inconsistent with the public interest.

[ARC 3344C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

657—35.12(17A,272C) Telephone or electronic proceedings. The presiding officer may resolve prehearing matters by telephone conference in which all parties have an opportunity to participate. Contested case hearings will generally not be held by telephone or electronic means in the absence of consent by all parties under compelling circumstances. Nothing shall prohibit a witness from testifying by telephone or electronic means pursuant to subrule 35.26(3).

[ARC 3344C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

657—35.13(17A) Disqualification.

35.13(1) Reasons for withdrawal from participation. 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. If the licensee elects to appear before the board in the investigation process, the licensee waives this provision.
- 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.
- g. Has any other legally sufficient cause to withdraw from participation in the decision making in that case.

35.13(2) *“Personally investigated” defined.* 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 board 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(3) and rule 657—35.28(17A,272C).

35.13(3) *Determination that withdrawal is not necessary.* 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 by affidavit for the record the relevant information and shall provide for the record a statement of the reasons for the determination that withdrawal is unnecessary.

35.13(4) *Motion for disqualification.* If a party asserts disqualification on any appropriate ground, including those listed in subrule 35.13(1), the party shall file a motion supported by an affidavit pursuant to Iowa Code section 17A.11(3). The motion shall 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. The individual against whom disqualification is asserted shall make the initial determination as to whether disqualification is required. If the individual elects not to disqualify, the board shall make the final determination as to disqualification of that individual as part of the record in the case.

[ARC 3344C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

657—35.14(17A,272C) Consolidation—severance.

35.14(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.

35.14(2) *Severance.* The presiding officer may, for good cause shown, order any contested case proceedings or portions thereof severed.

[ARC 3344C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

657—35.15(17A,272C) Appearance. The respondent or applicant may be represented by an attorney. The attorney must file an appearance in the contested case. If the attorney is not licensed to practice law in Iowa, the attorney must fully comply with Iowa Court Rule 31.14. If the respondent or applicant is an entity, the entity may designate a representative to appear on behalf of the entity.

[ARC 3344C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

657—35.16(17A,272C) Answer. An answer may be filed within 20 days of service of the notice of hearing and statement of charges. An answer shall specifically admit, deny, or otherwise answer all

material allegations of the statement of charges to which it responds. It shall state any facts supporting any affirmative defenses and contain as many additional defenses as the respondent may claim. An answer shall state the name, address and telephone number of the person filing the answer. Any allegation in the statement of charges 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.

[ARC 3344C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

657—35.17(17A,272C) Service and filing of documents.

35.17(1) Filing—when required. After the notice of hearing, all documents in a contested case proceeding shall be filed with the board.

35.17(2) Filing—how made. Filing may be made by delivering or mailing the document to the board office located at 400 S.W. Eighth Street, Suite E, Des Moines, Iowa 50309-4688. Filing may also be made by e-mailing the document to the e-mail addresses identified in the notice of hearing as the appropriate e-mail address for filing. A party electing to file a document via e-mail is responsible for ensuring the document was received.

35.17(3) Filing—when made. A document is deemed filed at the time it is delivered to the board, delivered to an established courier service for immediate delivery to the board office, mailed by first-class mail or state interoffice mail to the board office, so long as there is proof of mailing, or e-mailed.

35.17(4) Service—when required. Except where otherwise provided by law, every document filed in a contested case proceeding shall be simultaneously served upon each of the parties of record to the proceeding, including the assistant attorney general representing the state. Except for 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.

35.17(5) 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, so long as there is proof of mailing.

35.17(6) Electronic service. Service may be made upon a party or attorney by e-mail if the person consents in writing in that case to be served in that manner. The written consent shall specify the e-mail address for such service. The written consent may be withdrawn by written notice served on the parties or attorneys.

35.17(7) Proof of mailing/e-mailing. Proof of mailing/e-mailing includes one of the following:

- a. A legible United States Postal Service postmark on the envelope;
- b. A certificate of service;
- c. A notarized affidavit; or
- d. 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 Iowa Board of Pharmacy, 400 S.W. Eighth Street, Suite E, Des Moines, Iowa 50309-4688, and to the names and addresses of the parties listed below by depositing the same in the United States mail, state interoffice mail, or e-mail when permitted by 657 IAC 35.17(6).

Date

Signature

[ARC 3344C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

657—35.18(272C) Investigative file. The board's investigative file is available to the respondent or applicant upon request only after the commencement of a contested case and only prior to the resolution of the contested case. A licensee that elects to enter into a combined statement of charges and settlement agreement is not entitled to request the investigative file. In accordance with Iowa Code

section 272C.6(4), information contained within an investigative file is confidential and may only be used in connection with the disciplinary proceedings before the board.

[ARC 3344C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

657—35.19(17A,272C) Discovery.

35.19(1) Scope. The scope of discovery described in Iowa Rule of Civil Procedure 1.503 shall apply to contested case proceedings.

35.19(2) Procedures available. The following discovery procedures available in the Iowa Rules of Civil Procedure are available to the parties in a contested case proceeding: depositions upon oral examination or written questions; written interrogatories; production of documents, electronically stored information, and things; and requests for admission. Unless lengthened or shortened by the presiding officer, the time frames for discovery in the specific Iowa Rules of Civil Procedure govern those specific procedures.

a. Iowa Rules of Civil Procedure 1.701 through 1.717 regarding depositions shall apply to any depositions taken in a contested case proceeding. Any party taking a deposition in a contested case shall be responsible for any deposition costs, unless otherwise specified or allocated in an order. Deposition costs include, but are not limited to, reimbursement for mileage of the deponent, costs of a certified shorthand reporter, and expert witness fees, as applicable.

b. Iowa Rule of Civil Procedure 1.509 shall apply to any interrogatories propounded in a contested case proceeding.

c. Iowa Rule of Civil Procedure 1.512 shall apply to any requests for production of documents, electronically stored information, and things in a contested case proceeding.

d. Iowa Rule of Civil Procedure 1.510 shall apply to any requests for admission in a contested case proceeding. Iowa Rule of Civil Procedure 1.511 regarding the effect of an admission shall apply in contested case proceedings.

35.19(3) Disclosure and discovery conference. The mandatory disclosure and discovery conference requirements in Iowa Rules of Civil Procedure 1.500 and 1.507 do not apply to contested case proceedings. However, upon application by a party, the board may order the parties to comply with these procedures unless doing so would unreasonably complicate the proceedings or impose an undue hardship.

35.19(4) Experts. Iowa Rule of Civil Procedure 1.508 shall apply to discovery of any experts identified by a party to a contested case proceeding.

35.19(5) Service. Discovery shall be served on all parties to the contested case proceeding but shall not be filed with the board.

35.19(6) Motions. A party may file a motion to compel or other motion related to discovery in accordance with this subrule. Any motion filed with the board 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 lengthened or shortened by the presiding officer. The presiding officer may rule on the basis of the written motion and any response or may order argument on the motion.

35.19(7) Use of evidence. Evidence obtained in discovery may be used in the contested case proceeding if that evidence would otherwise be admissible in that proceeding.

[ARC 3344C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

657—35.20(17A,272C) Issuance of subpoenas in a contested case.

35.20(1) Types of subpoenas. Subpoenas issued in a contested case may compel the attendance of witnesses at depositions or hearing and may compel the production of books, papers, records, and other real evidence. A command to produce evidence or to permit inspection may be joined with a command to appear at deposition or hearing or may be issued separately. Subpoenas shall be issued by the executive director or designee upon a written request that complies with the requirements of this rule. A request for a subpoena of mental health records must confirm that the conditions described in subrule 35.20(3)

have been satisfied prior to the issuance of the subpoena. The executive director or designee may refuse to issue a subpoena if the request does not comply with the requirements of this rule.

35.20(2) Request for subpoena—contents. A request for a subpoena shall include the following information, as applicable, unless the subpoena is requested to compel testimony or documents for rebuttal or impeachment purposes:

- a. The name, address, and telephone number of the person requesting the subpoena;
- b. The name and address of the person to whom the subpoena shall be directed;
- c. The date, time, and location at which the person shall be commanded to attend and give testimony;
- d. Whether the testimony is requested in connection with a deposition or hearing;
- e. A description of the books, papers, records, or other real evidence requested;
- f. The date, time, and location for production or inspection and copying; and
- g. In the case of a subpoena request for mental health records, confirmation that the conditions described in subrule 35.20(3) have been satisfied.

35.20(3) Request for subpoena—mental health records. In the case of a request for a subpoena of mental health records, the request must confirm compliance with the following conditions prior to the issuance of the subpoena:

- a. The nature of the issues in the case reasonably justifies the issuance of the requested subpoena;
- b. Adequate safeguards have been established to prevent unauthorized disclosure;
- c. An express statutory mandate, articulated public policy, or other recognizable public interest favors access; and
- d. An attempt was made to notify the patient and to secure an authorization from the patient for the release of the records at issue.

35.20(4) Content of subpoena. Each subpoena shall contain, as applicable:

- a. The caption of the case;
- b. The name, address, and telephone number of the person who requested the subpoena;
- c. The name and address of the person to whom the subpoena is directed;
- d. The date, time, and location at which the person is commanded to appear;
- e. Whether the testimony is commanded in connection with a deposition or hearing;
- f. A description of the books, papers, records or other real evidence the person is commanded to produce;
- g. The date, time, and location for production or inspection and copying;
- h. The time within which a motion to quash or modify the subpoena must be filed;
- i. The signature, address, and telephone number of the executive director or designee;
- j. The date of issuance;
- k. A return of service.

35.20(5) Distribution of subpoena. Unless a subpoena is requested to compel testimony or documents for rebuttal or impeachment purposes, the executive director or designee shall mail copies of all subpoenas to the parties. The person who requested the subpoena is responsible for serving the subpoena upon the subject of the subpoena.

35.20(6) Timely motion. Any person who is aggrieved or adversely affected by compliance with the subpoena, or any party to the contested case who desires to challenge the subpoena, shall, within 14 days after service of the subpoena or before the time specified for compliance if such time is less than 14 days, file with the board a motion to quash or modify the subpoena. The motion shall describe the legal reasons why the subpoena should be quashed or modified, and may be accompanied by legal briefs or factual affidavits.

35.20(7) Consideration of motion. Upon receipt of a timely motion to quash or modify a subpoena, the board may request an administrative law judge to issue a decision, or the board may issue a decision. Oral argument may be scheduled at the discretion of the board or the administrative law judge. The administrative law judge or the board may quash or modify the subpoena, deny the motion, or issue an appropriate protective order.

35.20(8) *Appeal of ruling on motion.* A person aggrieved by a ruling of an administrative law judge who desires to challenge the ruling shall appeal the ruling to the board by serving on the executive director in accordance with rule 657—35.17(17A,272C), a notice of appeal within ten days after service of the decision of the administrative law judge.

35.20(9) *Judicial review.* If the person contesting the subpoena is not a party to the contested case proceeding, the board's decision is final for purposes of judicial review. If the person contesting the subpoena is a party to the contested case proceeding, the board's decision is not final for purposes of judicial review until there is a final decision in the contested case.

35.20(10) *Refusal to obey subpoena.* In the event of a refusal to obey a subpoena, the board may petition the district court for its enforcement. Upon proper showing, the district court shall order the person to obey the subpoena and, if the person fails to obey the order of the court, the person may be found guilty of contempt of court.

[ARC 3344C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

657—35.21(17A,272C) Motions.

35.21(1) *Form.* No technical form for motions is required. Prehearing motions must be in writing, state the grounds for relief, and state the relief sought.

35.21(2) *Timely response.* 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 board or the presiding officer. The presiding officer may consider a failure to respond within the required time period in ruling on a motion.

35.21(3) *Oral argument.* The presiding officer may schedule oral argument on any motion.

35.21(4) *Timely filing.* Motions pertaining to the hearing shall 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 board or an order of the presiding officer.

35.21(5) *Dispositive motions.* Dispositive motions, such as motions for summary judgment or motions to dismiss, must be filed with the board and served on all parties to the contested case proceeding at least 30 days prior to the scheduled hearing date, unless otherwise ordered or permitted by the presiding officer. Any party may file a written response to a dispositive motion within 10 days after the motion is served, unless the time for response is otherwise lengthened or shortened by the presiding officer.

[ARC 3344C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

657—35.22(17A,272C) Prehearing conference.

35.22(1) *Request or order for conference.* Any party may request a prehearing conference. Prehearing conferences shall be conducted by the executive director, who may request that an administrative law judge conduct the prehearing conference. A written request for prehearing conference or an order for prehearing conference on the executive director's own motion shall be filed not less than seven days prior to the hearing date, unless authorized by the person conducting the prehearing conference. A prehearing conference shall be scheduled not less than three business days prior to the hearing date.

35.22(2) *Conference subjects.* Each party shall be prepared to discuss the following subjects at the prehearing conference:

a. Submission of expert and other witness lists. Witness lists may be amended subsequent to the prehearing conference within the time limits established by the executive director or administrative law judge at the prehearing conference. Any such amendments must be served on all parties. Witnesses not listed on the final witness list may be excluded from testifying unless there was good cause for the failure to include their names.

b. Submission of exhibit lists. Exhibit lists may be amended subsequent to the prehearing conference within the time limits established by the executive director or administrative law judge at the prehearing conference. Other than rebuttal exhibits, exhibits that are not listed on the final exhibit list may be excluded from admission into evidence unless there was good cause for the failure to include them.

- c. The entry of a scheduling order to include deadlines for completion of discovery.
- d. Stipulations of law or fact.
- e. Stipulations on the admissibility of exhibits.
- f. Identification of matters which the parties intend to request be officially noticed.
- g. Consideration of any additional matters which will expedite the hearing.

35.22(3) Conducted by telephone. Prehearing conferences shall be conducted by telephone unless otherwise ordered.

35.22(4) Intra-agency appeal. A party must seek intra-agency appeal to the board of prehearing rulings made by an administrative law judge in order to adequately exhaust administrative remedies. Such appeals must be filed within ten days of the date of the issuance of the challenged ruling but no later than the time for compliance with the order or the date of hearing, whichever is first.

[ARC 3344C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

657—35.23(17A,272C) Continuances. Unless otherwise provided, requests for continuances shall be filed with the board.

35.23(1) Requirements of request. A written request 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 attorney.

35.23(2) Notice to parties. No request for continuance shall be made or granted without notice to all parties except in an emergency where notice is not feasible. The presiding officer may allow an oral application for continuance at the contested case hearing only in the event of an unanticipated emergency.

35.23(3) Authorized individuals. The presiding officer or the executive director has the authority to grant or deny a request for a continuance in accordance with this subrule. The executive director or an administrative law judge may enter an order granting an uncontested request for a continuance. Upon consultation with the board chair, the executive director or an administrative law judge may deny an uncontested request for a continuance or may rule on a contested request for continuance.

35.23(4) Consideration of request. In determining whether to grant a continuance, the presiding officer or the executive director may require documentation of any grounds for a continuance and may consider:

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

[ARC 3344C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

657—35.24(17A,272C) Settlement agreements.

35.24(1) Initiation and participation. A contested case may be resolved by settlement agreement. Settlement negotiations may be initiated by any party at any stage of a contested case. No party is required to participate in the settlement process.

35.24(2) Assistant attorney general and board chair discussion of possible settlement. If the respondent initiates or consents to settlement negotiations, the assistant attorney general prosecuting the case may discuss settlement with the board chair without violating the prohibition against ex parte communications in Iowa Code section 17A.17 and without disqualifying the board chair from participating in the adjudication of the contested case. The full board shall not be involved in settlement

negotiations until a proposed settlement agreement executed by the respondent is submitted to the board for approval.

35.24(3) Board consideration of proposed settlement. By signing the proposed settlement agreement, the respondent authorizes an assistant attorney general to have ex parte communications with the board related to the terms of the proposed settlement. If the board fails to approve the proposed settlement agreement, it shall be of no force or effect to either party and shall not be admissible at hearing. Upon rejecting a proposed settlement agreement, the board may suggest alternative terms of settlement, which the respondent is free to accept or reject.

35.24(4) Public record. A settlement agreement is a permanent public record open for inspection under Iowa Code chapter 22.

[ARC 3344C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

657—35.25(17A,124B,126,147,155A,205,272C) Hearing procedures in contested cases.

35.25(1) Presiding officer. The presiding officer shall be in control of the proceedings and shall have the authority to administer oaths and to admit or exclude testimony or evidence and shall rule on all motions and objections. The board may request that an administrative law judge assist the board by performing any of these functions.

35.25(2) Panel of specialists. When, in the opinion of the board, it is desirable to obtain specialists within an area of practice when holding disciplinary hearings, the board may appoint a panel of three specialists who are not board members to make findings of fact and to report to the board. Such findings shall not include any recommendation for or against licensee discipline.

35.25(3) Right of participation or representation. An applicant or respondent has the right to participate or to be represented in all hearings related to the party's case. Partnerships, corporations, or associations may be represented by any member, officer, director, or duly authorized agent. Any applicant or respondent may be represented by an attorney at the party's own expense.

35.25(4) Objections. All objections shall be timely made and stated on the record.

35.25(5) Rights of all parties. Subject to terms 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, submit briefs, and engage in oral argument.

35.25(6) Disorderly conduct. The presiding officer shall maintain the decorum of the hearing and may refuse to admit or may expel anyone whose conduct is disorderly.

35.25(7) Sequestering witnesses. Witnesses may be sequestered during the hearing.

35.25(8) Appeal of administrative law judge rulings. All rulings by an administrative law judge who acts either as presiding officer or as an aid to the board are subject to appeal to the board. While a party may seek immediate board review of rulings made by an administrative law judge when the administrative law judge is sitting with and acting as an aid to the board or panel of specialists during a hearing, such immediate review is not required to preserve error for judicial review.

35.25(9) Conduct of hearing. 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 board members and administrative law judge have the right to question a witness. 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.

35.25(10) Open/closed hearing and protective order. The hearing shall be open to the public unless the respondent requests that the hearing be closed, in accordance with Iowa Code section 272C.6(1). At

the request of either party, or on the board's own motion, the presiding officer may issue a protective order to protect documents which are privileged or confidential by law.

[ARC 3344C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

657—35.26(17A,272C) Evidence.

35.26(1) General.

a. Relevant evidence is admissible, subject to the discretion of the presiding officer. Irrelevant, immaterial and unduly repetitious evidence should be excluded. A finding will be based upon the kind of evidence on which reasonably prudent persons are accustomed to rely for the conduct of their serious affairs, and may be based on hearsay or other types of evidence which may or would be inadmissible in a jury trial.

b. 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.

c. Stipulation of facts is encouraged. The presiding officer may make a decision based on stipulated facts.

d. 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.

e. Any party may object to specific evidence or may request limits on the scope of any examination or cross-examination. A brief statement of the grounds upon which it is based shall accompany the objection. 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.

f. 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.

35.26(2) Exhibits.

a. 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. Copies of admitted documents should be distributed to individual board members and the administrative law judge. Unless prior arrangements have been made, the party seeking admission of a document should arrive at the hearing prepared with sufficient copies of the document to distribute to opposing parties, board members, the administrative law judge, and witnesses who are expected to examine the document. The state's exhibits shall be marked numerically, and the applicant's or respondent's exhibits shall be marked alphabetically.

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

c. An original is not required to prove the content of a writing, recording, or photograph. Duplicates or photocopies are admissible. Any objection related to the authenticity of an exhibit shall go to the weight given to that exhibit and not preclude its admissibility.

35.26(3) Witnesses.

a. Witnesses may be sequestered during the hearing.

b. Subject to the terms prescribed by the presiding officer and the limitations in Iowa Rule of Civil Procedure 1.704, parties may present the testimony of witnesses in person, by telephone, by videoconference, by affidavit, or by written or video deposition. If a witness is providing testimony in person, by telephone, or by videoconference, use of any deposition is limited by Iowa Rule of Civil Procedure 1.704.

c. Witnesses are entitled to be represented by an attorney at their own expense. In a closed hearing, the attorney may be present only when the client testifies. The attorney may assert legal privileges personal to the client, but may not make other objections. The attorney may only ask questions of the client to prevent a misstatement from being entered into the record.

d. The parties in a contested case shall be responsible for any witness fees and expenses incurred by witnesses appearing at the contested case hearing, unless otherwise specified or allocated in an order. The costs for lay witnesses shall be determined in accordance with Iowa Code section 622.69. The costs for expert witnesses shall be determined in accordance with Iowa Code section 622.72. Witnesses are entitled to reimbursement for mileage and may be entitled to reimbursement for meals and lodging, as incurred.

[ARC 3344C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

657—35.27(17A,272C) Default.

35.27(1) *Failure to appear.* 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.

35.27(2) *Motion for default.* 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.

35.27(3) *Motion to vacate.* A default decision or a decision rendered on the merits after a party has failed to appear or participate in a contested case proceeding shall become final board 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 unless an appeal of a decision on the merits is timely initiated within the time provided by rule 657—35.30(17A,272C). 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.

35.27(4) *Appeal.* 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.

35.27(5) *Proof of good cause.* 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.

35.27(6) *"Good cause" defined.* "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 1.971.

35.27(7) *Appeal of decision on motion to vacate.* A decision by an administrative law judge granting or denying a motion to vacate is subject to appeal to the board within 20 days.

35.27(8) *Notice of hearing.* If a motion to vacate is granted and no timely appeal to the board has been filed, the presiding officer shall issue a rescheduling order setting a new hearing date and the contested case shall proceed accordingly.

[ARC 3344C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

657—35.28(17A,272C) Ex parte communication.

35.28(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 board 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 35.13(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.

35.28(2) *Duration of prohibition.* 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.

35.28(3) *“Ex parte” defined.* Written, oral, or other forms of communication are “ex parte” if made without notice and opportunity for all parties to participate.

35.28(4) *Authorized communications.* 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 657—35.17(17A,272C) and may be supplemented by telephone, facsimile, electronic mail, or other means of notification. Where permitted, oral communications may be initiated through conference telephone call including all parties or their representatives.

35.28(5) *Communications between presiding officers.* Persons who jointly act as presiding officers in a pending contested case may communicate with each other without notice or opportunity for parties to participate.

35.28(6) *Others authorized to communicate with presiding officer.* The executive director 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 any provision of law and they comply with subrule 35.28(1).

35.28(7) *Communications not prohibited.* 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 657—35.23(17A,272C).

35.28(8) *Disclosure of prohibited communications received during pendency of case.* 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.

a. 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.

b. 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.

c. 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.

35.28(9) *Disclosure of prohibited communications received prior to assignment as presiding officer.* 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.

35.28(10) *Sanctions for violation.* 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 board. Violation of ex parte communication prohibitions by board personnel shall be reported to the executive director for possible sanctions including censure, suspension, dismissal, or other disciplinary action.

[ARC 3344C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

657—35.29(17A,272C) Recording costs. Contested case hearings shall be recorded by electronic means or by a certified shorthand reporter. The board may assess the costs of the certified shorthand reporter to the licensee in a disciplinary hearing which results in disciplinary action taken against the licensee by the board in accordance with 657—subrule 36.10(2). Upon request, the board shall provide a copy of the whole or any portion of the record at cost. The requesting party shall pay the cost of preparing a copy of the record or of transcribing the hearing record. If the request for the hearing record is made as a result of a petition for judicial review, the party who filed the petition shall be considered the requesting party. [ARC 3344C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

657—35.30(17A,272C) Proposed decisions. Decisions issued by an administrative law judge in nondisciplinary cases are proposed decisions. A proposed decision issued by an administrative law judge becomes a final decision if not timely appealed or reviewed in accordance with this rule.

35.30(1) Appeal by party. Any adversely affected party may appeal a proposed decision to the board within 30 days after issuance of the proposed decision.

35.30(2) Review. The board may initiate review of a proposed decision on its own motion at any time within 30 days following the issuance of such a decision.

35.30(3) Exhaustion. A party must timely seek intra-agency appeal of a proposed decision in order to adequately exhaust administrative remedies.

35.30(4) Notice of appeal. An appeal of a proposed decision is initiated by filing a timely notice of appeal with the board. The notice of appeal must be signed by the appealing party or an attorney for that party and contain a certificate of service. The notice shall specify:

- a. The parties initiating the appeal;
- b. The proposed decision or order which is being appealed;
- 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.

35.30(5) 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 board may remand a case to the presiding officer for further hearing or may itself preside at the taking of additional evidence.

35.30(6) Scheduling. The board shall issue a schedule for consideration of the appeal.

35.30(7) 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 board may resolve the appeal on the briefs or provide an opportunity for oral argument. The board may shorten or extend the briefing period as appropriate.

35.30(8) Record. The record on appeal or review shall be the entire record made before the administrative law judge.

[ARC 3344C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

657—35.31(17A) Final decision.

35.31(1) Contents. A final decision of the board shall include findings of fact and conclusions of law. When the board presides over the reception of the evidence at the hearing, its decision is a final decision.

35.31(2) Hearing fee and costs. The board may charge a hearing fee and assess other costs to the licensee for conducting a disciplinary hearing which results in disciplinary action taken against the licensee by the board in accordance with 657—subrule 36.10(2).

35.31(3) Method of service. Final decisions shall be served on the respondent or applicant using one of the following methods:

- a. Personal service, as provided in the Iowa Rules of Civil Procedure.
- b. Certified mail, return receipt requested.
- c. Signed acknowledgment accepting service.
- d. When service cannot be accomplished using the above methods:
 - (1) An affidavit shall be prepared outlining the measures taken to attempt service; and
 - (2) The final decision shall be published once each week for three consecutive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation, published or circulated in the county of last-known residence of the respondent.
- e. If the respondent or applicant is represented by an attorney, the final decision shall be mailed to the attorney. The attorney may waive the requirement to serve the respondent or applicant through a written acknowledgment that the attorney is accepting service on behalf of the client. The state shall be served by first-class mail or state interoffice mail.

35.31(4) *Public record.* A final decision is a permanent public record open for inspection under Iowa Code chapter 22, in accordance with Iowa Code section 272C.6(4).

[ARC 3344C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

657—35.32(17A,124B,126,147,155A,205,272C) Applications for rehearing.

35.32(1) *By whom filed.* Any party to a contested case proceeding may file an application for rehearing from a final order.

35.32(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 board decision on the existing record and whether, upon showing good cause, the applicant requests an opportunity to submit additional evidence. A party may request the taking of additional evidence after the issuance of a final order only by establishing that:

- a. The evidence is material; and
- b. The evidence arose after the completion of the original hearing; or
- c. Good cause exists for failure to present the evidence at the original hearing; and
- d. The party has not waived the right to present additional evidence.

35.32(3) *Time of filing.* The application shall be filed with the board within 20 days after issuance of the final decision.

35.32(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 board shall serve copies on all parties.

35.32(5) *Disposition.* Any application for a rehearing shall be deemed denied unless the board grants the application within 20 days after its filing.

35.32(6) *Only remedy.* Application for rehearing is the only procedure by which a party may request that the board reconsider a final board decision.

[ARC 3344C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

657—35.33(17A,272C) Stays of board actions.

35.33(1) *When available.* Any party to a contested case proceeding may petition the board for a stay of an order issued in that proceeding or for other temporary remedies, pending review by the board or pending judicial review. The petition shall state the reasons justifying a stay or other temporary remedy. The petition must be filed within 30 days of the issuance of the final order, or if a party filed a request for rehearing that was denied, the petition must be filed within 30 days after the request for rehearing was denied or deemed denied.

35.33(2) *When granted.* The board shall not grant a stay in any case in which the district court would be expressly prohibited by statute from granting a stay. In determining whether to grant a stay, the presiding officer or board shall consider the following factors:

- a. The extent to which the applicant is likely to prevail when the court finally disposes of the matter;
- b. The extent to which the applicant will suffer irreparable injury if relief is not granted;

c. The extent to which the grant of relief to the applicant will substantially harm other parties to the proceedings;

d. The extent to which the public interest relied on by the board is sufficient to justify the board's action in the circumstances.

35.33(3) Exhaustion required. A party must petition the board for a stay pursuant to this rule prior to requesting a stay from the district court in a judicial review proceeding.

[ARC 3344C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

657—35.34(17A,272C) 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.

[ARC 3344C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

657—35.35(17A,124B,126,147,155A,205,272C) Emergency adjudicative proceedings.

35.35(1) Necessary emergency action. To the extent necessary to prevent or avoid immediate danger to the public health, safety, or welfare, the board 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 board by emergency adjudicative order. Before issuing an emergency adjudicative order, the board shall consider factors including, but not limited to, the following:

a. Whether there has been a sufficient factual investigation to ensure that the board is proceeding on the basis of reliable information;

b. Whether the specific circumstances that 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 board is necessary to avoid the immediate danger.

35.35(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 agency's decision to take immediate action.

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

(1) Personal service, as provided in the Iowa Rules of Civil Procedure; or

(2) Certified restricted mail, return receipt requested; or

(3) Signed acknowledgment accepting service.

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

35.35(3) Notice. Unless the written emergency adjudicative order is provided by personal delivery on the same day that the order issues, the board shall make reasonable immediate efforts to contact by telephone and electronic mail the persons who are required to comply with the order.

35.35(4) Completion of proceedings. Issuance of a written emergency adjudicative order shall include notification of the date on which board proceedings are scheduled for hearing. After issuance of an emergency adjudicative order, the licensee subject to the emergency adjudicative order may request a continuance of the hearing at any time by filing a request with the board. The state may only file a request for a continuance in compelling circumstances. Nothing in this subrule shall be construed to eliminate the opportunity to resolve the matter with a settlement agreement.

35.35(5) Public record. An emergency adjudicative order is a permanent public record open for inspection under Iowa Code chapter 22.
[ARC 3344C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

657—35.36(17A,147,272C) Application for reinstatement. Any person whose license has been revoked or has been voluntarily surrendered may apply for reinstatement. An application for reinstatement must be made in accordance with the terms specified in the board's order of revocation or order accepting the voluntary surrender. Any person whose license has been suspended and the board order imposing the suspension indicates that the respondent must apply for and receive reinstatement may apply for reinstatement in accordance with the terms specified in the board's order. All applications for reinstatement must be filed in accordance with this rule.

35.36(1) Timing of application. If the order for revocation, suspension, or acceptance of surrender of a license did not establish terms for reinstatement, an initial application for reinstatement may not be filed until at least one year has elapsed from the date of issuance of the order. Persons who have failed to satisfy the terms imposed by the board order revoking, suspending, or accepting surrender of a license shall not be entitled to apply for reinstatement.

35.36(2) Initiated by respondent. Reinstatement proceedings shall be initiated by the respondent, who shall file with the board an application for reinstatement of the respondent's license. Such application shall be docketed in the original contested case in which the license was revoked, suspended, or surrendered. The person filing the application for reinstatement shall immediately serve a copy upon the office of the attorney general and shall serve any additional documents filed in connection with the application.

35.36(3) Contents. The application shall allege facts and circumstances which, if established, will be sufficient to enable the board to determine that the basis for the revocation, suspension, or surrender no longer exists and that it shall be in the public interest for the license to be reinstated. The application shall include written evidence supporting the respondent's assertion that the basis for the revocation, suspension, or surrender no longer exists and that it shall be in the public interest for the license to be reinstated. Such evidence may include, but is not limited to, medical and mental health records establishing successful completion of any necessary medical or mental health treatment and aftercare recommendations; documentation verifying successful completion of any court-imposed terms of probation; statements from support group sponsors verifying active participation in a support group; verified statements from current and past employers attesting to employability; and evidence establishing that prior professional competency or unethical conduct issues have been resolved. The burden of proof to establish such facts shall be on the respondent.

35.36(4) Review for conformity. The executive director or designee shall review the application for reinstatement and determine if it conforms to the terms established in the board order that revoked, suspended, or accepted surrender of the license and the requirements imposed by this rule. Applications failing to comply with the specified terms or with the requirements in this rule will be denied. Such denial shall be in writing, stating the grounds, and may be appealed by requesting a hearing before the board.

35.36(5) Hearing and order. Applications not denied for failure to conform to the terms established in the board order that revoked, suspended, or accepted surrender of the license or requirements imposed by this rule may be set for hearing before the board. The hearing shall be a contested case hearing within the meaning of Iowa Code section 17A.12, and the order to grant or deny reinstatement shall incorporate findings of fact and conclusions of law. If reinstatement is granted, terms may be imposed. Such terms may include, but are not limited to, requiring the licensee to retake and pass an examination required for initial licensure, requiring the licensee to complete continuing education, restricting the licensee from engaging in a particular practice, and imposing a probationary term with monitoring requirements. Nothing shall prohibit the board from issuing an order granting reinstatement without terms, or from entering into a stipulated order granting reinstatement with terms, in the absence of a hearing.

35.36(6) License reactivation. A licensee whose license is reinstated must complete the requirements for license reactivation in order to receive an active license.

35.36(7) Public record. An order granting or denying reinstatement is a permanent public record open for inspection under Iowa Code chapter 22.

[ARC 3344C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

657—35.37(17A,22,272C) Dissemination of public records. All documents identified in this chapter as permanent public records open for inspection under Iowa Code chapter 22 are reported to national databanks in accordance with applicable reporting requirements. In addition, these documents may be posted on the board's Web site, published in the board's newsletter, distributed to national or state associations, transmitted to mailing lists or news media, issued in conjunction with a press release, or otherwise disseminated.

[ARC 3344C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

657—35.38(17A) Judicial review. Judicial review of a final order of the board may be sought in accordance with the terms of Iowa Code chapter 17A.

[ARC 3344C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code sections 17A.10 to 17A.23, 124.304, 124B.12, 126.17, 147.55, 155A.6 to 155A.6B, 155A.12, 155A.13 to 155A.13C, 155A.15 to 155A.18, 155A.26, 205.11, 272C.3 to 272C.6, 272C.9, and 272C.10.

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CHAPTER 36
DISCIPLINE

657—36.1(147,155A,272C) Authority. The board has the authority to impose discipline for any violations of Iowa Code chapters 124, 124B, 126, 147, 155A, 205, and 272C or the rules promulgated thereunder.

[ARC 3344C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

657—36.2(147,155A,272C) Definitions. For purposes of this chapter:

“*Board*” means the Iowa board of pharmacy.

“*License*” means any license, registration, or permit issued by the board, regardless of whether the license, registration, or permit is active.

“*Licensee*” means any person or entity possessing a license, registration, or permit issued by the board, regardless of whether the license, registration, or permit is active.

[ARC 3344C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

657—36.3(147,155A,272C) Complaints, investigations, and board action.

36.3(1) General. The board may, upon receipt of a written or verbal complaint or upon its own motion pursuant to other evidence received by the board, review and investigate alleged acts or omissions that may violate the board’s rules or that are related to the ethical or professional conduct of a licensee.

36.3(2) Confidentiality of investigative files. Complaint files, investigation files, and all other investigation reports and investigative information in the possession of the board or its employees or agents that relate to licensee discipline shall be confidential pursuant to Iowa Code section 272C.6(4).

36.3(3) Investigation of allegations. In order to determine if probable cause exists for a disciplinary hearing, the board, the executive director, or someone designated by the executive director shall cause an investigation to be made into the allegations of the complaint. The licensee that is the subject of the complaint shall be given a reasonable opportunity to present to the investigator a position or defense respecting the allegations of the complaint prior to the commencement of a contested case.

36.3(4) Investigatory subpoena powers. The board is authorized by law to subpoena books, papers, records, and any other real evidence, whether or not privileged or confidential under law, which are necessary for the board to decide whether to institute a contested case proceeding. The issuance of investigative subpoenas is governed by rule 657—36.4(17A,147,152,272C).

36.3(5) Investigative report. Upon completion of the investigation, the investigator(s) shall prepare a report for the board’s consideration. The report may contain evidence gathered by the investigator, findings made by the investigator, the licensee’s response to the allegations, and the applicable laws or rules alleged to have been violated.

36.3(6) Board consideration. The board shall review all investigations. Participation in the review of investigative materials shall not bar any board member from participating in any subsequent disciplinary proceeding.

a. Board action. After reviewing an investigation, the board may institute a disciplinary proceeding by filing one or more statements of charges, approve a combined statement of charges and settlement agreement, send a confidential letter of education or administrative warning to the licensee, request additional investigation, including peer review, refer the case to another regulatory authority with jurisdiction over the issue, or close the case without further investigation.

b. Confidential action. If the board determines that formal disciplinary action is not warranted, the board may send a confidential letter of education or administrative warning to the licensee. The purpose of a confidential letter of education or administrative warning is to alert the licensee to possible violations of Iowa law or board rules so that the licensee may address the issues. Confidential letters of education and administrative warnings do not constitute formal disciplinary action and are not open for inspection under Iowa Code chapter 22. The board shall maintain a copy of the confidential letter of education or administrative warning in the confidential investigative file regarding the licensee.

Confidential letters of education and administrative warnings may be used as evidence against a licensee in future administrative hearings.

[ARC 3344C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

657—36.4(17A,147,152,272C) Issuance of investigatory subpoenas. The board shall have the authority to issue an investigatory subpoena in accordance with the provisions of Iowa Code section 17A.13.

36.4(1) Justification. The executive director or designee may, upon the written request of a board investigator or on the executive director's own initiative, subpoena books, papers, records and other real evidence which are necessary for the board to decide whether to institute a contested case proceeding. In the case of a subpoena for mental health records, each of the following conditions shall be satisfied prior to the issuance of the subpoena:

- a. The nature of the complaint reasonably justifies the issuance of a subpoena;
- b. Adequate safeguards have been established to prevent unauthorized disclosure;
- c. An express statutory mandate, articulated public policy, or other recognizable public interest favors access; and
- d. An attempt was made to notify the patient and to secure an authorization from the patient for release of the records at issue.

36.4(2) Contents of request. A written request for a subpoena or the executive director's written memorandum in support of the issuance of a subpoena shall contain the following:

- a. The name and address of the person to whom the subpoena will be directed;
- b. A specific description of the books, papers, records or other real evidence requested;
- c. An explanation of why the documents sought to be subpoenaed are necessary for the board to determine whether it should institute a contested case proceeding; and
- d. In the case of a subpoena request for mental health records, confirmation that the conditions described in subrule 36.4(1) have been satisfied.

36.4(3) Contents of subpoena. Each subpoena shall contain the following:

- a. The name and address of the person to whom the subpoena is directed;
- b. A description of the books, papers, records or other real evidence requested;
- c. The date, time and location for production or inspection and copying;
- d. The time within which a motion to quash or modify the subpoena must be filed;
- e. The signature, address and telephone number of the executive director or designee;
- f. The date of issuance;
- g. A return of service.

36.4(4) Motion to quash or modify. Any person who is aggrieved or adversely affected by compliance with the subpoena and who desires to challenge the subpoena must, within 14 days after service of the subpoena, or before the time specified for compliance if such time is less than 14 days, file with the board a motion to quash or modify the subpoena. The motion shall describe the legal reasons why the subpoena should be quashed or modified and may be accompanied by legal briefs or factual affidavits.

36.4(5) Timely filing of motion. Upon receipt of a timely motion to quash or modify a subpoena, the board may request an administrative law judge to issue a decision or the board may issue a decision. Oral argument may be scheduled at the discretion of the board or the administrative law judge. The administrative law judge or the board may quash or modify the subpoena, deny the motion, or issue an appropriate protective order.

36.4(6) Appeal of administrative law judge ruling. A person aggrieved by a ruling of an administrative law judge who desires to challenge that ruling must appeal the ruling to the board by filing a notice of appeal with the board within ten days after service of the decision of the administrative law judge in accordance with rule 657—35.17(17A,272C).

36.4(7) Judicial review. If the person contesting the subpoena is not the person under investigation, the board's decision is final for purposes of judicial review. If the person contesting the subpoena is the person under investigation, the board's decision is not final for purposes of judicial review until either

(1) the person is notified that the investigation has been concluded with no formal action, or (2) there is a final decision in the contested case.

[ARC 3344C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

657—36.5(147,272C) Peer review committee. Any case may be referred to peer review for evaluation of the professional services rendered by the licensee.

36.5(1) Contract and case referral. The board shall enter into a contract with peer reviewers to provide peer review services. The board or board staff shall determine which peer reviewer(s) will review a case and what investigative information shall be referred to a peer reviewer.

36.5(2) Written opinion. Peer reviewers shall review the information provided by the board and provide a written report to the board. The written report shall contain an opinion of the peer reviewer regarding whether the licensee conformed to minimum standards of acceptable and prevailing practice of pharmacy and the rationale supporting the opinion.

36.5(3) Confidentiality. Peer reviewers shall observe the confidentiality requirements imposed by Iowa Code section 272C.6(4).

36.5(4) Board review and action. The board shall review the committee's findings and proceed with action available under subrule 36.3(6).

[ARC 3344C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

657—36.6(147,155A,272C) Grounds for discipline. The board may impose any of the disciplinary sanctions set forth in rule 657—36.7(147,155A,272C) when the board determines that the licensee has committed any of the following acts or omissions:

36.6(1) Fraud in procuring a license. Fraud in procuring a license includes but is not limited to an intentional perversion of the truth in making application for a license to practice pharmacy, to operate a pharmacy doing business in this state, or to operate as a wholesale drug distributor doing business in this state, or in making application for a registration to practice as a pharmacist-intern, a pharmacy technician, or a pharmacy support person. Fraud in procuring a license includes false representations of a material fact, whether by word or conduct, by false or misleading allegations, or by concealment of that which should have been disclosed when making application, or attempting to file or filing with the board any false or forged diploma, certificate, affidavit, identification, or qualification in making application for a license or registration in this state.

36.6(2) Professional incompetency. Professional incompetency includes but is not limited to:

a. A substantial lack of knowledge or ability to discharge professional obligations within the scope of the pharmacist's practice.

b. A substantial deviation by a pharmacist from the standards of learning or skill ordinarily possessed and applied by other pharmacists in the state of Iowa acting in the same or similar circumstances.

c. A failure by a pharmacist to exercise in a substantial respect that degree of care which is ordinarily exercised by the average pharmacist in the state of Iowa acting under the same or similar circumstances.

d. A willful or repeated departure from, or the failure to conform to, the minimal standard or acceptable and prevailing practice of pharmacy in the state of Iowa.

36.6(3) Knowingly making misleading, deceptive, untrue or fraudulent representations in the practice of pharmacy or engaging in unethical conduct or practice harmful or detrimental to the public. Proof of actual injury need not be established.

36.6(4) Habitual intoxication or addiction to the use of drugs. Habitual intoxication or addiction to the use of drugs includes, but is not limited to:

a. The inability of a licensee to practice with reasonable skill and safety by reason of the excessive use of alcohol on a continuing basis.

b. The excessive use of drugs which may impair a licensee's ability to practice with reasonable skill or safety.

36.6(5) Conviction of a felony related to the profession or occupation of the licensee, or a conviction of a felony that would affect the licensee's ability to practice within the licensee's profession. A copy of the record of conviction or a plea of guilty shall be conclusive evidence.

36.6(6) Fraud in representations as to skill or ability. Fraud in representations as to skill or ability includes, but is not limited to, a pharmacist having made deceptive or untrue representations as to competency to perform professional services which the pharmacist is not qualified to perform by virtue of training or experience.

36.6(7) Use of untrue or improbable statements in advertisements.

36.6(8) Distribution of drugs for other than lawful purposes. The distribution of drugs for other than lawful purposes includes, but is not limited to, the disposition of drugs in violation of Iowa Code chapters 124, 126, and 155A.

36.6(9) Willful or repeated violations of the provisions of Iowa Code chapter 147 or 272C. Willful or repeated violations of these Acts include, but are not limited to, a licensee's intentionally or repeatedly violating a lawful rule or regulation promulgated by the board of pharmacy or the Iowa department of public health, violating a lawful order of the board in a disciplinary hearing, or violating the provisions of title IV (public health) of the Iowa Code.

36.6(10) Violating a statute or law of this state, another state, or the United States, without regard to its designation as either a felony or misdemeanor, which statute or law relates to the practice of pharmacy or the distribution of controlled substances, prescription drugs, or nonprescription drugs.

36.6(11) Failure to notify the board within 30 days after a final decision entered by the licensing authority of another state, territory, or country which decision resulted in a license revocation, suspension, or other disciplinary sanction.

36.6(12) Knowingly aiding, assisting, procuring, or advising another person to unlawfully practice pharmacy or to unlawfully perform the functions of a pharmacist-intern, a pharmacy technician, or a pharmacy support person.

36.6(13) Inability of a licensee to practice with reasonable skill and safety by reason of mental or physical impairment or chemical abuse.

36.6(14) Being adjudged mentally incompetent by a court of competent jurisdiction. Such adjudication shall automatically suspend a license for the duration of the license or registration unless the board otherwise orders.

36.6(15) Submission of a false report of continuing education, submission of a false certification of completion of continuing education, or failure to submit biennial reports of continuing education as directed by the board.

36.6(16) Failure to notify the board within 30 days after occurrence of any judgment or settlement of a malpractice court claim or action.

36.6(17) Failure to file reports concerning acts or omissions committed by another licensee.

36.6(18) Willful or repeated malpractice.

36.6(19) Willful or gross negligence.

36.6(20) Obtaining any fee by fraud or misrepresentation.

36.6(21) Violating any of the grounds for revocation or suspension of a license or registration listed in Iowa Code section 147.55, Iowa Code chapter 155A, or any of the rules of the board.

36.6(22) Practicing pharmacy without an active and current Iowa pharmacist license, operating a pharmacy without a current pharmacy license, operating a prescription drug wholesale facility without a current wholesale drug license, operating an outsourcing facility without a current outsourcing facility license, practicing as a pharmacist-intern without a current pharmacist-intern registration, assisting a pharmacist with technical functions associated with the practice of pharmacy without a current pharmacy technician registration except as provided in the introductory paragraph of rule 657—3.3(155A), or assisting a pharmacist with nontechnical functions associated with the practice of pharmacy without a current pharmacy support person registration.

36.6(23) Attempting to circumvent the patient counseling requirements or discouraging patients from receiving patient counseling concerning their prescription drug orders.

36.6(24) Noncompliance with a child support order or with a written agreement for payment of child support as evidenced by a certificate of noncompliance issued pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 252J.

36.6(25) Student loan default or noncompliance with the terms of an agreement for payment of a student loan obligation as evidenced by a certificate of noncompliance issued pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 261 or default on a repayment or service obligation under any federal or state educational loan or service-conditional scholarship program upon certification by the program of such a default.

36.6(26) Engaging in any conduct that subverts or attempts to subvert a board investigation.

36.6(27) Employing or continuing to employ as a practicing pharmacist any person whose Iowa pharmacist license is not current and active, employing or continuing to employ a person to assist a pharmacist with technical functions associated with the practice of pharmacy who is not currently registered as a pharmacy technician except as provided in the introductory paragraph of rule 657—3.3(155A), or employing or continuing to employ a person to assist a pharmacist with nontechnical functions associated with the practice of pharmacy who is not currently registered as a pharmacy support person.

36.6(28) Retaliating against a pharmacist, pharmacist-intern, pharmacy technician, or pharmacy support person for making allegations of illegal or unethical activities, making required reports to the board, or cooperating with a board investigation or survey.

36.6(29) Failing to create and maintain complete and accurate records as required by state or federal law or regulation or rule of the board.

36.6(30) Violating the pharmacy or drug laws or rules of another state while under the jurisdiction of that state.

36.6(31) Having a license revoked or suspended or having other disciplinary action taken by a licensing authority of this state or of another state, territory, or country for conduct substantially equivalent to any of the grounds for disciplinary action in Iowa. A copy of the record from the licensing authority taking the disciplinary action shall be conclusive evidence of the action.

36.6(32) Failure to comply with mandatory child or dependent adult abuse reporter training requirements.

36.6(33) Failure to timely provide to the board or a representative of the board prescription fill data or other required pharmacy or controlled substances records.

36.6(34) Nonpayment of a state debt as evidenced by a certificate of noncompliance issued pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 272D.

36.6(35) Failure to notify the board of a criminal conviction relating to the practice of pharmacy or to the distribution of drugs within 30 days of the action, regardless of the jurisdiction where it occurred.

36.6(36) Obtaining, possessing, or attempting to obtain or possess prescription drugs without lawful authority.

36.6(37) Diverting prescription drugs from a pharmacy for personal use or for distribution.

36.6(38) Practicing pharmacy, or assisting in the practice of pharmacy, while under the influence of alcohol or illicit substances.

36.6(39) Practicing pharmacy, or assisting in the practice of pharmacy, while under the influence of prescription drugs or substances for which the licensee does not have a lawful prescription or while impaired by the use of legitimately prescribed pharmacological agents, drugs, or substances.

36.6(40) Forging or altering a prescription.

36.6(41) Practicing outside the scope of the profession.

36.6(42) Dispensing, or contributing to the dispensing of, an incorrect prescription, which includes, but is not limited to, the incorrect drug, the incorrect strength, the incorrect patient or prescriber, or the incorrect or incomplete directions.

36.6(43) Failing to comply with a confidential order for evaluation.

36.6(44) Failing to comply with the terms of an initial agreement or contract with the Iowa monitoring program for pharmacy professionals committee.

[ARC 3344C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

657—36.7(147,155A,272C) Disciplinary sanctions.

36.7(1) Possible sanctions. The board has the authority to impose the following disciplinary sanctions:

- a. Revocation of a license issued by the board.
- b. Suspension of a license issued by the board until further order of the board or for a specified period.
- c. Nonrenewal of a license issued by the board.
- d. Prohibit permanently, until further order of the board, or for a specified period, the engaging in specified procedures, methods or acts.
- e. Probation.
- f. Require a licensee to complete additional education or training.
- g. Require a pharmacist to successfully complete any reexamination for licensure.
- h. Order a licensee to undergo a physical or mental examination.
- i. Impose civil penalties not to exceed \$25,000.
- j. Issue citation and warning.
- k. Such other sanctions allowed by law as may be appropriate.

36.7(2) Considerations in determining sanctions. The board may consider the following factors in determining the nature and severity of the disciplinary sanction to be imposed:

- a. The relative seriousness of the violation as it relates to assuring the citizens of this state a high standard of professional care.
- b. The facts of the particular violation.
- c. Any extenuating circumstances or other countervailing considerations.
- d. Number of prior violations or complaints.
- e. Seriousness of prior violations or complaints.
- f. Whether remedial action has been taken.
- g. Any other factors as may reflect upon the competency, ethical standards, and professional conduct of the licensee.

[ARC 3344C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

657—36.8(147,272C) Voluntary surrender. A voluntary surrender of a license may be submitted to the board as resolution of a contested case or in lieu of continued compliance with a disciplinary order of the board. A voluntary surrender, when accepted by the board, has the same force and effect as an order of revocation. The voluntary surrender of a license during the pendency of a complaint or investigation shall be considered discipline and shall have the same force and effect as an order of revocation. A request for reinstatement of a license that has been surrendered shall be handled under the terms established by rule 657—35.36(17A,147,272C).

[ARC 3344C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

657—36.9(155A,272C) Order for mental or physical examination. A licensee is, as a condition of licensure, under a duty to submit to a mental or physical examination within a time period specified by order of the board. Such examination may be ordered upon a showing of probable cause and shall be at the expense of the licensee.

36.9(1) Content of order. A board order for mental or physical examination shall include the following items:

- a. A description of the type of examination to which the licensee must submit.
- b. The name and address of the examiner or treatment facility that the board has identified as having the potential to perform the examination.
- c. The time period in which the licensee must schedule the required examination.
- d. The amount of time in which the licensee is required to complete the examination.
- e. A requirement that the licensee cause a report of the examination results to be provided to the board within a specified period of time.
- f. A requirement that the licensee communicate with the board regarding the status of the examination.

g. A provision allowing the licensee to request additional time to schedule or complete the examination or to request that the board approve an alternative examiner or treatment facility. The board shall, in its sole discretion, determine whether to grant such a request.

36.9(2) *Objection to order.* A licensee who is the subject of a board order and who objects to the order may file a request for hearing. The request for hearing shall specifically identify the factual and legal issues upon which the licensee bases the objection. The hearing shall be considered a contested case proceeding and shall be governed by the provisions of 657—Chapter 35. A contested case involving an objection to an examination order will be captioned in the name of Jane or John Doe in order to maintain the licensee’s confidentiality.

36.9(3) *Closed hearing.* Any hearing on an objection to the board order shall be closed pursuant to Iowa Code section 272C.6(4).

36.9(4) *Order and reports—confidential.* An examination order and any subsequent examination reports issued in the course of a board investigation are confidential investigative information pursuant to Iowa Code section 272C.6(4).

[ARC 3344C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

657—36.10(272C) Disciplinary hearings—fees and costs.

36.10(1) *Definitions.* As used in this chapter in relation to a formal disciplinary action filed by the board against a licensee:

“*Deposition*” means the testimony of a person pursuant to subpoena or at the request of the state of Iowa taken in a setting other than a hearing.

“*Expenses*” means costs incurred by persons appearing pursuant to subpoena or at the request of the state of Iowa for purposes of providing testimony on the part of the state of Iowa in a hearing or other official proceeding and shall include mileage reimbursement at the rate specified in Iowa Code section 70A.9 or, if commercial air or ground transportation is used, the actual cost of transportation to and from the proceeding. Also included are actual costs incurred for meals and necessary lodging.

“*Medical examination fees*” means actual costs incurred by the board in a physical, mental, chemical abuse, or other impairment-related examination or evaluation of a licensee when the examination or evaluation is conducted pursuant to an order of the board.

“*Transcript*” means a printed verbatim reproduction of everything said on the record during a hearing or other official proceeding.

“*Witness fees*” means compensation paid by the board to persons appearing pursuant to subpoena or at the request of the state of Iowa, for purposes of providing testimony on the part of the state of Iowa. For the purposes of this rule, compensation shall be the same as outlined in Iowa Code section 622.69 or 622.72 as the case may be.

36.10(2) *Hearing fee and recoverable costs.* The board may charge a fee not to exceed \$75 for conducting a disciplinary hearing that results in disciplinary action taken by the board against the licensee. In addition to the fee, the board may recover from the licensee costs for the following procedures and personnel:

- a. Recording fees of a certified shorthand reporter.
- b. Transcript.
- c. Witness fees and expenses.
- d. Depositions.

36.10(3) *Fees, costs as part of disciplinary order.* Fees and costs assessed by the board shall be described as part of the board’s final disciplinary order. Fees and costs that can be calculated at the time of the issuance of the board’s final disciplinary order shall be itemized in the order. Fees and costs that cannot be calculated at the time of the issuance of the board’s final disciplinary order may be invoiced to the licensee at a later time, provided that the board’s final disciplinary order states that the particular fees and costs will be invoiced at a later date. The board’s final disciplinary order and any invoices shall specify the time period in which the licensee shall pay the assessed fees and costs.

36.10(4) *Board treatment of collected fees, costs.* Fees and costs collected by the board shall be allocated to the expenditure category of the board in which the hearing costs were incurred. The fees and costs shall be considered repayment receipts as defined in Iowa Code section 8.2.

36.10(5) *Failure to pay assessed fees, costs.* Failure of a licensee to pay the fees and costs assessed herein within the time period specified in the board's final disciplinary order or subsequent invoice shall constitute a violation of a lawful order of the board.

[ARC 3344C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code sections 17A.10 to 17A.23, 124.304, 124B.12, 126.17, 147.55, 155A.6 to 155A.6B, 155A.12, 155A.13 to 155A.13C, 155A.15 to 155A.18, 155A.26, 205.11, 272C.3 to 272C.6, 272C.9, and 272C.10.

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¹ April 30, 2008, effective date of 36.1(4) "i," "v," and "aa" delayed 70 days by the Administrative Rules Review Committee at its meeting held April 4, 2008.

CHAPTER 100
IOWA REAL-TIME ELECTRONIC PSEUDOEPHEDRINE
TRACKING SYSTEM

657—100.1(124) Purpose and scope. Iowa Code section 124.212B directs the governor’s office of drug control policy to establish a real-time electronic repository to monitor and control the sale of Schedule V products that are not listed in another controlled substance schedule and that contain any detectible amount of pseudoephedrine, its salts, or optical isomers, or salts of optical isomers; ephedrine; or phenylpropanolamine. All pharmacies dispensing such products without a prescription shall electronically report all such sales to the repository. The real-time electronic repository shall be under the control of and administered by the governor’s office of drug control policy. Both the governor’s office of drug control policy and the board of pharmacy are directed to adopt rules relating to the real-time electronic repository and have jointly adopted these rules. These rules establish the pseudoephedrine tracking system (PTS).

[ARC 8893B, IAB 6/30/10, effective 9/1/10; ARC 3100C, IAB 6/7/17, effective 7/12/17]

657—100.2(124) Definitions. As used in this chapter:

“*Attempted purchase*” means a proposed transaction for the dispensing of a product that is entered by a dispenser into the electronic pseudoephedrine tracking system, which transaction is not completed because the system recommends that the transaction be denied pursuant to the quantity limits established in Iowa Code section 124.213.

“*Board*” means the board of pharmacy.

“*Dispenser*” means a licensed Iowa pharmacist, a registered pharmacist-intern under the direct supervision of a pharmacist preceptor, or a registered pharmacy technician under the direct supervision of a pharmacist, except as authorized in 657—Chapter 13.

“*Law enforcement officer*” means all of the following:

1. State police officer.
2. City or county police officer.
3. Sheriff or deputy sheriff.
4. State or public university safety and security officer.
5. Department of natural resources officer.
6. Certified or full-time peace officer of this or another state.
7. Federal peace officer.
8. Criminal analyst assigned to a law enforcement agency.
9. Probation or parole officer.

“*Office*” means the governor’s office of drug control policy.

“*Product*” means a Schedule V drug product that is not listed in another controlled substance schedule and that contains any detectible amount of pseudoephedrine, its salts, or optical isomers, or salts of optical isomers; ephedrine; or phenylpropanolamine.

“*Pseudoephedrine tracking system*” or “*PTS*” means the real-time electronic repository established to monitor and control the sale of products and administered by the governor’s office of drug control policy.

“*Purchaser*” means an individual 18 years of age or older who purchases or attempts to purchase a product.

[ARC 8893B, IAB 6/30/10, effective 9/1/10; ARC 0153C, IAB 6/13/12, effective 7/18/12; ARC 3100C, IAB 6/7/17, effective 7/12/17]

657—100.3(124) Electronic pseudoephedrine tracking system (PTS). Unless granted an exemption by the office pursuant to these rules, all pharmacies dispensing products as defined in rule 657—100.2(124) without a prescription are required to participate in the PTS pursuant to Iowa Code section 124.212B.

100.3(1) Reporting elements. The record of a completed purchase or attempted purchase of a product without a prescription shall contain the following:

- a. The name and address of the purchaser.

- b. A current government-issued photo identification number.
- c. The electronic signature of the purchaser. If a pharmacy is not able to secure or record an electronic signature, a hard-copy signature logbook shall be utilized and maintained by the pharmacy. Each record in the logbook shall include the purchaser's signature and shall identify the purchase by transaction number.
- d. Date and time of purchase.
- e. The name and quantity of the product purchased, including the total milligrams of ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, or phenylpropanolamine contained in the product.
- f. The name or unique identification of the pharmacist, pharmacist-intern, or pharmacy technician who approved the dispensing of the product.

100.3(2) *Frequency and quantity.* Dispensing at retail to the same purchaser within any 30-day period shall be limited to products collectively containing no more than 7,500 mg of ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, or phenylpropanolamine; dispensing at retail to the same purchaser within a single calendar day shall not exceed 3,600 mg.

100.3(3) *Denial of transactions and overrides.*

- a. If an individual attempts to purchase a product in violation of these rules, the PTS shall:
 - (1) Notify the dispenser at the time of sale; and
 - (2) Recommend that the dispenser deny the transaction.
- b. The PTS shall provide an override feature for use by a dispenser to allow completion of the sale. For security purposes and to ensure the integrity of the PTS, use of the override feature shall be restricted to authorized dispensers and may not be delegated to a pharmacy technician trainee or a pharmacy support person. A dispenser utilizing the override feature shall document the reason that, in the professional judgment of the dispenser, it is necessary to override the recommendation of the PTS to deny the transaction.

100.3(4) *Availability of electronic PTS.* If the electronic PTS is unavailable for use, the dispenser shall maintain a written record of each transaction pursuant to 657—subrule 10.34(6). The dispenser shall enter the information from the written record into the PTS within 72 hours of the time the PTS is again available and shall include in the electronic record that the record is a delayed entry.

[ARC 8893B, IAB 6/30/10, effective 9/1/10; ARC 0153C, IAB 6/13/12, effective 7/18/12; ARC 3100C, IAB 6/7/17, effective 7/12/17; ARC 3345C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

657—100.4(124) Access to database information and confidentiality. Information collected in the PTS is confidential unless otherwise ordered by a court or released by the office pursuant to state or federal law. Information may not be released except as provided by this rule.

100.4(1) *PTS administrators.* PTS administrators shall be provided access to the PTS for the purpose of searching and retrieving reports only by articulating reasonable suspicion or providing a case number or reference number for an ongoing investigation. PTS administrators shall also be provided information on purchasers directly from the PTS. This information may be sent directly to law enforcement officers pursuant to paragraph 100.4(2)“e” for purposes of investigation.

100.4(2) *Law enforcement release.* PTS reports may be provided to a law enforcement officer pursuant to rule 657—100.4(124).

- a. A law enforcement officer shall register with the PTS prior to requesting reports. To ensure the identity of the officer and to maintain confidentiality of PTS information, the officer's identity shall be verified and registration shall be approved by the office or the administrator for the officer's agency.

- b. Law enforcement officers shall be given direct access to all data from the PTS pursuant to the federal Combat Methamphetamine Epidemic Act and 21 CFR § 1314.45.

- c. If a law enforcement officer requests PTS information directly from the PTS, the law enforcement officer shall enter the purpose of the request into the PTS and shall certify the request is part of the officer's official duties.

100.4(3) *Statistical data.* The PTS administrator, following establishment of confidentiality, may provide summary, statistical, or aggregate data to public or private entities for statistical, research, or educational purposes. Prior to release of any such data, the administrator shall remove any information

that could be used to identify an individual patient, dispenser, or other person who is the subject of or identified in the PTS information or data.

100.4(4) Patients. A patient may request and receive information regarding products reported to have been purchased by the patient.

a. A patient may submit a signed, written request for records of the patient's purchases and attempted purchases during a specified period of time. The request shall identify the patient by name, including any aliases used by the patient, and shall include the patient's date of birth and gender. The request shall also include any address where the patient resided during the time period of the request and the patient's current address and daytime telephone number. A patient may personally deliver the request to the PTS administrator or authorized staff member of the office located at Oran Pape State Office Building, 215 East 7th Street, Fifth Floor, Des Moines, Iowa 50319. The patient shall be required to present current government-issued photo identification at the time of delivery of the request. A copy of the patient's identification shall be maintained in the records of the PTS.

b. A patient who is unable to personally deliver the request to the office may submit a request via mail or commercial delivery service. The request shall comply with all provisions of paragraph "a" above, and the signature of the requesting patient shall be witnessed and the patient's identity shall be attested to by a currently registered notary public. In addition to the notary's signature and assurance of the patient's identity, the notary shall certify a copy of the patient's current government-issued photo identification, and that certified copy shall be submitted with the written request. The request shall be submitted to the governor's office of drug control policy at the address identified in paragraph 100.4(4) "a."

100.4(5) Regulatory officers. Regulatory agencies that supervise or regulate a health care practitioner shall be able to access information from the PTS only pursuant to an order, subpoena, or other means of legal compulsion relating to a specific investigation of a specific individual and supported by a determination of probable cause. A director of a regulatory agency with jurisdiction over a practitioner, or the director's designee, who seeks access to PTS information for an investigation shall submit to the PTS administrator in a format established by the office a written request via mail, facsimile, or personal delivery. The request shall be signed by the director or the director's designee and shall be accompanied by an order, subpoena, or other form of legal compulsion establishing that the request is supported by a determination of probable cause.

100.4(6) Pharmacy administrators. A pharmacy, an authorized employee of a pharmacy, or a licensed pharmacist shall be provided access to the stored PTS information only for the limited purpose of determining the sales made by the pharmacy. A pharmacy shall be able to print the pharmacy's sales records for any product during any specified period of time upon the request of the board or an agent of the board.

100.4(7) Court orders and subpoenas. The PTS administrator shall provide database information in response to a court order or a county attorney subpoena or other subpoena issued by a court upon a determination of probable cause.

[ARC 8893B, IAB 6/30/10, effective 9/1/10; ARC 9161B, IAB 10/20/10, effective 9/30/10; ARC 0153C, IAB 6/13/12, effective 7/18/12; ARC 3100C, IAB 6/7/17, effective 7/12/17]

657—100.5(124) Violations. Violations of provisions of these rules or Iowa Code section 124.212A, 124.212B, or 124.213 may subject the violator to criminal prosecution.

[ARC 8893B, IAB 6/30/10, effective 9/1/10; ARC 3100C, IAB 6/7/17, effective 7/12/17]

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code sections 124.212, 124.212A, 124.212B, and 124.213.

[Filed ARC 8893B (Notice ARC 8666B, IAB 4/7/10), IAB 6/30/10, effective 9/1/10]

[Filed Emergency ARC 9161B, IAB 10/20/10, effective 9/30/10]

[Filed ARC 0153C (Notice ARC 0053C, IAB 3/21/12), IAB 6/13/12, effective 7/18/12]

[Filed ARC 3100C (Notice ARC 2858C, IAB 12/7/16), IAB 6/7/17, effective 7/12/17]

[Filed ARC 3345C (Notice ARC 3136C, IAB 6/21/17), IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

CHAPTER 2
PETITION FOR RULE MAKING

[Prior to 8/21/91, see Veterans Affairs Department[841] Ch 2]

[Prior to 1/6/93, see Veterans Affairs Division[613] Ch 2]

The Iowa commission of veterans affairs hereby adopts, with the following exceptions and amendments, the Uniform Administrative Rules pertaining to petitions for rule making which are printed in the first volume of the Iowa Administrative Code.

801—2.1(17A) Petition for rule making.

In lieu of the words “(designate office)”, insert “the office of the executive director. This office is located at Camp Dodge, Building 3465, 7105 NW 70th Avenue, Johnston, Iowa 50131-1824”.

In lieu of the words “(agency name)”, insert “Iowa commission of veterans affairs”.

2.1(3) The executive director shall notify the chairperson of the commission that the petition has been filed.

[ARC 3341C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

801—2.3(17A) Inquiries.

In lieu of the words “(designate official by full title and address)”, insert “the executive director at Camp Dodge, Building 3465, 7105 NW 70th Avenue, Johnston, Iowa 50131-1824. The telephone number is (515)252-4698”.

[ARC 3341C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code section 17A.7.

[Filed 5/10/79, Notice 3/7/79—published 5/30/79, effective 7/5/79]

[Filed emergency 8/5/91—published 8/21/91, effective 8/21/91]

[Filed emergency 12/18/92—published 1/6/93, effective 1/1/93]

[Filed 12/19/96, Notice 10/23/96—published 1/15/97, effective 2/19/97]

[Filed ARC 3341C (Notice ARC 3147C, IAB 7/5/17), IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

CHAPTER 3
DECLARATORY RULINGS

[Prior to 8/21/91, see Veterans Affairs Department[841] Ch 2]

[Prior to 1/6/93, see Veterans Affairs Division[613] rule 2.4]

The Iowa commission of veterans affairs hereby adopts, with the following exceptions and amendments, the Uniform Administrative Rules pertaining to declaratory rulings which are printed in the first Volume of the Iowa Administrative Code.

801—3.1(17A) Petition for declaratory ruling.

In lieu of the words “(designate office)”, insert “the office of the executive director. This office is located at Camp Dodge, Building 3465, 7105 NW 70th Avenue, Johnston, Iowa 50131-1824”.

In lieu of the words “(agency name)”, insert “Iowa commission of veterans affairs”.

At the end of this rule, insert “The executive director shall notify the chairperson of the commission that the petition has been filed.”

[ARC 3341C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

801—3.3(17A) Inquiries.

In lieu of the words “(designate official by full title and address)”, insert “the executive director at Camp Dodge, Building 3465, 7105 NW 70th Avenue, Johnston, Iowa 50131-1824. The telephone number is (515)252-4698”.

[ARC 3341C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code section 17A.9.

[Filed 5/10/79, Notice 3/7/79—published 5/30/79, effective 7/5/79]

[Filed emergency 8/5/91—published 8/21/91, effective 8/21/91]

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[Filed 12/19/96, Notice 10/23/96—published 1/15/97, effective 2/19/97]

[Filed ARC 3341C (Notice ARC 3147C, IAB 7/5/17), IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

CHAPTER 4
AGENCY PROCEDURE FOR RULE MAKING

The Iowa commission of veterans affairs hereby adopts, with the following exceptions and amendments, the Uniform Administrative Rules pertaining to procedures for agency rule making which are printed in the first Volume of the Iowa Administrative Code.

801—4.3(17A) Public rule-making docket.

4.3(2) In lieu of the words “(commission, board, council, director)”, insert “Iowa commission of veterans affairs”.

801—4.4(17A) Notice of proposed rule making.

4.4(3) In lieu of the words “(specify time period)”, insert “one year”.

801—4.5(17A) Public participation.

4.5(1) In lieu of the words “(identify office and address)”, insert “the office of the executive director. This office is located in Building 3465 at Camp Dodge, 7105 NW 70th Avenue, Johnston, Iowa 50131-1824”.

[ARC 3341C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

801—4.6(17A) Regulatory flexibility analysis.

4.6(3) In lieu of the words “(designate office)”, insert “the office of the executive director. This office is located in Building 3465 at Camp Dodge, 7105 NW 70th Avenue, Johnston, Iowa 50131-1824”.

[ARC 3341C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

801—4.11(17A) Concise statement of reasons.

4.11(1) General.

In lieu of the words “(specify office and address)”, insert “the office of the executive director. This office is located in Building 3465 at Camp Dodge, 7105 NW 70th Avenue, Johnston, Iowa 50131-1824”.

[ARC 3341C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

801—4.13(17A) Agency rule-making record.

4.13(2) Contents.

In lieu of the words “(agency head)”, insert “chairperson of the commission of veterans affairs”.

801—4.14(17A,35D) Uniform waiver rule.

4.14(1) To the extent a waiver or variance is consistent with applicable statute, constitutional provision, or other provision of law, the commission of veterans affairs may issue an order, in response to the timely filing of a completed petition or on its own motion, granting a waiver or variance, in whole or in part, from the requirements of a rule under the jurisdiction of said commission, as applied to the circumstances of a specified person, if the commission finds clear and convincing evidence of all of the following:

a. The application of the rule to the person at issue would result in undue hardship to that person; and

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; and

c. The waiver of the rule in the specific case would not prejudice the substantial legal rights of any person; and

d. Substantially equal protection of public health, safety and welfare will be afforded by a means other than that prescribed in the rule for which the waiver or variance is requested.

The decision on whether the circumstances justify the granting of a waiver or variance shall be made at the discretion of the chairperson of the commission of veterans affairs based on the unique, individual circumstances set out in the petition and upon consideration of all relevant factors.

4.14(2) A waiver or variance, if granted, shall be drafted by the commission so as to provide the narrowest exception possible to the provisions of the rule. The commission may place any condition on a waiver or variance that the commission finds desirable to protect the public health, safety and welfare. A waiver or variance shall not be permanent, unless the petitioner can show that a temporary waiver or variance would be impracticable. If a temporary waiver or variance is granted, there is no automatic right to renewal. At the sole discretion of the agency, a waiver or variance may be renewed if the agency finds that all of the factors set out in subrule 4.14(1) remain valid.

4.14(3) The burden of persuasion rests with the person who petitions the commission for the waiver or variance of a rule.

4.14(4) This uniform waiver rule shall not preclude the commission from granting waivers or variances in other contexts or on the basis of other standards if the statute or other rules authorize it to do so and the commission deems it appropriate to do so.

801—4.15(17A,35D) Procedures for granting waivers.

4.15(1) Any person may file a petition with the commission of veterans affairs requesting a waiver or variance, in whole or in part, of a commission rule on the grounds that the application of the rule to the particular circumstances of that person justifies a waiver under this uniform waiver rule. The commission chairperson shall receive written petitions.

4.15(2) A petition for a waiver or variance shall include the following information where applicable and known to the person requesting the waiver or variance:

- a.* The name, address, and case number or state identification number of the entity or person for whom a waiver or variance is requested.
- b.* A description and citation of the specific rule from which a waiver or variance is requested.
- c.* The specific waiver or variance requested, including the precise scope and operative period that the waiver or variance will extend.
- d.* The relevant facts that the petitioner believes would justify a waiver or variance. 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 or variance.
- e.* A history of the commission's action relative to the petitioner.
- f.* Any information regarding the commission's treatment of similar cases, if known.
- g.* The name, address, and telephone number of any person inside or outside state government who would be adversely affected by the granting of the petition or who otherwise possesses knowledge of the matter with respect to the waiver or variance request.
- h.* Signed releases of information authorizing persons with knowledge regarding the request to furnish the commission with information pertaining to the waiver or variance.

4.15(3) The procedural guidelines stated under the Iowa Administrative Procedure Act, Iowa Code chapter 17A, shall govern the form, filing, timing and contents of petitions for the waivers of rules and the procedural rights of persons in relation to such petitions.

4.15(4) The commission shall acknowledge a petition upon receipt. The petitioner shall serve 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 served.

4.15(5) Prior to issuing an order granting or denying a waiver or variance request, the commission may request additional information from the petitioner relative to the application and surrounding circumstances.

4.15(6) An order granting or denying a request for waiver or variance shall be in writing and contain a reference to the particular person and rule or portion thereof to which the order pertains, a statement of the relevant facts and reasons upon which that action is based, and a description of the precise scope and operative period of the waiver or variance if one is issued. The commission shall grant or deny a petition for the waiver or variance of all or a portion of a rule 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 waiver petition has been filed in a contested case proceeding, the agency shall grant or deny the petition no later than the time at which the final decision in that contested case is issued. Failure of the commission to grant

or deny such a petition within the required time period shall be deemed a denial of that petition by the commission.

4.15(7) Within seven days of its issuance, any order issued under the uniform waiver 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.

4.15(8) Subject to the provisions of Iowa Code section 17A.3(1) “e,” the commission shall maintain a record of all orders granting and denying requests for waivers or variances under this uniform waiver rule. The records shall be indexed by rule and available for public inspection.

4.15(9) Semiannually, the commission shall prepare a report identifying the rules for which a waiver or variance has been granted or denied, the number of times a waiver or variance was granted or denied for each rule, a citation to the statutory provisions implemented by these rules, a general summary of the reasons justifying the commission’s actions on the waiver or variance requests and, to the extent practicable, detailing the extent to which the granting of a waiver or variance has affected the general applicability of the rule itself and established a precedent for additional waivers or variances. Copies of this report shall be provided semiannually to the administrative rules coordinator and the administrative rules review committee.

4.15(10) The provisions of rules 801—4.14(17A,35D) and 801—4.15(17A,35D) shall not apply to rules that define the meaning of a statute or other provisions of law or precedent if the commission does not possess delegated authority to bind the courts to any extent with its definition and do not authorize the commission to waive any requirement created or duty imposed by statute.

4.15(11) 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 invoked.

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code sections 17A.4 and 17A.9A, Iowa Code chapter 35D, and Executive Order Number 11.

[Filed emergency 12/18/92—published 1/6/93, effective 1/1/93]

[Filed 12/19/96, Notice 10/23/96—published 1/15/97, effective 2/19/97]

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[Filed ARC 3341C (Notice ARC 3147C, IAB 7/5/17), IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

CHAPTER 6
FAIR INFORMATION PRACTICES
[Prior to 8/21/91, see Veterans Affairs Department[841] Ch 4]
[Prior to 1/6/93, see Veterans Affairs Division[613] Ch 4]

The Iowa commission of veterans affairs hereby adopts, with the following exceptions and amendments, the Uniform Administrative Rules pertaining to fair information practices which are printed in the first Volume of the Iowa Administrative Code.

801—6.1(17A,22) Definitions. The commission adopts the definitions in the Uniform Rules with the noted amendments and those additional definitions listed below.

“Agency”. In lieu of the words “(official or body issuing these rules)”, insert “Iowa commission of veterans affairs”.

“Client” means a person who has applied for or receives services or assistance from the agency.

“Custodian” means the agency or person lawfully delegated authority by the agency to act for the agency in implementing Iowa Code chapter 22. For Iowa Veterans Home records, the custodian is the commandant. For all other commission records, the custodian is the executive director.

“Legal representative” means a person recognized by law as standing in the place of or representing the interests of another for one or more purposes. For example, guardians, conservators, attorneys, next-of-kin, executors, or administrators for a deceased person are legal representatives for certain purposes.

“Mental health information” means oral, written, or otherwise recorded information which indicates the identity of a person receiving professional services, as defined in Iowa Code section 228.1(5), and which relates to diagnosis, course, or treatment of the person’s mental or emotional condition. Mental or emotional conditions include mental illness, mental retardation, degenerative neurological conditions, and any other condition identified in professionally recognized diagnostic manuals for mental disorders.

“Substance abuse information” means information which indicates the identity, diagnosis, prognosis or treatment of any person in an alcohol or drug abuse program.

801—6.3(17A,22) Request for access to records.

6.3(1) Location of record. A request for access to a record pertaining to the Iowa Veterans Home should be addressed to the Commandant, Iowa Veterans Home, 1301 Summit, Marshalltown, Iowa 50158-5485. For all other commission records, or if the location of the record is unknown by the requester, the request for access to a record shall be directed to the Executive Director, Camp Dodge, 7105 NW 70th Avenue, Johnston, Iowa 50131-1824. If the request for access to a record is misdirected, agency personnel will promptly forward the request to the appropriate person within the agency.

6.3(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. daily excluding Saturdays, Sundays and holidays”.

6.3(7) Supervisory fee.

In lieu of the words “(specify time period)”, insert “one-half hour”.

[ARC 3341C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

801—6.6(17A,22) Procedure by which additions, dissents, or objections may be entered into certain records.

In lieu of the words “(designate office)”, insert “office of the Iowa commission of veterans affairs”.

801—6.7(17A,22) Consent to disclosure by the subject of a confidential record. To the extent permitted by any applicable provision of law, 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. 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 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.

No confidential information about clients of the agency shall be released without the client's consent, except as provided in rule 801—6.10(17A,22). Release of information includes:

1. Granting access to or allowing the copying of a record,
2. Providing information either in writing or orally, or
3. Acknowledging information to be true or false.

6.7(1) Forms.

a. General. Agency forms are to be used for releases by the subject as noted below. However, information may be released with authorization on a form from another source providing that such meets the requirements of law.

b. Obtaining information from a third party. The Iowa Veterans Home is required to obtain information to establish eligibility, provide services and determine charges. Requests to third parties for this information involve release of confidential identifying information about clients. Consent to Release of Information, Form 475-0859, is used for releases by the subject.

c. Disclosure of information to a third party. At the request of the subject, the Iowa Veterans Home releases information to third parties. Form 475-0859, Consent to Release of Information, or Form 475-0700, Release of Condition Information, is used, depending on the nature of the authorization.

d. Mental health and substance abuse information. Mental health or substance abuse information can be released only by completion of the specific authorization section of Form 475-0859 or a similar form from another source that meets the requirements of law.

e. Photographs or videotapes. Form 475-1073, Authorization to Take and Use Photographs/Videotapes, is used for permission to use photographs or videotapes for the purposes specified on the form.

6.7(2) Exceptions to use of forms.

a. Counsel. Appearance of counsel before the agency on behalf of a person who is the subject of a confidential record is deemed to constitute consent for the agency to disclose records about that person to the person's attorney.

b. Public official. A letter from the subject to a public official which seeks the official's intervention on behalf of the subject in a matter that involves the agency shall be treated as an authorization to release information. The agency shall release sufficient information about the subject to the official to resolve the matter.

c. Medical emergency. Agency staff may authorize release of confidential information to medical personnel in a medical emergency if the subject is unable to give or withhold consent. As soon as possible after the release of information, the subject shall be advised of the release.

d. Abuse information. Consent to release information is not required to report suspected dependent adult abuse.

6.7(3) Consent by subject's legal representative.

a. Exercise of right. The subject's rights under this rule may also be exercised by the subject's legal representative, except as provided in paragraph 6.7(3) "b."

b. Exceptions.

(1) Scope of authority. Legal representatives may act only within the scope of their authority. For example, court-appointed conservators and protective payees appointed by an agency shall have access to and authority to release the following information only:

1. Name and address of client.
2. Amounts of assistance or type of financial services received.
3. Information about the economic circumstances of the client.

(2) Substance abuse information. Only the subject can consent to the disclosure of substance abuse information, regardless of the subject's age or condition.

(3) Failure to act in good faith. If the agency has reason to believe that the legal representative is not acting in good faith in the best interests of the subject, the agency may refuse to release information on the authorization of the legal representative.

801—6.8(17A,22) Notice to suppliers of information. When the agency requests a person to supply information about that person, the agency shall notify the person of the use that will be made of the 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 written 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.

The notice shall generally be given at the first contact with the agency and need not be repeated at every following contact. Where appropriate, the notice may be given to a person's legal representative. Notice may be withheld in an emergency.

In general, the agency requests information to determine eligibility, to determine changes for services, to provide appropriate services or treatment, and to perform administrative functions. Information is routinely shared outside the agency when required by rules or law. Consequences of failure to provide information include ineligibility for services, denial of services, or provision of inadequate services.

801—6.9(17A,22) Release to subject. The agency shall release confidential records to the subject of the record, except as otherwise noted.

6.9(1) The agency need not release the following records to the subject:

a. Records need not be disclosed to the subject when they are the work product of an attorney or are otherwise privileged.

b. 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.

c. Peace officers' investigative reports may be withheld from the subject, except as required by the Iowa Code. (See Iowa Code section 22.7(5).)

d. The agency may withhold information as otherwise authorized by law.

6.9(2) Where a record has multiple subjects with interest in the confidentiality of the record, the agency may take reasonable steps to protect confidential information relating to another subject.

801—6.10(17A,22) Disclosure without consent of the subject. Open records are routinely disclosed without consent of the subject. To the extent allowed by law, disclosure of confidential records may occur without consent of the subject or the subject's legal representative. The custodian of the record shall determine what constitutes legitimate need to use confidential records.

6.10(1) Internal use. Confidential information may be disclosed to employees and agents of the agency as needed for the performance of their duties. The custodian of the record shall determine what constitutes legitimate need to use confidential records.

People affected by this rule include:

a. Field work or practicum students, participants of work placement programs and volunteers working under the direction of the agency.

b. Commission members.

c. Consultants to the agency.

d. Policy review and advisory committees.

6.10(2) Medical emergency. Confidential information may be disclosed in a medical emergency if the subject is unable to give or withhold consent in accordance with paragraph 6.7(2) "c."

6.10(3) Audits. Information concerning revenues and expenditures is released to staff of the state executive and legislative branch who are responsible for ensuring that public funds have been managed correctly. Information is also released to auditors from federal agencies that provide program funds.

6.10(4) Accreditation and regulatory surveys. Information is provided to staff of applicable accreditation, licensure and other applicable agencies in the course of surveys or investigations regarding compliance with regulations and standards.

6.10(5) Release to court. Information is released to the court as required by law.

6.10(6) Research. Information that does not identify individual clients may be disclosed for research purposes with consent of the custodian responsible for the record. Requests to do research involving records of the Iowa Veterans Home shall be approved by the Iowa Veterans Home Research Review Committee.

6.10(7) Required by law. Information is shared with other agencies without a contract or written agreement where state or federal law or regulations require it.

6.10(8) Imminent harm. Information may be released to an individual or the police, or both, pursuant to a showing of compelling circumstances affecting the health or safety of a client or any other individual. Notice of disclosure is transmitted to the last-known address of the subject.

6.10(9) Law violation. Disclosure of information indicating an apparent violation of the law will be released to appropriate enforcement authorities.

6.10(10) Specific authorization. Any disclosure specifically authorized by the statute under which the record was collected or maintained will be made in accordance with the statute.

801—6.11(17A,21,22) Availability of records.

6.11(1) General. Agency records are open for public inspection and copying unless otherwise provided by rule or law.

6.11(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 section 422.20)
- c. Records which are exempt from disclosure.
- d. Minutes of closed meetings of a government body.
- 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.
- f. Those portions of agency staff manuals, instructions, or other statements issued which set forth criteria or guidelines to be used by agency 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.
- g. Records which constitute attorney work product, attorney-client communications, or which are otherwise privileged. (Iowa Code section 622.10)
- h. Hospital records, medical records, and professional counselor records of the condition, diagnosis, care, or treatment of clients or former clients of the commission.
- i. Circulation records of the Iowa Veterans Home library.
- j. Any other records made confidential by law.

6.11(3) Authority to release confidential records. The agency may have discretion to disclose some confidential records which are exempt from disclosure under Iowa Code section 22.7 or other law. Any person may request permission to inspect records withheld from inspection under a statute which authorizes limited or discretionary disclosure as provided in rule 801—6.4(17A,22). If the agency initially determines that it will release such records, the agency may, where appropriate, notify interested parties and withhold the record from inspection as provided in subrule 6.4(3).

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code chapters 17A, 21 and 22.

801—6.12(17A,22) Personally identifiable information. This rule describes the nature and extent of personally identifiable information which is collected, maintained, and retrieved by the agency by personal identifier in record systems as defined in rule 801—6.1(17A,22). For each record system, this rule describes the legal authority for the collection of that information, the means of storage of that information, and indicates whether a data processing system matches, collates, or permits the comparison of personally identifiable information in one record system with personally identifiable information in another record system. The record systems maintained by the agency are:

6.12(1) Prisoner of war registry. These records are collected under the authority of Iowa Code section 35A.2(1). They are maintained in hard copy by the agency. Requests for these records should be referred to the executive director.

6.12(2) Military graves registration. These records are collected under the authority of Iowa Code section 35A.3(11). They are maintained in hard copy by the agency, on Iowa Form 582-1002, CPE-94252. Requests for these records should be referred to the executive director.

6.12(3) World War I, World War II, Korea, Vietnam veterans bonus. These records are collected under the authority of Iowa Code section 35A.3(5). They are maintained in hard copy by the agency. Requests for these records should be referred to the executive director.

6.12(4) Iowa women veterans. These listings of all women veterans residing in Iowa are collected under the authority of Iowa Code section 35A.3(5). The records are maintained in hard copy format. Requests for these records should be referred to the executive director.

6.12(5) Members, directors—county commission of veterans affairs. These listings of current mailing addresses of all Iowa county commission members and directors are collected under the authority of Iowa Code section 35A.3(8). The records are maintained in hard copy format. Requests for these records should be referred to the executive director.

6.12(6) Iowa war orphans Act bonus applications. These listings are award applications and bonus payments from the War Orphans Educational Fund and are collected in accordance with Iowa Code section 35A.2(3) and maintained in hard copy format. Requests for these records should be referred to the executive director.

6.12(7) Iowa Korean War Memorial Fund. This listing consolidates contributions of all funds received for the Iowa Korean War Memorial authorized by the governor's directive of August 1986. These records are maintained in hard copy format. Requests for these records should be referred to the executive director.

6.12(8) Reserved.

6.12(9) DD Form 214, Notification of Separation from Service. This listing provides information to the state on individuals separating from active military service in the armed forces. It is used routinely to establish entitlement by the veteran to county, state and federal benefits such as hospitalization and educational assistance. Request for verification of service should be addressed to the executive director.

6.12(10) Iowa Veterans Home client case records. Iowa Veterans Home client records contain identifying information, demographic information, financial information, clinical assessment and care information and related documentation. Some of this information is maintained on microfilm. Automated data processing associated with Iowa Veterans Home client records include admission and discharge systems, billing systems, client banking system, and selected client data systems. Requests for these records should be referred to the commandant. Legal authority for collection of this information and applicable determinations regarding confidentiality are found in Iowa Code section 22.7 and chapters 35D, 222, 228, and 229. Requests for information from these records should be referred to the commandant.

6.12(11) Personnel files. The agency maintains files containing information about employees, families and dependents, and applicants for positions with the agency. The files include payroll records, biographical information, medical information relating to disability, performance reviews and evaluations, disciplinary information, 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 sections 22.7(11) and 22.7(18).

801—6.13(17A,22) Other groups of records. This rule describes groups of records maintained by the agency other than record systems defined in rule 801—6.1(17A,22). These records are routinely available to the public. However, the agency's files of these records may contain confidential information, as discussed in rule 801—6.7(17A,22). In addition, the records may contain information about individuals.

6.13(1) Rule making. Rule-making records may contain information about individuals making written or oral comments or proposed rules. This information is collected pursuant to Iowa Code section 17A.4. This information is not stored in an automated data processing system.

6.13(2) Iowa commission of veterans affairs meeting records. Agendas, minutes, and materials deliberated by the commission are available from the executive director. Commission records contain information about people who participate in meetings. This information is collected pursuant to Iowa Code section 21.3. This information is not retrieved by personal identifier nor stored on an automated data processing system.

6.13(3) Publications. News releases, literature, and reports regarding the Iowa commission of veterans affairs, newsletters from various veterans associations or from the federal government are available from the executive director. News releases, literature, reports regarding the Iowa Veterans Home are available from the commandant. Agency news releases, project reports, and newsletters may contain information about individuals, including agency staff or members of agency committees. This information is not retrieved by individual identifier and is not currently stored on an automated data processing system.

6.13(4) All other records that are not exempted from disclosure by law.

801—6.14(17A,22) Data processing system. Data processing systems used by this agency do not permit the comparison of personally identifiable information in one record system with personally identifiable information in another system.

801—6.15(17A,22) Applicability. This chapter does not:

1. Require the agency to index or retrieve records which contain information about the individuals by that person's name or other personal identifier.
2. Make available to the general public records which would otherwise not be available under the public records law, Iowa Code chapter 22.
3. Govern the maintenance or disclosure of, notification of or access to, records in possession of the agency which are governed by regulations of another agency.
4. Apply to grantees, including local governments or subdivisions thereof, administering state-funded programs, unless otherwise provided by law or agreement.
5. Make available records compiled by the agency in reasonable anticipation of court litigation or formal administrative proceedings. The availability of such records to the general public or to any subject individual or party to such litigation or proceedings shall be governed by applicable legal and constitutional principles, statutes, rules of discovery, evidentiary privileges and applicable regulations of the agency.

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code chapter 22.

[Filed 4/29/88, Notice 3/23/88—published 5/18/88, effective 6/22/88]

[Filed emergency 8/5/91—published 8/21/91, effective 8/21/91]

[Filed emergency 12/18/92—published 1/6/93, effective 1/1/93]

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CHAPTER 11
INJURED VETERANS GRANT PROGRAM

2006-2007 PROGRAM GUIDELINES

801—11.1(35A) Purpose. The legislative intent of this program is to provide immediate financial assistance to a veteran so that family members of the veteran may be with the veteran during the veteran's recovery from an injury received in the line of duty in a combat zone or in a zone where the veteran was receiving hazardous duty pay after September 11, 2001.

[ARC 0057C, IAB 4/4/12, effective 5/9/12]

801—11.2(35A) Grant amounts.

11.2(1) Grants will be paid by the Iowa department of veterans affairs in increments of \$2,500 up to a maximum of \$10,000 in the following manner:

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| \$2,500 | When veteran is medically evacuated from the combat zone following a combat-related injury. |
| \$2,500 | 30 days after evacuation date if still hospitalized, receiving medical treatment or rehabilitation services by the military or Veterans Administration; does not include follow-up appointments. |
| \$2,500 | 60 days after evacuation date if still hospitalized, receiving medical treatment or rehabilitation services by the military or Veterans Administration; does not include follow-up appointments. |
| \$2,500 | 90 days after evacuation date if still hospitalized, receiving medical treatment or rehabilitation services by the military or Veterans Administration; does not include follow-up appointments. |

11.2(2) Treatment or services must be provided in a location that is not the veteran's home of record.
[ARC 0057C, IAB 4/4/12, effective 5/9/12]

801—11.3(35A) Eligible veterans.

11.3(1) For purposes of this program, the term "veteran" means:

a. A resident of this state who is or was a member of the national guard, reserve, or regular component of the armed forces of the United States who has served on active duty at any time after September 11, 2001, and, if discharged or released from service, was discharged or released under honorable conditions; or

b. A nonresident of this state who is or was a member of a national guard unit located in this state prior to alert for mobilization who has served on active duty at any time after September 11, 2001, was injured while serving in the national guard unit located in this state, is not eligible to receive a similar grant from another state for that injury, and, if discharged or released from service, was discharged or released under honorable conditions.

11.3(2) In addition to the requirements set out in subrule 11.3(1), an eligible veteran must meet all of the following conditions:

a. The veteran must have sustained a combat-related injury in a combat zone or hostile fire zone; and

b. The combat-related injury was serious enough to require medical evacuation from the combat zone to a military hospital or the injury required at least 30 consecutive days of hospitalization at a military hospital; and

c. The combat-related injury was or is considered by the military to have been received in the line of duty, based upon the circumstances known at the time of evacuation or injury.

11.3(3) The veteran shall remain eligible for the grant after discharge from the military so long as the veteran continues to receive medical treatment or rehabilitation services for the specific injury or illness.

11.3(4) The commission may consider a request for a waiver of any of these requirements only pursuant to the provisions of Iowa Code section 17A.9A.
[ARC 9471B, IAB 4/20/11, effective 3/31/11; ARC 0057C, IAB 4/4/12, effective 5/9/12]

801—11.4(35A) Notification and application procedures.

11.4(1) *Retroactive application to September 11, 2001.*

a. The department will accept a consolidated roster of eligible injured veterans from a “flag officer level command” or a central casualty notification agency of the responsible service component as long as the roster includes the following information for each veteran:

- (1) Veteran’s name, rank, and social security number.
- (2) Mailing address for check disbursement.
- (3) Telephone numbers, including day, evening, and cell phone.
- (4) Combat theater served.
- (5) Date on which veteran was medically evacuated from combat theater and verification of combat-related injury.
- (6) Date on which medical or rehabilitative treatment was terminated. If the veteran is still receiving treatment, “inpatient” or “outpatient” shall be noted on the form.

(7) Contact information for the agency submitting the consolidated roster, including point of contact (POC), telephone numbers, and E-mail address.

b. A veteran filing for the grant under retroactive eligibility must submit an injured veteran grant application form along with supporting documents. Supporting documents needed to verify eligibility shall include copies of the following:

- (1) Military ID card;
- (2) DD214 (if the veteran has been discharged) or military orders to document service in a combat zone;
- (3) Medical records or military orders to document date of medical evacuation and periods of continued medical treatment or rehabilitation; and
- (4) Any document to establish Iowa residency at the time of injury, such as Iowa income tax forms, or to establish that the veteran is or was a member of a national guard unit located in this state prior to mobilization and was injured while serving in that national guard unit and is not eligible to receive a similar grant from another state for that injury.

A veteran may receive assistance in the application process by contacting the department office at (515)252-4698 or (800)838-4692 or by fax (515)727-3713.

11.4(2) *Process for present and future injured veterans.*

a. When the department receives official notification from a designated service office that a veteran has been medically evacuated from a combat zone, the department will confirm Iowa residency of the veteran or, in the case of a nonresident, confirm that the veteran is or was a member of a national guard unit located in this state prior to mobilization and gather the required data to disburse the first grant payment. The check will be made payable to the veteran and mailed or presented to the veteran or next of kin.

b. Grant payments will be stopped if the veteran is returned to duty or when medical or rehabilitative treatment is discontinued.

c. If an eligible combat-injured veteran is not medically evacuated, the 30 days of continuous treatment must occur within 12 months of the injury.

11.4(3) *Commission review.*

a. A three-person subcommittee of commissioners will review applications for those veterans not evacuated but requiring 30 days of consecutive treatment.

b. An applicant may appeal a grant award decision to the commission.

11.4(4) *Subsequent award.*

a. A seriously injured veteran meeting all other requirements of this rule may receive additional grants for subsequent, unrelated injuries that meet the requirements of this rule. Any subsequent,

unrelated injury shall be treated as if it were an initial injury for the purposes of determining eligibility or allotment.

b. Grants for veterans suffering subsequent, unrelated injuries after September 11, 2001, but prior to March 30, 2011, shall be payable, upon a showing that the veteran would have been eligible for payment had the subsequent, unrelated injury occurred on or after March 30, 2011.

[ARC 9471B, IAB 4/20/11, effective 3/31/11; ARC 0057C, IAB 4/4/12, effective 5/9/12; ARC 3341C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

801—11.5(35A) Taxability. An injured veterans grant is exempt from Iowa income tax since the intent of the grant is to reimburse a veteran for family travel and lodging costs during the veteran's medical treatment and rehabilitation.

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code section 35A.14 as amended by 2011 Iowa Acts, Senate File 402.

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[Filed emergency 7/12/07—published 8/1/07, effective 7/12/07]

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[Filed ARC 3341C (Notice ARC 3147C, IAB 7/5/17), IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

CHAPTER 14
VETERANS TRUST FUND

801—14.1(35A) Purpose. These rules establish the requirements for veterans or their spouses or dependents to receive benefits from the veterans trust fund.

801—14.2(35A) Definition. For purposes of this chapter, “veteran” means the same as defined in Iowa Code section 35.1, or a resident of Iowa who served in the armed forces of the United States, completed a minimum aggregate of 90 days of active federal service, other than training, and was discharged under honorable conditions, or a former member of the national guard, reserve, or regular component of the armed forces of the United States who was honorably discharged due to injuries incurred while on active federal service that precluded completion of a minimum aggregate of 90 days of active federal service, other than training.

[ARC 7823B, IAB 6/3/09, effective 7/8/09]

801—14.3(35A) Eligibility. Veterans, their spouses, and their dependents applying for benefits available under subrules 14.4(1) through 14.4(9) must meet the following threshold requirements.

14.3(1) Income. For the purposes of this chapter, an applicant’s household income, including VA pension benefits, service-connected disability income, and social security income, shall not exceed 200 percent of the federal poverty guidelines for the number of family members living in the primary residence in effect on the date the application is received by the county director of veterans affairs. Federal poverty guidelines shall be those guidelines established by the Iowa department of human services for the veteran’s family size. The commission shall adjust the guidelines on July 1 of each year to reflect the most recent federal poverty guidelines. The commission may waive the income threshold if all income is from a fixed source and all other sources of assistance have been exhausted.

14.3(2) Resources. The department may not pay benefits under this chapter if the available liquid assets of the veteran are in excess of \$15,000. For the purposes of this chapter, “available liquid assets” means cash on hand, cash in a checking or savings account, stocks, bonds, certificates of deposit, treasury bills, money market funds and other liquid investments owned individually or jointly by the applicant and the applicant’s spouse, unless the applicant and spouse are separated or are in the process of obtaining a divorce, but does not include funds deposited in IRAs, Keogh plans or deferred compensation plans, unless the veteran is eligible to withdraw such funds without incurring a penalty. Cash surrender value of life insurance policies, real property, established burial account, or a personal vehicle shall not be included as available liquid assets.

14.3(3) Funding from other sources. Applications shall not be approved if the applicant is eligible to receive aid from other sources to meet the purposes authorized in this chapter.

14.3(4) Additional requirements and limitations. Applicants must meet any additional requirements and are subject to any limitations which may be set out in this chapter or which may be established for a particular benefit.

[ARC 7823B, IAB 6/3/09, effective 7/8/09; ARC 0057C, IAB 4/4/12, effective 5/9/12]

801—14.4(35A) Benefits available. Applications may be approved for any of the following purposes. By a majority vote, the commission may suspend some or all of these benefits for payment.

14.4(1) Travel expenses for wounded veterans, and their spouses, directly related to follow-up medical care. Travel expenses under this subrule include the unreimbursed cost of airfare, lodging, and a per diem of \$25 per day for required out-of-state medical travel that exceeds 125 miles from the veteran’s home. Spouses may be reimbursed for in-state lodging and a per diem of \$25 per day when visiting a veteran who is in a hospital for medical care related to a service-connected disability. The distance from the veteran’s home to the hospital must exceed 100 miles. The veteran or the veteran’s spouse shall provide such evidence as the commission may require, which includes but is not limited to evidence the injury or disability is service-connected, the necessity of treatment in a particular facility, and documentation of expenses. The maximum amount for lodging reimbursement shall be \$90. The

maximum amount of aid payable in a consecutive 12-month period under this subrule is \$1,000. The commission may waive the income threshold for this benefit.

14.4(2) *Job training or college tuition assistance for job retraining.*

a. The commission may pay a veteran not more than \$3,000 for retraining or postsecondary education to enable the veteran to obtain gainful employment. The commission may provide aid under this subrule if all of the following apply:

(1) The veteran is enrolled in a training course in a technical college or school, is enrolled in an accredited postsecondary institution, or is engaged in a structured on-the-job training program.

(2) The veteran is unemployed, underemployed, or has received a notice of termination of employment.

(3) The commission determines that the veteran's proposed program, or current program, will provide retraining or initial training that could enable the veteran to find gainful employment. In making its determination, the commission shall consider whether the proposed program, or current program, provides adequate employment skills and is in an occupation for which favorable employment opportunities are anticipated.

(4) The veteran requesting aid has not received full reimbursement or payment from any other retraining or education scholarship programs and the veteran does not have other assets or income available to meet retraining or initial training expenses. Applicants requesting aid under this subrule will only be granted the unpaid portion of their tuition statement, and the payment will be made directly to the institution.

b. The veteran shall provide such evidence as the commission may require to satisfy the requirements of this subrule.

14.4(3) *Unemployment or underemployment assistance during a period of unemployment or underemployment due to prolonged physical or mental illness resulting from military service or disability resulting from military service.* The commission may provide subsistence payments only to a veteran who has suffered a loss of income due to prolonged physical or mental illness resulting from military service or disability resulting from military service. The commission may provide subsistence payments of up to \$500 per month of unemployment or underemployment to a veteran. No payment may be made under this subrule if the veteran has other assets or income available to meet basic subsistence needs. A period of unemployment implies that it is possible for the veteran to be employed in the future. A rating from the VA of 100 percent due to individual unemployability (IU) rated permanent and total indicates that a veteran is unemployable and will not qualify for assistance under this subrule. The veteran shall provide such evidence as the commission may require, which includes but is not limited to evidence that the mental illness or disability is service-connected and evidence that the veteran is unemployed or underemployed for the period of payments. To qualify as underemployed, the applicant must be currently working at an income that is below 150 percent of federal poverty guidelines due to limitations caused by the applicant's service-connected disability or illness. The maximum amount of aid payable in a consecutive 12-month period under this subrule is \$3,000 and a lifetime maximum of \$6,000.

14.4(4) *Expenses related to hearing care, dental care, vision care, or prescription drugs.*

a. The commission may provide health care aid to a veteran, to the veteran's spouse or dependents, or to the unremarried spouse of a deceased veteran for dental care, including dentures; vision care, including eyeglass frames and lenses; hearing care, including hearing aids; and prescription drugs that are not covered by the Veterans Affairs medical center.

b. The maximum amount that may be paid under this subrule for any consecutive 12-month period may not exceed \$2,500 for dental care, \$500 for vision care, \$1,500 per ear for hearing care, and \$1,500 for prescription drugs.

c. The commission shall not provide health care aid under this subrule unless the aid recipient's health care provider agrees to accept, as full payment for the health care provided, the amount of the payment; the amount of the recipient's health insurance or other third-party payments, if any; and the amount that the commission determines the veteran is capable of paying. Payment under this subrule

will be provided directly to the health care provider. The commission shall not pay health care aid under this subrule if the available liquid assets of the veteran are in excess of \$5,000.

d. Applicants for assistance under this subrule will be required to provide the commission with an unpaid bill for service or an estimated cost of service from the health care provider and documentation of the need for the service. For prescription drugs, the applicant must produce documentation of the need for the prescribed drug and documentation stating whether a generic drug is available or appropriate. The commission payment will not exceed an estimated cost of service by a health care provider.

14.4(5) *Expenses relating to the purchase of durable equipment or services to allow a veteran, the veteran's spouse or dependents, or the unremarried spouse of a deceased veteran to remain in their home.*

a. The commission may make reimbursement payments to a veteran or to the unremarried spouse of a deceased veteran for the purchase of durable equipment that allows the veteran, the veteran's spouse or dependents, or the unremarried spouse of a deceased veteran to remain in their home or allows them the ability to utilize more of their home.

b. Individuals requesting reimbursement under this subrule will be required to provide verification of the purchase and installation of the equipment and information relating to the need for the equipment. Individuals may also provide a product and installation cost estimate to the commission for approval, with the understanding that the commission will pay no more than the cost estimate to the supplier or installer. Applicants needing durable equipment as a medical necessity should provide information from a physician.

c. Assistance under this subrule cannot duplicate assistance from other entities, and the maximum amount that may be paid may not exceed \$2,500.

d. The commission shall not pay a reimbursement under this subrule if the available liquid assets of the veteran are in excess of \$5,000.

14.4(6) *Individual counseling or family counseling programs.*

a. The commission may make mental health, substance abuse, and family counseling available to veterans and their families. Individual family members are eligible for counseling.

b. The assistance may include appropriate counseling and treatment programs for veterans and their families in need of services.

c. Any assistance provided under this subrule shall not duplicate other services readily available to veterans and their families. Veterans who are eligible for VA mental health services must initially visit their nearest VA medical facility for initial consultation and continued psychiatric treatment. Payment under this subrule will be made for additional services for the veteran in a location closer to the veteran's home and at a greater frequency than the VA medical center can accommodate.

d. The commission may provide up to \$150 per hour and \$75 per half-hour for outpatient counseling visits to providers who will accept as full payment for the counseling services the amount provided. Counseling and substance abuse services provided in a group setting may be paid up to \$40 per hour. Counseling and substance abuse services may also be provided in an inpatient setting, subject to the maximum amount eligible under 14.4(6) "f."

e. The maximum amount that may be paid under this subrule for any consecutive 12-month period shall not exceed \$5,000. Individuals seeking counseling services are eligible for up to \$2,500, individuals seeking substance abuse treatment and counseling combined are eligible for up to \$3,500, and families seeking counseling services that may also include individual counseling and substance abuse services are eligible for up to \$5,000.

f. The commission may not provide counseling under this subrule unless the aid recipient's counseling service provider agrees to accept, as full payment for the counseling services provided, the amount of the payment; the amount of the recipient's health insurance or other third-party payments, if any; and the amount that the commission determines the veteran is capable of paying. The commission will make payment directly to the entity providing counseling and substance abuse services. The commission shall not pay for counseling under this subrule if the available liquid assets of the veteran are in excess of \$5,000.

14.4(7) *Expenses relating to ambulance and emergency room services for veterans.*

a. The commission may provide assistance to veterans for expenses related to ambulance trips, including air ambulance transportation, and emergency room visits for emergency care patients or VA health care patients that cannot indicate to emergency personnel that they are to be presented to a VA medical center.

b. Funding through this subrule shall be paid directly to the entity providing the emergency service or transportation after the commission is provided with an unpaid bill. All efforts should be made to utilize all other methods of payment prior to accessing assistance under this subrule.

c. The maximum amount that may be paid under this subrule may not exceed \$5,000.

14.4(8) *Emergency expenses related to vehicle repair, housing repair, or temporary housing assistance.*

a. The commission may provide assistance to a veteran or to the unremarried spouse of a deceased veteran for emergency vehicle repair, emergency housing repair, and temporary housing.

b. Assistance for vehicle repair is limited to expenses that are required for continued use of the vehicle. This assistance will only be granted in cases where the vehicle is needed for travel to and from work-related activities, the applicant is over the age of 65, or substantial hardship will occur if the vehicle is not repaired. Assistance may be provided in situations where the applicant does not have sufficient means to pay an insurance deductible. Assistance may be paid directly to the entity performing the maintenance or the insurance company owed the deductible. In certain circumstances, reimbursement may be made to the veteran or to the unremarried spouse of a deceased veteran in order for the vehicle to be released from the entity providing the service. Assistance will not be provided for damage caused during the commission of a crime, for cosmetic needs, for damage resulting in an auto accident when automobile insurance has not been purchased, or for routine maintenance.

c. Assistance for home repair is limited to repairs that are required to improve the conditions and integrity of the home and are necessary for the safety and security of the residents. Applicants with homeowners insurance may request assistance for payment of a deductible. Assistance may be provided for applicants in disaster situations, home accidents, vandalism, or other situations as determined by the commission. In situations where a home is damaged beyond repair, assistance under this subrule is available to assist the applicant in purchasing a new home.

d. Assistance for transitional housing may be provided to applicants who are displaced from their home during a period of repairs related to a disaster, vandalism, home accident, or other reason that makes staying in the home hazardous to the health of the residents. Any refunded security deposits paid for under this subrule shall be returned to the Iowa veterans trust fund.

e. The maximum amount that may be paid under this subrule for any consecutive 12-month period may not exceed \$2,500 for vehicle repair, \$3,000 for housing repair, and \$1,000 for transitional housing.

f. The commission shall not pay a reimbursement under this subrule if the available liquid assets of the veteran are in excess of \$3,000.

14.4(9) *Expenses related to establishing whether a minor child is a dependent of a deceased veteran.*

a. The commission may provide assistance to the family of veterans who are killed while serving on active federal service, for expenses related to paternity or maternity tests or the cost of procuring additional DNA samples from the deceased veteran. This assistance is available to determine whether a child is eligible for United States Department of Veterans Affairs war orphan benefits.

b. Applicants are required to provide the results of the paternity or maternity examinations to the commission upon completion of the tests. Where the deceased veteran is not the parent of the child, the applicant will be required to repay the assistance received as provided in 801—14.6(35A).

c. The maximum amount that may be paid under this subrule is \$2,500.

d. The commission may waive the income threshold for this benefit.

14.4(10) *Family support group programs or programs for children of members of the military.*

a. The commission may award grants to unit family readiness/support groups, family support offices, and other such organizations providing support and programs to families and children of family members.

b. The grant shall be only for projects or programs which are not funded from any other source. The commission shall determine if the applicant's proposed project or program will provide the intended

support. In making its determination, the commission shall consider whether the proposed program will provide anticipated favorable results.

c. The maximum amount of aid payable in a consecutive 12-month period under this subrule to a family readiness/support group is \$500.

14.4(11) Honor guard services.

a. The commission may reimburse veterans organizations for providing military funeral honors as follows:

(1) If a single veterans organization provides basic honors, \$25.

(2) If a single veterans organization provides full honors, \$50.

(3) If two or more veterans organizations participate in providing full honors and one of the organizations provides a firing detail, \$50. The organizations may request that the commission split the reimbursement.

(4) If two or more veterans organizations participate in providing basic honors, \$25. Payment shall be to one veterans organization, as determined by the commission.

b. Notwithstanding paragraph 14.4(11)“a,” the commission shall not reimburse a veterans organization if federal funding is available to reimburse the veterans organization for providing military funeral honors. The veterans organization shall request reimbursement from federal sources. If a veterans organization receives federal funding for providing military funeral honors at the reimbursement rate of one funeral per day, the department shall reimburse the organization for the provision of military funeral honors at any additional funerals on that day.

c. The maximum amount of aid payable in a calendar year under this subrule to a veterans organization is \$1000.

d. Veterans service organizations that are not currently providing honor guard services may apply for a \$500, up-front grant, for the use of creating a new honor guard within their organization. Applicants must present the commission with an estimated cost for purchasing uniforms and firearms for providing military honors and an estimated number of members who will be available to perform honor guard services. Organizations should also provide information regarding how they plan to pay for additional expenses that may occur outside of trust fund assistance. Applicants will be eligible for reimbursements under paragraphs 14.4(11)“a” to “c” 12 months after the receipt of their original \$500 grant.

14.4(12) Matching funds to veterans service organizations to provide for accredited veteran service officers.

a. The commission may provide matching funds to veterans service organizations for maintaining accredited veteran service officers located at the Des Moines Veterans Affairs Regional Office.

b. Funding for all service organizations combined is available in an amount of up to 20 percent of the interest and earnings on the trust fund balance during the fiscal year or \$150,000, whichever is less.

c. Service organizations requesting funding from the trust fund must provide financial data on the level of organizational funding for the staffing and operation of an office in the Des Moines Veterans Affairs Regional Office. Of the available amount outlined in this subrule, assistance will be split evenly among the service organizations eligible for the trust fund assistance. If the service organization’s expenditures are less than their share of the grant, the grant amount will be reduced to the amount of their previous fiscal year’s expenditures.

d. Service organizations will be required to maintain the same level of expenditures in the year they receive funding as in the previous year. Funding will be recaptured by the treasurer of the state of Iowa if this funding is used to supplant funding from an individual veterans service organization. Trust fund assistance will not be included in future fiscal year maintenance of effort requirements. A report on the previous fiscal year’s expenditures will be required to determine the maintenance of effort for the organization.

[ARC 7823B, IAB 6/3/09, effective 7/8/09; ARC 0057C, IAB 4/4/12, effective 5/9/12; ARC 2491C, IAB 4/13/16, effective 5/18/16]

801—14.5(35A) Application procedure. Applications for benefits from the veterans trust fund may be obtained at any county veterans affairs office. The county director of veterans affairs shall date-stamp

the application and submit it to the Iowa Department of Veterans Affairs, Camp Dodge, Bldg. 3465, 7105 NW 70th Avenue, Johnston, Iowa 50131-1824.

14.5(1) *Application process.* A person who wishes to apply shall complete an Application for Veterans Trust Fund form and provide such documentation or other evidence as the commission may require in order to determine the awarding or denial of the benefits available under this chapter.

14.5(2) *Date of application.* The date of the application shall be the date the signed application and written verification are received by the Iowa department of veterans affairs.

14.5(3) *Eligibility determination.*

a. The county director of veterans affairs or members of the county commission shall make a recommendation to the Iowa commission of veterans affairs as to whether to approve or deny the application. The Iowa commission of veterans affairs or a subcommittee appointed by the chair shall approve or deny all applications. Applications submitted to the Iowa commission of veterans affairs will be processed at its quarterly meetings as set forth in 801—paragraph 1.2(2)“a” or during a conference call for the purpose of voting on a trust fund expenditure. Applications must be approved by a majority vote of the commission membership or appointed subcommittee. The director of the Iowa department of veterans affairs shall notify an applicant within 15 days of the commission’s decision. An explanation of the reasons for rejection of an application will accompany denials.

b. Applications for honor guard reimbursements under subrule 14.4(11) shall be processed solely by the Iowa department of veterans affairs and do not need commission approval for expenditure of trust fund interest balance funds for this purpose.

14.5(4) *Waiting list.* After all veterans trust fund moneys have been obligated, the commission shall approve or deny pending applications based on eligibility. Applicants who meet the eligibility requirements and are approved for payment by the commission shall be placed on a waiting list based on the date of approval and then according to the order in which the completed applications and verification were received by the Iowa commission of veterans affairs. In the event that more than one application is received at one time, the applicant shall be entered on the waiting list on the basis of the applicant’s birthday, the oldest applicant being first on the waiting list.

[ARC 7823B, IAB 6/3/09, effective 7/8/09; ARC 3341C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

801—14.6(35A) Recovery of erroneous payments.

14.6(1) *Erroneous payments.* The commission may recover payments made as a grant under this chapter if any of the following apply:

- a.* The information provided by the applicant is inaccurate.
- b.* The commission incorrectly calculated the grant amount.
- c.* The applicant is not entitled to a grant or is entitled to a lower grant amount as a result of a change in circumstances that affects the applicant’s eligibility to receive the grant.

14.6(2) *Amount of recovery.* The commission may recover only the portion of the grant to which the applicant would not have been entitled if the correct information had been provided or if the grant had been properly calculated or as a change in circumstances warrants.

14.6(3) *Remedies.* The commission may request repayment of the amount due under subrule 14.6(2). In lieu of a lump sum payment, the commission may enter into an agreement under which the applicant may repay the amount due within a 12-month period. If the applicant fails to repay the amount due within 30 days of a request for repayment or fails to comply with the terms of a repayment agreement, the commission may offset future grants that the applicant may be entitled to under this chapter until the amount due has been recovered. The commission may also suspend other benefits available to the applicant until the amount due has been recovered.

14.6(4) *Waiver.* The commission may temporarily or permanently waive its authority to recover payments under subrule 14.6(1) or suspend benefits under subrule 14.6(3) if the applicant’s household income is totally exempt from Iowa garnishment law.

14.6(5) *Appeal.* Any commission decision under this chapter is subject to appeal under rule 801—14.7(35A).

801—14.7(35A) Appeal rights.

14.7(1) Subcommittee action. An applicant may appeal the decision of the subcommittee to the full Iowa commission of veterans affairs. The applicant shall appeal the decision of the subcommittee to the commission in writing within 30 days of receiving the written denial and shall provide relevant new information to substantiate the appeal.

14.7(2) Final agency action. The approval or denial of an application by the commission or by the department shall be the final decision of the agency.

14.7(3) Judicial review. Judicial review of the commission's or department's final decisions may be sought in accordance with Iowa Code section 17A.19.

[ARC 7823B, IAB 6/3/09, effective 7/8/09]

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code section 35A.13 as amended by 2007 Iowa Acts, House File 817, section 7.

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[Filed ARC 3341C (Notice ARC 3147C, IAB 7/5/17), IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

CHAPTER 15
VETERANS COMMEMORATIVE PROPERTY

801—15.1(37A) Purpose. Pursuant to Iowa Code section 37A.1, these rules establish the process for the sale, trade or transfer of veterans commemorative property.

801—15.2(37A) Definitions. For the purposes of this chapter, the following terms are defined as follows:

“Department” means the Iowa department of veterans affairs.

“Veteran” means a deceased person who served in the armed forces of the United States during a war in which the United States was engaged or served full-time in active duty in a force of an organized state militia, excluding service in the National Guard when in an inactive status.

“Veterans commemorative property” means any memorial as defined in Iowa Code section 523I.102, including a headstone, plaque, statue, urn, decoration, flag holder, badge, shield, item of memorabilia, or other embellishment, that identifies or commemorates any veteran or group of veterans, including any veterans organization or any military unit, company, battalion, or division.

“Veterans organization” means the Grand Army of the Republic, Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War, Sons of Confederate Veterans, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Disabled American Veterans, Paralyzed Veterans of America, Military Order of the Purple Heart, Forty and Eight, Vietnam Veterans of America, United Spanish War Veterans, the Jewish War Veterans of the United States, Inc., the Catholic War Veterans, Inc., American Legion, American Veterans of World War II, Italian American War Veterans of the United States, Inc., or other corporation or association of veterans.

801—15.3(37A) Notification procedure.

15.3(1) Notification. Prior to the sale, trade or transfer of veterans commemorative property, a person who owns or controls a property where veterans commemorative property has been placed shall provide notice to the department and obtain written authorization. Notification to the department shall be submitted for review on forms provided by the department 60 days prior to the proposed transaction date of the veterans commemorative property.

15.3(2) Notification forms. Notification forms may be obtained from the Iowa Department of Veterans Affairs, Camp Dodge, Bldg. 3465, 7105 NW 70th Avenue, Johnston, Iowa 50131-1824, or from the department’s Web site at <https://va.iowa.gov>.
[ARC 3341C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

801—15.4(37A) Transaction approval. Upon receipt of transaction notification and supporting documentation, the department shall take action on the request within a reasonable time frame not to exceed 60 days. The following criteria will be considered in evaluating a request:

15.4(1) Risk of deterioration. The department may authorize the sale, trade, or transfer of veterans commemorative property, if the veterans commemorative property is determined to be at risk of deterioration to a point where the veteran, group of veterans, or veterans organization that the property commemorates will be unrecognizable.

15.4(2) Relocation of veterans commemorative property to a suitable location. The department may authorize the sale, trade, or transfer of veterans commemorative property if the transaction will be made with an individual or organization that will preserve the current condition of the property and will display the property in a manner that will commemorate the veteran, group of veterans, or veterans organization for which the property was intended.

15.4(3) To provide for the maintenance of cemetery property. The department may authorize the sale, trade, or transfer of veterans commemorative property if the transaction is necessary to ensure that sufficient funds are available to maintain the cemetery where the veterans commemorative property is placed and the specific lot, plot, grave, burial place, niche, crypt, or other place of interment of a veteran or group of veterans.

15.4(4) Veterans commemorative property will be suitably replaced. The department may authorize the sale, trade, or transfer of veterans commemorative property if the property will be replaced at the

same site, with a memorial that will continue to commemorate the veteran, group of veterans, or veterans organization that the original memorial was intended to honor.

15.4(5) *Donating veterans organization approval.* The department may authorize the sale, trade, or transfer of veterans commemorative property if the veterans organization that is believed to have donated the property consents to the transaction.

15.4(6) *Lending owner approval.* The department may authorize the sale, trade, or transfer of veterans commemorative property if the owner of the property authorizes the transaction and is aware that the entity in possession of the property will retain the proceeds of the transaction.

801—15.5(37A) Appeals.

15.5(1) *Final department action.* Action taken on the application shall be the final decision of the department.

15.5(2) *Review.* Review of the department's final decision may be sought in accordance with Iowa Code section 17A.19. Written notice of appeal should be directed to the Executive Director, Iowa Department of Veterans Affairs, Camp Dodge, Bldg. 3465, 7105 NW 70th Avenue, Johnston, Iowa 50131-1824, within 30 days of receipt of final department action.

801—15.6(37A) Penalty. Engaging in the sale, trade, or transfer of veterans commemorative property without department authorization is punishable as a simple misdemeanor pursuant to Iowa Code section 37A.1(3).

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code section 37A.1 as amended by 2008 Iowa Acts, Senate File 2333.

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CHAPTER 16
LIMITED RESIDENCY VIETNAM CONFLICT VETERANS BONUS

801—16.1(82GA,HF2283) Bonus for persons serving in the Vietnam service area.

16.1(1) Service requirement. A person who served on active duty for not less than 120 days in the armed forces of the United States at any time between July 1, 1958, and May 31, 1975, both dates inclusive, and who was inducted into active duty service from the state of Iowa and was honorably discharged or separated from active duty service, or is still in active service in an honorable status, or has been retired, or has been furloughed to a reserve, or has been placed on inactive status is entitled to receive from moneys appropriated for that purpose the sum of \$17.50 for each month that the person was on active duty service in the Vietnam service area, within the dates specified in this subrule, if the veteran earned either a Vietnam service medal or an armed forces expeditionary medal-Vietnam or can otherwise establish service in the Vietnam service area during that period.

16.1(2) Limited eligibility requirements. A person eligible to receive compensation pursuant to 16.1(1) shall be entitled to compensation pursuant to this rule only if all of the following requirements are met:

- a. The person has not received a bonus or compensation similar to that provided in this chapter from this state or another state.
- b. The person was on active duty service after July 1, 1958, and the person did not refuse on conscientious, political, religious, or other grounds, to be subject to military discipline.
- c. The person made application for a bonus or compensation similar to that provided in this chapter from this state and was denied compensation because the person did not meet the applicable residency requirements.
- d. The person files an application for compensation under this chapter in a manner determined by the department of veterans affairs by July 1, 2010.

16.1(3) Compensation. Compensation for persons who served in the Vietnam service area shall be as follows:

- a. The amount of compensation shall be the sum of \$17.50 for each month that the person was on active duty service in the Vietnam service area, within the dates specified in subrule 16.1(1).
- b. In addition, the person shall receive compensation at the sum of \$12.50 for each month that the person was on active duty service within the dates specified in subrule 16.1(1) and was not in the Vietnam service area. For example, a person who served six months in the Vietnam service area and six months not in the Vietnam service area will receive compensation for six months at \$17.50 per month, which is \$105, and six months at \$12.50 per month, which is \$75, for a total compensation payment of \$180.
- c. Compensation under this subrule shall not exceed a total sum of \$500. Compensation for a fraction of a month shall not be considered unless the fraction is 16 days or more, in which case the fraction shall be computed as a full month.

801—16.2(82GA,HF2283) Bonus for persons serving outside the Vietnam service area.

16.2(1) Service requirement. A person serving outside the Vietnam service area is a person otherwise qualified under subrule 16.1(1) except that the person did not earn either a Vietnam service medal or an armed forces expeditionary medal-Vietnam and did not serve in the Vietnam service area during the period between July 1, 1958, and May 31, 1975, both dates inclusive.

16.2(2) Limited eligibility requirements. A person eligible to receive compensation pursuant to 16.2(1) shall be entitled to compensation pursuant to this rule only if all of the following requirements are met:

- a. The person has not received a bonus or compensation similar to that provided in this chapter from this state or another state.
- b. The person was on active duty service after July 1, 1958, and the person did not refuse on conscientious, political, religious, or other grounds, to be subject to military discipline.

c. The person made application for a bonus or compensation similar to that provided in this chapter from this state and was denied compensation because the person did not meet the applicable residency requirements.

d. The person files an application for compensation under this chapter in a manner determined by the department of veterans affairs by July 1, 2010.

16.2(3) Compensation. Compensation shall be the sum of \$12.50 for each month that the person was on active duty service within the dates specified in subrule 16.2(1). Compensation under this subrule shall not exceed a total sum of \$300. Compensation for a fraction of a month shall not be considered unless the fraction is 16 days or more, in which case the fraction shall be computed as a full month.

801—16.3(82GA, HF2283) Definition of active duty. “Active duty” means full-time duty in the armed forces of the United States, excluding active duty for training purposes only and excluding any period a person was assigned by the armed forces to a civilian institution for a course of education or training which was substantially the same as established courses offered to civilians, or as a cadet or midshipman, however enrolled, at one of the service academies.

801—16.4(82GA, HF2283) Survivor compensation. The surviving unremarried widow or widower, child or children, mother, father, or person standing in loco parentis, in the order named and none other, of any deceased person shall be paid the compensation that the deceased person would be entitled to pursuant to this chapter, if living. However, if any person dies or is disabled from service-connected causes incurred during the period and in the area from which the person is entitled to receive compensation pursuant to this chapter, the person or the first survivor as designated by this rule, and in the order named, shall be paid \$500 or \$300, whichever maximum amount would have applied pursuant to rule 801—16.1(82GA, HF2283) or 801—16.2(82GA, HF2283), regardless of the length of service.

801—16.5(82GA, HF2283) Penalties. A person who knowingly makes a false statement relating to a material fact in supporting an application under this chapter is guilty of a serious misdemeanor. A person convicted under 2008 Iowa Acts, Senate File 2283, section 4, shall forfeit all benefits to which the person may have been entitled under this chapter.

801—16.6(82GA, HF2283) Tax exemption. All payments and allowances made under this chapter shall be exempt from taxation, levy, and sale on execution.

801—16.7(82GA, HF2283) Application procedures and determination of eligibility.

16.7(1) Application procedures. Application shall be made on forms provided by the Iowa department of veterans affairs. Applications may be obtained from the department at the address listed in subrule 16.7(4) or from the department’s Web site at <https://va.iowa.gov>. The applicant shall provide the information requested on the application and include any additional documentation required (for example, a copy of the applicant’s DD Form 214). The completed application, including documentation, shall be returned to the department at the address listed in subrule 16.7(4).

16.7(2) Department processing and investigation. The executive director of the Iowa department of veterans affairs will approve or disapprove the application.

16.7(3) Appeals procedure. Decisions of the executive director are subject to review by the commission pursuant to 801—Chapter 8. Applicants may appeal the decisions of the commission as provided by Iowa Code section 17A.19.

16.7(4) Office address. Persons may contact the Iowa Department of Veterans Affairs, Camp Dodge, Bldg. 3465, 7105 NW 70th Avenue, Johnston, Iowa 50131-1824; telephone (515)252-4698 or 1-800-838-4692; fax (515)727-3713. The department’s Web address is <https://va.iowa.gov>.

[ARC 3341C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

801—16.8(82GA, HF2283) Bonus restrictions and limitations. All bonuses under the program are subject to funding availability. Bonuses will be awarded in the order in which completed applications are received.

These rules are intended to implement 2008 Iowa Acts, House File 2283.

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[Prior to 9/24/86, see Employment Security[370], renamed Job Service Division[345]
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[Prior to 9/24/86, Employment Security[370]]
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871—23.1(96) Definitions.

23.1(1) Accounts.

a. Benefit payment account. An account maintained in the unemployment compensation fund in which are recorded (1) amounts transferred from the unemployment trust fund in the United States treasury, and receipts from other sources, and (2) amounts of benefits paid.

b. Employer rating account. An account of an employer which is maintained by the department for the purpose of reporting wages and recording contributions or reimbursements for that employer.

c. Clearing account. An account maintained in the unemployment compensation fund in which are recorded all amounts payable under Iowa Code chapter 96, including those to be transferred to (1) the unemployment trust fund, (2) the special employment security contingency fund, (3) the administrative contribution surcharge fund, and (4) the temporary emergency surcharge fund. Employer refunds are issued from this account.

d. Balancing account. An account set up to receive benefit charges that by law are not chargeable to any employer. The purpose of the balancing account is to enable the department to properly account for all benefits paid out.

23.1(2) Average annual taxable payroll. The average of the total amount of taxable wages paid by an employer for insured work during the five periods (three or two periods for governmental contributory employers) of four consecutive calendar quarters immediately preceding the computation date.

23.1(3) Calendar quarter. The period of three consecutive calendar months ending on March 31, June 30, September 30, or December 31 of each year.

23.1(4) Computation date. The date as of which employers' experience with respect to unemployment or unemployment risk is measured for the purpose of determining contribution rates.

23.1(5) Employer's contribution and payroll report. An employer's quarterly report of the wages paid to individual workers, the total and taxable wages paid and the amount of contributions due to a state unemployment insurance fund.

23.1(6) Contributions. Payments required by a state employment security law to be made to the state unemployment fund by reason of insured work but does not include reimbursement payments of nonprofit organizations or governmental entities in lieu of contributions.

23.1(7) Contributor rate. The percent constituting the rate at which the employer's payroll is taxed.

23.1(8) Employer. An employer subject to the employment security law of Iowa who is liable for contributions and subject to the experience rating provisions of the law or is liable for reimbursement payments in lieu of contributions. (See Iowa Code section 96.19(16).)

23.1(9) Experience. An employer's record with respect to contributions paid, benefits charged, and taxable wages reported.

23.1(10) Experience rating. A method for determining the contribution rates of individual employers on the basis of the factors specified in the state employment security law for measuring employers' experience with respect to unemployment or unemployment risk.

23.1(11) Reserved.

23.1(12) Rescinded IAB 5/14/03, effective 6/18/03.

23.1(13) Reserved.

23.1(14) Federal unemployment tax. The tax imposed by the Federal Unemployment Tax Act on employers with respect to having individuals in their employ.

23.1(15) Federal Unemployment Tax Act. Subchapter C of Chapter 23 of the Internal Revenue Code which relates to the federal unemployment tax.

23.1(16) Federal unemployment tax return. A report by an employer to the Internal Revenue Service of the amount of federal unemployment tax due and payable with respect to wage payments to workers during the calendar year.

23.1(17) Rescinded IAB 5/14/03, effective 6/18/03.

23.1(18) Funds.

a. Administrative contribution surcharge fund. A special fund in the state treasury, established by state law, as a repository for an employer surcharge levied to meet the operational cost of certain state workforce development offices. Referred to in subrule 23.40(2).

b. Administrative funds. Funds made available from federal, state, local and other sources to meet the cost of state workforce development administration.

c. Contingency fund. An amount of money appropriated by Congress to meet certain unpredictable increases in costs of administration by the state workforce development divisions arising from increases in workload or other specified causes.

d. Employment security administration fund. A special fund in the state treasury, established by state law, in which are deposited moneys granted by the United States Department of Labor, manpower administration and moneys from other sources, for the purpose of paying the cost of administering the state workforce development program.

e. Special employment security contingency fund. A special fund in the state treasury, established by state law, for moneys received from employers in payment of interest and penalties on delinquent contributions and reports.

f. Temporary emergency surcharge fund. A special fund in the state treasury, established by state law, for use in the event an employer surcharge is levied to pay interest on a federal government loan to the unemployment compensation fund. Referred to in subrule 23.40(3).

g. Title V funds. Funds appropriated by Congress to pay unemployment benefits under Title V of the United States Code to federal civilian and military employees.

h. Unemployment compensation fund. A special fund established under an employment security law for the receipt and management of contributions and the payment of unemployment insurance benefits. Included in this fund are moneys in the benefit payment account, clearing account, and unemployment trust fund account.

i. Unemployment trust fund. A fund established in the treasury of the United States which contains all moneys deposited with the treasury by the state employment security agencies to the credit of their unemployment fund accounts and by the railroad retirement board to the credit of the railroad unemployment insurance account.

23.1(19) Indian tribe. Indian tribe has the same meaning given to the term by Section 4(e) of the federal Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act, and shall include any subdivision, subsidiary, or business enterprise wholly owned by such an Indian tribe.

23.1(20) Reserved.

23.1(21) Rescinded IAB 5/14/03, effective 6/18/03.

23.1(22) and **23.1(23)** Reserved.

23.1(24) Liability determination. A determination as to whether an employing unit is a subject employer and whether services performed for it constitute employment as defined under the employment security law.

23.1(25) Liability report. A report required of all employing units in a state, which gives the information on which the state employment security agency bases its determination as to whether the employing unit is liable under the state employment security law.

23.1(26) Subject employer. An employing unit which is subject to the contribution provisions of a state employment security law.

23.1(27) Tax. (See “Contributions.”)

23.1(28) Unemployment compensation fund. The unemployment compensation fund established by this chapter to which all contributions or payments in lieu of contributions are required to be deposited and from which all benefits provided under Iowa Code chapter 96 shall be paid. (See “Funds.”)

23.1(29) Rescinded IAB 5/14/03, effective 6/18/03.

23.1(30) Quarterly Wage report. A report by an employer of the wages of individual workers.

23.1(31) Quarterly Wage listing. A report listing workers and their wages by social security number. This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 96.7(2) “c”(3), 96.7(7) “b,” 96.11(1) and 96.19(1).

871—23.2(96) Definition of wages for employment during a calendar quarter.

23.2(1) Unless the context otherwise requires, terms used in rules, forms, and other official pronouncements issued by the department shall have the following meaning:

23.2(2) Wages paid. Wages for employment during a calendar quarter consist of wages paid during the calendar quarter. Wages earned but not paid during the calendar quarter shall be considered as wages for employment in the quarter paid. The employer’s contribution and payroll shall be used as prima facie evidence of when the wages were paid. If the wages are not listed, they shall be considered as paid:

- a. On the date appearing on the check.
- b. On the date appearing on the notice of direct deposit.
- c. On the date the employee received the cash payment.
- d. On the date the employee received any other type of payment in lieu of cash.

23.2(3) Wages payable means wages earned and unpaid. (See section 96.19(41).)

23.2(4) Wages is the name by which the remuneration for employment is designated and the basis on which the remuneration is paid is immaterial. It may be paid in cash or in a medium other than cash, on the basis of piece work or percentage of profits, commission, or it may be paid on an hourly, daily, weekly, monthly or annual basis. Remuneration paid in goods or services shall be computed on the basis of the fair value of the goods or services at the time of payment.

23.2(5) When the cash value for board or lodging, or both, furnished a worker is agreed upon in a contract of hire, the amount so agreed upon, if more than the rates specially determined by the department or the rates prescribed herein, shall be deemed the cash value of the board and lodging.

23.2(6) Cash value of room and board.

a. If board, rent, housing, lodging, meals, or similar advantage is extended in any medium other than cash as partial or entire remuneration for service constituting employment as defined in Iowa Code section 96.19(18), the reasonable cash value of same shall be deemed wages subject to contribution.

b. Where the cash value for such board, rent, housing, lodging, meals, or similar advantage is agreed upon in any contract of hire, the amount so agreed upon shall be deemed the value of such board, rent, housing, lodging, meals or similar advantage. Check stubs, pay envelopes, contracts, and the like, furnished to employees setting forth such cash value, are acceptable evidence as to the amount of the cash value agreed upon in any contract of hire except as provided in paragraphs “d” and “e” of this subrule.

c. In the absence of an agreement in a contract of hire, the rate for board, rent, housing, lodging, meals, or similar advantage, furnished in addition to money wages or wholly comprising the wages of an employed individual, shall be deemed to have not less than the following cash value except as provided in paragraph “d” of this subrule.

Full board and room per week	\$272.00
Meals (without lodging) per week	92.00
Meals (without lodging) per day	18.40
Lodging (without meals) per week	180.00
Lodging (without meals) per day	36.00
Individual meals:	
Breakfast	4.00
Lunch	4.80
Dinner	9.60
A meal not identifiable as either breakfast, lunch or dinner	4.00

d. The department or its authorized representative may, after affording reasonable opportunity at a hearing for the submission of relevant information in writing or in person, determine the reasonable cash value of such board, rent, housing, lodging, meals, or similar advantage in particular instances or group of instances, if it is determined that the values fixed in or arrived at in accordance with paragraph

“c” of this subrule, or in the contract of hire do not properly reflect the reasonable cash value of such remuneration.

e. If the department determines that the reasonable cash value is other than prescribed in a contract of hire or in paragraph “c” of this subrule, the employer’s payroll and contribution reports to the department shall thereafter show the value of such remuneration as determined by the department.

f. Notwithstanding the provisions of this paragraph, the cash value of meals which are provided by and for the convenience of the employer on the business premises of the employer shall not be deemed as insured wages under chapter 96 of the Iowa Employment Security Law. Lodging furnished by the employer, for the convenience and on the business premises of the employer, shall not be considered wages if the employee is required to accept the lodging as a condition of employment.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 96.19(41).
[ARC 3342C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

871—23.3(96) Wages.

23.3(1) “Wages” means all remuneration for personal services, including commissions and bonuses and the cash value of all remuneration in any medium other than cash. Wages also means wages in lieu of notice, separation allowance, severance pay, or dismissal pay. The reasonable cash value of remuneration in any medium other than cash shall be estimated and determined in accordance with rule 23.2(96).

23.3(2) The term “wages” shall not include:

a. Subsistence payments. The amount of payment made by an employer to its employee, which is in addition to the employee’s regular wages and is paid for the sole purpose of compensating the employee for expenses inherent in the performance of services by the employee away from the regular base of operation of the employer and employee, commonly referred to as subsistence pay.

b. Travel and other ordinary and necessary expenses. Amounts paid specifically for travel or other ordinary and necessary expenses incurred or reasonably expected to be incurred in the employer’s business are not wages. Travel and other reimbursed expenses must be identified either by making a separate payment or by specifically indicating the separate amounts if both wages and expense allowances are combined in a single payment.

c. Employer’s payments to persons performing military services. Cash payments, or the cash value of other remuneration, made voluntarily and without contractual obligation to, or in behalf of, an individual for periods during which such individual is in active service or training as a member of the national guard, or the military or naval forces of the United States, including the organized reserves.

d. Sick pay.

(1) “Wages” shall not include any amounts paid as sick pay if the payments are made by or on behalf of an employer under a plan or system. The plan or system must provide sick pay for the employees of the employer or a class or classes of the employer’s employees. The plan may include dependents.

(2) In the absence of a plan or system any amounts paid by or on behalf of an employer on account of sickness shall not be included after the expiration of six calendar months following the last calendar month in which the employee worked for such employer.

e. Supplemental unemployment benefit plan (SUB). The term “wages” shall not include the amount of any payment by an employing unit for or on behalf of an individual in its employ, under a plan or system established by such employing unit, with approval of the department. Such plan or system must make provision for payment to a trust fund or similar account on behalf of individuals performing services for it. The account must be used to pay supplemental unemployment benefits to such employing unit’s employees over and above any sum to which such employees might be entitled under the provisions of the state employment security law. Such payments to employees are not remuneration for the purposes of reducing or preventing payment of unemployment benefits. Such plan shall contain the following features:

(1) The employer pays into a separately established trust fund or similar account an amount per hour (or amount equivalent) worked by the employees covered by the agreement until the maximum amount called for has been reached. The plan specifically provides for the supplementation of unemployment benefits under the written terms of an agreement, contract, trust arrangement, or other instrument.

(2) These payments made by the employer into the trust fund or similar account are not subject to recovery by the employer before the satisfaction of all liabilities to employees covered by the plan.

(3) The trust fund or similar account is to be used to pay supplemental unemployment benefits to employees over and above any sum to which they might be entitled under the provisions of a state employment security law.

(4) That the agreement shall provide that such employee is not entitled to receive any payment from the trust fund or similar account unless the employee is also concurrently eligible for benefits under a state employment security law.

(5) The plan requires that benefits are to be determined according to objective standards. Thus a plan may provide similarly situated employees with benefits which differ in kind and amount, but may not permit such benefits to be determined solely at the discretion of the administrator of the fund.

(6) That the employee has no vested right in any of the moneys paid into the trust fund or similar account except as the employee may qualify for benefits under the terms of the agreement.

(7) That any payment made to or on behalf of an employee be from and to a trust fund or similar account described in Section 401(a) of the United States Internal Revenue Code title 26 of 1970 which is exempt from tax under Section 501(a) of said Code.

(8) The employer shall seek approval of its plan by petitioning that its plan be designated as a supplemental unemployment benefit (SUB) plan in the manner provided for petitioning for a declaratory ruling. The employer should include a written copy of its plan in the petition for declaratory ruling. The department will respond in the manner provided for declaratory rulings.

f. Officers of corporation. The term “employment” shall not include wages paid to an officer of corporation if such officer is a majority stockholder:

(1) Unless such services are subject to a tax to be paid under any federal law imposing a tax against which credit may be taken for contributions required to be paid into a state unemployment fund; or

(2) If such services are required to be covered under this chapter of the Code as a condition to receiving a full tax credit against the tax imposed by the Federal Unemployment Tax Act (FUTA) (26 U.S.C. 3301-3309).

g. Remuneration paid by state or political subdivision. The term “employment” shall not include wages paid by this state or any of its political subdivisions or by an Indian tribe to:

(1) An elected official,

(2) A member of a legislative body,

(3) A member of the judiciary of a state or political subdivision,

(4) A member of the state national guard or air national guard,

(5) An employee serving on a temporary duty basis for fire, storm, snow, earthquake, flood, or similar emergency, or

(6) A person serving in a nontenured policymaking capacity or advisory capacity pursuant to state law which ordinarily does not require duties of more than eight hours per week.

See rule 871—23.71(96) for further definition of exemptions (1) through (6).

h. Sole proprietorship or partnership drawing accounts. The term “wages” shall not include any of the following:

(1) Any amount of personal compensation withdrawn by a bona fide sole proprietor from the business or profession.

(2) Any amount of personal compensation withdrawn by a bona fide partner or partners from their partnership entity.

(3) Remuneration for services which are paid by a limited partnership to a limited partner is reportable. If a limited partner performs the duties of a general partner, remuneration is considered to be exempt.

i. Payments into 401K and other deferred compensation plans. Payments made by an employer to a deferred compensation plan, established to provide for an employee’s retirement, are not wages subject to contributions unless the payments were deducted from the employee’s pay through a salary reduction agreement. In circumstances where both the employer and the employee contribute to the plan,

the employer's share is not wages unless the employee would receive a cash payment if the employee chose not to participate in the plan.

j. Remuneration paid to members of limited liability companies based on membership interest. The term "wages" shall not include remuneration paid to a member of a limited liability company based on a membership interest in the company provided that the remuneration based on membership interest is allocated among members, or classes of members, in proportion to their respective investments in the company. The term "wages" shall not include any remuneration for services performed in lieu of a contribution of cash or property to acquire a membership interest in the limited liability company. See Iowa Code sections 96.19(18a)(9) and 96.19(41e). If the amount of remuneration attributable to membership interest or the purchase of a membership interest and the amount attributable to services performed cannot be determined, the entire amount of remuneration shall be considered to be based on the services performed.

k. Inmates of correctional institutions. The term "employment" shall not include wages paid for services performed by an inmate of a correctional institution. Persons in work release programs are considered inmates and their wages are not reportable. Remuneration paid to residents of halfway houses is reportable.

23.3(3) The term "wages" shall include:

a. Small business corporation remuneration. Remuneration paid to officers of "subchapter S" corporations for services performed in Iowa shall be deemed to be wages. Any corporate dividends must be approved and recorded in the corporate minutes prior to payment of such dividends. Remuneration to shareholders shall not be deemed to be dividends if such remuneration is paid regularly, either weekly or monthly, and is not in proportion to such shareholder's amount of stock, or in proportion to such shareholder's investment in the corporation. Corporate dividends are not considered wages. Ordinary income distributions as reported on IRS Form K-1 will not be considered to be wages provided that distributions are made proportionate to stock ownership or shareholder's investment, and provided that corporate officers performing services for the corporation have received appropriate remuneration for services performed as defined by the Internal Revenue Service and the remuneration is reported as wages. See subrule 23.3(2) "f" for possible exclusion of wages paid to corporate officers who are majority stockholders.

b. Wages of employees hired with equipment. Where an employee is hired with equipment, except where it is ordinary in custom and usage in the trade or business for employees to furnish such equipment at their own expense, the fair value of the remuneration for the employee's services, if specified in the contract of hire, shall be considered wages. If the contract of hire does not specify the employee's wages, or the value of the wages agreed upon under the contract of hire is not a fair value, the department shall determine the employee's wages, taking into consideration the prevailing wages for similar work under comparable conditions, and the wages thus determined shall apply as wages and be so reported by the employer.

c. Union members. Members of a union, subject to the direction and control of the union and acting on behalf of the union, are considered employees of the union with respect to the services performed. Payments made to them by the union as reimbursement for time lost from their regular employment are considered wages.

d. Cafeteria plans. A cafeteria plan is a set of benefit options offered by the employer to employees or to a class of employees. A particular benefit in a cafeteria plan will be considered to be "wages" subject to contributions (tax) for Iowa unemployment insurance purposes if the employee has the option of receiving a cash payment in lieu of the benefit. If the employee does not have the option of receiving a cash payment, the benefit will still be considered "wages" subject to contributions unless the benefit is specifically excluded from the definition of "wages" in Iowa Code subsection 96.19(41).

e. Personal use of company vehicle. The cash value of personal use of a company automobile or other vehicle is "wages" subject to contributions (tax) for Iowa unemployment insurance purposes and shall be reported to the department as wages paid in the quarter in which the personal use occurred.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 96.5(5) "a," 96.19(6) "a"(1) and (6), and 96.19(41).

871—23.4(96) Wages—back pay. A payment in the form of or in lieu of back pay to an individual (exclusive of legal fees and other litigation expenses) shall be reported by the employer as total and taxable wages paid to the individual in the quarter in which the employer actually made the payment in the form of or in lieu of back pay. A payment for back pay shall be taxable and recoverable if it meets the definition of wages contained in rule 23.3(96). Punitive or liquidated damages for other than lost wages, and job search expenses, are not taxable, recoverable or deductible as a back pay award.

23.4(1) Where the back pay wages, award or a judgment is paid as remuneration for employment by an employer into an account for an individual, the wages, award or judgment shall be considered as wages paid in the quarter in which the employer actually pays the wages, award or judgment to an account for the individual.

23.4(2) If an individual receives benefits for a period of unemployment and subsequently receives a payment in the form of or in lieu of back pay for the same period, and if the benefits are recovered by the department under an agreement between the employer and the individual allowing the employer to deduct and remit to the unemployment compensation fund the amount of benefits received by the individual from the payment in the form of or in lieu of back pay, the employer shall be required to report this amount to the department as total and taxable wages paid to the individual in the calendar quarter in which the amount is actually paid.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 96.7(3) and 96.8(5).

871—23.5(96) Gratuities and tips.

23.5(1) The following criteria shall be applicable in determining whether tips are wages under the contributions provision of the Act: Tips received by an individual from a person or persons other than the individual's employer, and not accounted for to the employer, are not wages unless required by subrule 23.5(2). If the employee makes an accounting to the employer listing the tips received, these tips must be reported to the department as total and taxable wages. Where the customer writes the amount of the tip on a bill and the employer pays the employee the amount so shown and charges it to the customer's account, such amounts are wages. Where the employer adds a certain percent to the customer's bill for disbursement to the employees, the sums so disbursed are wages.

23.5(2) Tips are considered reportable and taxable as wages when taken into account by the employer in determining the employee's compensation under the federal wage and hour law, or when paid by the customer as a service charge set by the employer, or when pooled and distributed to the employees by the employer. The employer shall keep sufficient detailed records so that it can be ascertained, if necessary, by audit or other authorized inspection which compensation is reportable as taxable tips and which compensation is reportable as compensation other than tips. For reporting purposes to the department, the tips and other reportable and taxable compensation may be submitted in aggregate on Form 65-5300, Employer's Contribution and Payroll Report.

23.5(3) An accounting as used in this rule means the reporting of tips as gratuities by an employee to the employer for the purpose of deducting social security taxes or withholding taxes with the employer reporting the same on Form 941, Employer's Quarterly Federal Tax Return.

871—23.6(96) Taxable wages.

23.6(1) Definition.

The term "*taxable wages*" means the higher of the federal taxable wage base for the Federal Unemployment Tax Act (FUTA) or 66 2/3 percent of the statewide average weekly wage paid to employees in insured employment, multiplied by 52 and rounded to the next highest multiple of \$100 based upon the computation made during the previous calendar year to determine the maximum weekly benefit amounts for unemployment insurance benefits.

23.6(2) Applicability and successorship.

a. If an individual has more than one employer, each employer must pay contributions (tax) on the employee's wages up to the taxable wage base.

b. The employer shall not deduct any part of the contributions (tax) due on taxable wages from an employee's pay.

c. Taxable wages paid in another state by the same employer during the same calendar year prior to an employee being transferred to Iowa may be used in computing the employee's reportable taxable wages in Iowa.

d. A successor employer may use the taxable wages paid and reported by the predecessor employer to determine the successor employer's taxable wages if the successor employer received a transfer of experience from the predecessor employer.

e. A successor employer which received a transfer of experience may, at the successor employer's option, use the taxable wages reported by the predecessor to compute the taxable wages for the balance of the calendar year or may compute the taxable wages as if the employees acquired from the predecessor were new employees.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 96.19(37).

871—23.7(96) New employer contribution rates.

23.7(1) A contributory employer means all employers other than employers which have elected, or are required by law, to reimburse the department for benefits paid in lieu of paying contributions. An employer which has earned a "zero" rate is still considered to be a contributory employer.

23.7(2) A nonconstruction contributory employer, which has not yet qualified for an experience rate, shall pay contributions at the rate specified in the twelfth benefit ratio rank but not less than 1 percent until the end of the calendar year in which the employer's account has been chargeable with benefits for 12 consecutive calendar quarters immediately preceding the computation date.

23.7(3) A construction contributory employer, which has not yet qualified for an experience rate, shall pay contributions at the rate specified in the twenty-first benefit ratio rank until the end of the calendar year in which the employer's account has been chargeable with benefits for 12 consecutive calendar quarters.

23.7(4) Once an employer has qualified for an experience rating, the rate will be computed in accordance with the formula given in Iowa Code section 96.7. Rates will vary from 0 percent to 9 percent depending on how each employer's experience compares to the experience of all other employers.

23.7(5) For the purposes of this rule, an administrative contribution surcharge and a temporary emergency surcharge may be added to an employer's contribution rate.

23.7(6) For the purposes of this rule, the first quarter in which an employer's account will be considered chargeable with benefits will be the third quarter of the employer's liability unless the employer paid and reported no wages during the first two quarters of liability. In that case, the employer will not be considered chargeable with benefits until the first quarter in which the employer pays and reports wages. Once an employer's account has been chargeable with benefits it will be considered chargeable for rate computation purposes until it is terminated.

23.7(7) For the purposes of this rule, any single employer which has two or more establishments or businesses engaged in different industrial classification activities, with one or more establishments or businesses engaged in construction activity, as defined in rule 23.82(96), shall be assigned the contribution rate applicable to construction if 50 percent or more of the combined business activity is derived from the establishments or businesses engaged in construction activities.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 96.7.

871—23.8(96) Due date of quarterly contribution and payroll.

23.8(1) Due date.

a. Contributions shall become due and be payable quarterly on the last day of the month following the calendar quarter for which the contributions have accrued. If the department finds that the collection of any contributions from an employer will be jeopardized by delay, the department may declare the contributions due and payable as of the date of the finding.

b. If any due date prescribed in this rule falls on a Saturday or Sunday, or a legal holiday, the due date shall be the next following business day. Quarterly wage detail, contributions, and payments in lieu

of contributions, if mailed, shall be considered as received on the date shown on the postmark of the envelope in which they are received by the department.

23.8(2) Regular due date. Each covered employer subject to Iowa Code section 96.7 shall file with the department quarterly contribution and payroll on or before the due date, and any employer failing to file a quarterly when due shall be delinquent.

23.8(3) Due date for new employer. The first contribution payment of any employer who becomes newly liable for contributions in any year shall become due and payable on the last day of the month following that quarter wherein occurred the twentieth calendar week, during the calendar year within which a total of one or more workers were employed on any one day, or the last day of the month following that calendar quarter in which a total of \$1,500 in wages was paid. The first payment of such an employer becoming liable in the course of a calendar year shall include contributions with respect to all wages paid for employment from the first day of the calendar year.

a. The first contribution payment of any agricultural employer who becomes newly liable for contributions in any year will become due and payable on the last day of the month following that quarter wherein occurred the twentieth calendar week, during the calendar year within which a total of ten or more workers were employed on any one day, or the last day of the month following that calendar quarter in which a total of \$20,000 in wages was paid. The first payment of such an employer becoming liable in the course of a calendar year shall include contributions with respect to all wages paid for employment from the first day of the calendar year.

b. The first contribution payment of any domestic employer who becomes newly liable for contributions in any year will become due and payable on the last day of the month following that quarter wherein the liability was established, or the last day of the month following that calendar quarter in which a total of \$1,000 in wages was paid. The first payment of such an employer becoming liable in the course of a calendar year shall include contributions with respect to all wages paid for employment from the first day of the calendar year.

23.8(4) Due date for elective coverage. The first contribution payment of any employing unit which elects with the written approval of such election by the department, to become an employer, or to have nonsubject services performed for it deemed employment, shall become due and payable on the last day of the month next following the close of the calendar quarter in which the conditions of becoming an employer by election are satisfied, and shall include contributions with respect to all wages paid for employment occurring on and after the date stated in such approval (as of which such employing unit becomes an employer), up to and including the calendar quarter in which the conditions of becoming an employer by election are satisfied.

23.8(5) Due date for newly liable employer. The first contribution payment of an employer who becomes newly liable for contributions in any year in any other manner shall become due and be payable on the last day of the month next following the quarter wherein such individual or employing unit became an employer. The first payment of such an employer shall include contributions with respect to all wages paid for employment for such individual or employing unit since the first day of the calendar year.

23.8(6) Delinquent date and penalty and interest.

a. A quarterly wage detail or contribution payment or payment in lieu of contributions which is not received on or before the due date is delinquent. An employer who fails to file quarterly contribution and payroll on or before the due date shall pay to the department for each such delinquent quarter, subject to waiver for good cause shown, a penalty as provided in Iowa Code section 96.14(2). No penalty shall apply to delinquent quarters when the employer proves to the satisfaction of the department that no wages were paid.

b. An employer who has not paid contributions or payments in lieu of contributions on or before the due date shall pay interest on the whole or part thereof remaining unpaid at the rate of 1 percent per month, or 1/30 of 1 percent for each day or fraction thereof, from and after the due date until payment is received by the department unless good cause is shown why such interest shall be waived.

23.8(7) Due date upon demand. If the department finds that the collection of any contribution or payment in lieu of contributions will be jeopardized by delaying the collection thereof until the date

otherwise described, upon written demand by the department, such contribution or payment in lieu of contribution shall become immediately payable, and shall become delinquent.

23.8(8) Extension of time. Upon written request filed with the department before the due date of any contribution and payroll, the department may, for good cause shown, grant an extension in writing of the time for filing and the payment of the contributions, but no extension shall exceed 30 days and no extension shall postpone payment beyond the last day for filing tax returns under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act. If an employer who has been granted an extension fails to pay the contribution on or before the termination of the period of such extension, interest shall be payable from the original due date as if no extension had been granted.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 96.7(1).
[ARC 8711B, IAB 5/5/10, effective 6/9/10; ARC 3342C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

871—23.9(96) Delinquency notice. Within 20 days from the delinquent date for filing employer's quarterly contribution and payroll, a delinquency notice will be sent to all employers from whom no information has been received. Such notice shall state the employer's name, account number, experience rate, and the quarter for which contribution and payroll need to be made. The notice will be sent or e-mailed to the employer's last-known address, e-mail address, or place of business. If the employer has sold or dissolved the business, the employer shall show the date of the last wages paid and the date of last employment. If the business was sold or transferred, the employer shall provide the name and address of the successor and the employer's future mailing address.

[ARC 8711B, IAB 5/5/10, effective 6/9/10; ARC 3342C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

871—23.10(96) Payments in lieu of contributions.

23.10(1) An employer who has qualified for reimbursement payments or has had an election to become a reimbursable employer approved shall pay to the department an amount equal to the amount of regular or extended benefits paid, including benefits which are based on wage credits transferred from another employer. If extended benefits are in effect, employers shall reimburse one-half of the extended benefits paid; except governmental employers and Indian tribes shall reimburse all extended benefits paid.

23.10(2) At the end of each calendar quarter, the department shall bill each reimbursable employer. This statement shall be sent to the employer within 30 days of the quarter for which the benefits are charged and shall set out the social security number, name and amount of benefits charged to the employer for each such claimant together with the amount of any previous charges remaining unpaid and interest to the end of the quarter for which the statement is rendered. Payment of each quarter's charges shall be due within 30 days of the date the statement is sent. If the employer fails to reimburse the department within the period prescribed by these rules, the department may attempt collection of the amount due including any of the following methods:

- a. Issuance of Notice of Jeopardy Assessment and Demand for Payment.
- b. Issuance of Notice of Lien.
- c. Any other actions as prescribed by the law or these rules including collection by distress warrant. Interest on delinquent reimbursable benefits shall be charged at the rate of 1 percent per month or one-thirtieth of 1 percent per day from the date payment was due until the date of payment.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 96.7(8).
[ARC 3342C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

871—23.11(96) Identification of workers covered by the Iowa employment security law.

23.11(1) Each employer shall ascertain the federal social security number of each worker employed by such employer in employment subject to the Iowa employment security law.

23.11(2) The employer shall report the worker's federal social security number in making any report required by the department of workforce development with respect to the worker.

23.11(3) If a worker failed to report to the employer such employee's correct federal social security number or fails to show the employer a receipt issued by an office of the social security board acknowledging that the worker has filed an application for an account number, the employer

shall inform the worker that Regulation 106 of the Internal Revenue Service, United States Treasury Department, under the Federal Insurance Contribution Act provides that:

a. Each worker shall report to every employer for whom the worker is engaged in employment a federal social security number with the worker's name exactly as shown on the social security card issued to the worker by the social security board.

b. Each worker who has not secured an account number shall file an application for a federal social security account number on Form SS-5 of the Treasury Department, Internal Revenue Service. The application shall be filed on or before the seventh day after the date on which the worker first performs employment for wages, except that the application shall be filed on or before the date the worker leaves employment if such date precedes such seventh day.

c. If, within 14 days after the date on which the worker first performs employment for wages for the employer, or on the day on which the worker leaves the employ of the employer, whichever is the earlier, the worker does not have a federal social security account number, and has not shown the employer a receipt issued to the worker by an office of the social security board acknowledging that the worker has filed an application for an account number, the worker shall furnish the employer an application on Form SS-5, completely filled in and signed by the worker. If a copy of Form SS-5 is not available, the worker shall furnish the employer a written statement, signed by the worker, of the date of the statement, the worker's full name, present address, date and place of birth, father's full name, mother's full name before marriage, worker's sex, and a statement as to whether the worker had previously filed an application on Form SS-5 and, if so, the date and place of such filing. Furnishing the employer with an executed Form SS-5, or statement in lieu thereof, does not relieve the worker of the obligation to make an application on Form SS-5 as required in paragraph "b" of this subrule.

[ARC 8711B, IAB 5/5/10, effective 6/9/10]

871—23.12 Reserved.

871—23.13(96) Employer elections to cover multistate workers.

23.13(1) Arrangement. The following rule shall govern the workforce development department in its administrative cooperation with other states subscribing to the interstate reciprocal coverage arrangement, hereinafter referred to as the arrangement.

23.13(2) Definitions. As used in this rule, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:

a. "Jurisdiction" means any state of the United States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, or, with respect to the federal government, the coverage of any federal unemployment compensation law.

b. "Participating jurisdiction" means a jurisdiction whose administrative agency has subscribed to the arrangement and whose adherence thereto has not terminated.

c. "Agency" means any officer, board, department, division, commission or other authority charged with the administration of the unemployment compensation law of a participating jurisdiction.

d. "Interested jurisdiction" means any participating jurisdiction to which an election submitted under this rule is sent for its approval; and interested agency means the agency of such jurisdiction.

e. "Services customarily performed by an individual in more than one jurisdiction" means services performed in more than one jurisdiction during a reasonable period, if the nature of the service gives reasonable assurance that they will continue to be performed in more than one jurisdiction or if such services are required or expected to be performed in more than one jurisdiction under the election.

f. "Total wages paid in covered employment," as it appears in Iowa Code section 96.7(2) for computing the benefit cost ratio, means total wages paid in covered employment, subject to contributions, as provided in Iowa Code section 96.7, and does not include wages paid by reimbursing employers whose payments to the unemployment fund, in lieu of contributions, are made in accordance with Iowa Code section 96.7.

23.13(3) Submission and approval of coverage elections under the interstate reciprocal coverage arrangement.

a. Any employing unit may file an election to cover under the law of a single participating jurisdiction all of the services performed for the employing unit by any individual who customarily

works for the employing unit in more than one participating jurisdiction. Such an election may be filed, with respect to an individual, with any participating jurisdiction in which:

- (1) Any part of the individual's services are performed;
- (2) The individual resides; or
- (3) The employing unit maintains a place of business to which the individual's services bear a reasonable relation.

b. The agency of the elected jurisdiction (thus selected and determined) shall initially approve or disapprove the election. If such agency approves the election, it shall forward a copy thereof to the agency of each other participating jurisdiction specified thereon, under whose unemployment compensation law the individual or individuals in question might, in the absence of such election, be covered. Each such interested agency shall approve or disapprove the election, as promptly as practicable, and shall notify the agency of the elected jurisdiction accordingly. In case its law so requires, any such interested agency may, before taking such action, require from the electing employing unit satisfactory evidence that the affected employees have been notified of, and have acquiesced in the election.

c. If the agency of the elected jurisdiction, or the agency of any interested jurisdiction, disapproves the election, the disapproving agency shall notify the elected jurisdiction and the electing employing unit of its action and of its reasons therefor.

d. Such an election shall take effect as to the elected jurisdiction only if approved by its agency and by one or more interested agencies. An election thus approved shall take effect, as to any interested agency, only if it is approved by such agency.

e. In case any such election is approved only in part, or is disapproved by some of such agencies, the electing employing unit may withdraw its election within ten days after being notified of such action.

23.13(4) *Effective period of election.*

a. Commencement. An election duly approved under this rule shall become effective at the beginning of the calendar quarter in which the election was submitted, unless the election, as approved, specifies the beginning of a different calendar quarter. If the electing unit requests an earlier effective date than the beginning of the calendar quarter in which the election is submitted, such earlier date may be approved solely as to those interested jurisdictions in which the employer had no liability to pay contributions for the earlier period in question.

b. Termination.

(1) The application of an election to any individual under this rule shall terminate, if the agency of the elected jurisdiction finds that the nature of the services customarily performed by the individual for the electing unit has changed, so that they are no longer customarily performed in more than one particular jurisdiction. Such termination shall be effective as of the close of the calendar quarter in which notice of such findings is mailed to all parties affected.

(2) Except as provided in subparagraph (1) of this paragraph, each election approved hereunder shall remain in effect through the close of the calendar year in which it is submitted, and thereafter until the close of the calendar quarter in which the electing unit gives written notice of its termination to all affected agencies.

(3) Whenever an election under this rule ceases to apply to any individual, under subparagraph (1) or (2) of this paragraph the electing unit shall notify the affected individual accordingly.

23.13(5) *Reports and notices by the electing unit.*

a. The electing unit shall promptly notify each individual affected by its approved election and shall furnish the elected agency a copy of such notice.

b. Whenever an individual covered by an election under this rule is separated from employment, the electing unit shall again notify the individual forthwith, as to the jurisdiction under whose unemployment compensation law the individual's services have been covered. If at the time of termination the individual is not located in the elected jurisdiction, the electing unit shall notify the individual as to the procedure for filing interstate benefit claims.

c. The electing unit shall immediately report to the elected jurisdiction any change which occurs in the conditions of employment pertinent to its election, such as cases where an individual's services for the employer cease to be customarily performed in more than one participating jurisdiction or where

a change in the work assigned to an individual requires such individual to perform services in a new participating jurisdiction.

[ARC 3342C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

871—23.14(96) Elective coverage of excluded services.

23.14(1) An employing unit having services performed for it which are not subject to the compulsory coverage provisions of the Act may file an application Form 68-0598, Voluntary Election, for voluntary election to become an employer under the law or to extend its coverage to individuals performing services which do not constitute employment as defined in the law.

a. In no case shall an elective coverage agreement under Iowa Code section 96.8(3) be approved unless and until it has been established that the employing unit making application for elective coverage is normally and continuously engaged in a regular trade, business or occupation.

b. An application for elective coverage shall be disapproved if the department finds that the employing unit at the time of making the application was insolvent or expected to discontinue business for any reason within one year from the date the application is filed, or that the employing unit is not normally and continuously engaged in a regular trade, business or occupation.

c. The department may, on its own motion, request a written statement as to why an employing unit wishes to file an election to become a subject employer as provided for in Iowa Code section 96.8(3) “a” and may request evidence of financial stability.

d. Any written election for a period prior to the date of filing shall become binding upon approval by the department, and notification of the approval shall be forwarded to the employer. If for any reason the department does not approve such voluntary election, the employing unit shall be notified of the reasons why such approval was withheld.

e. The date of filing of a voluntary election shall be deemed to be the date on which the written election, signed by a legally authorized individual, is received by the department.

f. Effect of election approval. Each approval of an election shall state the date as of which the approval is effective. The first contribution payment of any employing unit which elects to become a covered employer shall become due and shall be paid on or before the due date of the reporting period during which the conditions of becoming a covered employer by election are satisfied, and shall include employer contributions with respect to all wages paid on and after the date stated in such approval (as of which such employing unit becomes a covered employer), up to and including the last pay period in the reporting period in which the conditions of becoming a covered employer by election are satisfied.

23.14(2) Reserved.

871—23.15 and **23.16** Reserved.

871—23.17(96) Group accounts. Rescinded ARC 3303C, IAB 8/30/17, effective 10/4/17.

871—23.18(96) Nature of relationship between employer-employee.

23.18(1) *Commission sales persons and insurance solicitors.* Commission sales persons generally are considered employees subject to the law regardless of the method of their remuneration unless they are independent contractors.

23.18(2) *Directors and officers of a corporation.* Directors who receive a reasonable fee for attending meetings and perform no other services are not employees of the corporation. Officers of associations and corporations are included as employees if they perform services. Officers of a corporation who perform services for the corporation are employees.

23.18(3) *Members of family.*

a. Services performed by an individual in the employ of a son, daughter, or spouse, and services performed by a child under the age of 18 in the employ of a father or mother are exempt from the provisions of this Act.

b. Services performed by a foster parent in the employ of a foster child, by a stepparent in the employ of a stepchild, and by a child under the age of 18 years in the employ of a stepparent or foster parents are exempt from the provisions of this Act.

c. Services performed by a son or daughter over the age of 18 as an approved provider for consumer-directed care in the employ of a father or mother who is an approved consumer of a home- and community-based waiver services program are exempt from the provisions of Iowa Code chapter 96.

23.18(4) Aliens. This Act makes no distinction between citizens and lawful aliens. Lawful aliens in nonexempt employment are counted in determining whether the employer is subject to the Act and are covered by the contribution and benefit provision.

23.18(5) Aged and minor employees. Contributions are payable upon services rendered by an employee regardless of the age of the employee.

23.18(6) Family employment. Family employment includes parents, wife or husband and minor children under the age of 18 years working for an individual proprietor. This exclusion does not apply when the employing unit is a partnership unless an exempt relationship is held to each member of the partnership. This exclusion does not apply to corporations or to limited liability companies.

23.18(7) Partners. Bona fide partners are not considered employees even though they receive salaries.

23.18(8) Apprentices-clerks. This law makes no exceptions for persons serving a clerkship or other form of apprenticeship.

23.18(9) Members of a limited liability company. Members of a limited liability company that perform services other than for the purpose of acquiring membership in the limited liability company are employees.

[ARC 8711B, IAB 5/5/10, effective 6/9/10]

871—23.19(96) Employer-employee and independent contractor relationship.

23.19(1) The relationship of employer and employee exists when the person for whom services are performed has the right to control and direct the individual who performs the services, not only as to the result to be accomplished by the work but also as to the details and means by which that result is accomplished. An employee is subject to the will and control of the employer not only as to what shall be done but how it shall be done. It is not necessary that the employer actually direct or control the manner in which the services are performed; it is sufficient if the employer has the right to do so. The right to discharge or terminate a relationship is also an important factor indicating that the person possessing that right is an employer. Where such discharge or termination will constitute a breach of contract and the discharging person may be liable for damages, the circumstances indicate a relationship of independent contractor. Other factors characteristic of an employer, but not necessarily present in every case, are the furnishing of tools, equipment, material and a place to work to the individual who performs the services. In general, if an individual is subject to the control or direction of another merely as to the result to be accomplished by the work and not as to the means and methods for accomplishing the result, that individual is an independent contractor. An individual performing services as an independent contractor is not as to such services an employee under the usual common law rules. Individuals such as physicians, lawyers, dentists, veterinarians, construction contractors, public stenographers, and auctioneers, engaged in the pursuit of an independent trade, occupation, business or profession, in which they offer services to the public, are independent contractors and not employees. Professional employees who perform services for another individual or legal entity are covered employees.

23.19(2) The nature of the contract undertaken by one for the performance of a certain type, kind, or piece of work at a fixed price is a factor to be considered in determining the status of an independent contractor. In general, employees perform the work continuously and primarily their labor is purchased, whereas the independent contractor undertakes the performance of a specific job. Independent contractors follow a distinct trade, occupation, business, or profession in which they offer their services to the public to be performed without the control of those seeking the benefit of their training or experience.

23.19(3) Independent contractors can make a profit or loss. They are more likely to have unreimbursed expenses than employees and to have fixed, ongoing costs regardless of whether work is currently being performed. Independent contractors often have significant investment in real or personal property that they use in performing services for someone else.

23.19(4) Employees are usually paid a fixed wage computed on a weekly or hourly basis while an independent contractor is usually paid one sum for the entire work, whether it be paid in the form of a lump sum or installments. The employer-employee relationship may exist regardless of the form, measurement, designation or manner of remuneration.

23.19(5) The right to employ assistants with the exclusive right to supervise their activity and completely delegate the work is an indication of an independent contractor relationship.

23.19(6) Services performed by an individual for remuneration are presumed to be employment unless and until it is shown to the satisfaction of the department that the individual is in fact an independent contractor. Whether the relationship of employer and employee exists under the usual common law rules will be determined upon an examination of the particular facts of each case.

23.19(7) If the relationship of employer and employee exists, the designation or description of the relationship by the parties as anything other than that of employer and employee is immaterial. Thus, if such relationship exists, it is of no consequence that the employee is designated as a partner, coadventurer, agent, independent contractor, or the like.

23.19(8) All classes or grades of employees are included within the relationship of employer and employee. For example, superintendents, managers and other supervisory personnel are employees.

871—23.20(96) Employment—student and spouse of student. Wages earned by a student who performs services in the employ of a school, college or university at which the student is enrolled and is regularly attending classes (either on a full-time or part-time basis) are not covered wages for claim or benefit purposes.

Wages earned by an individual who is a full-time employee for a school, college or university whose academic pursuit is incidental to the full-time employment are covered wages.

Wages earned by the spouse of such a student in employment with the educational institution attended by the student are not covered wages for benefit purposes if the employee-spouse is told prior to commencing the employment that the work is part of a program to provide financial assistance to the student and is not covered by unemployment insurance.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 96.19(18)“g”(6).

871—23.21(96) Excluded employment—student. Wages earned by a student who is enrolled at a nonprofit or public educational institution under a program taken for credit at such institution that combines academic instruction with work experience are normally excluded from the definition of employment. Provided, however, that no work performed by such individual in excess of the hours called for in the contract between the school and the employer or performed in a period of time during which the institution is on a regularly scheduled vacation and for which such student receives no academic credit shall be excluded from said definition.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 96.19(18)“g”(6).

871—23.22(96) Employees of contractors and subcontractors.

23.22(1) If one employer contracts with another employing unit for any work which is part of the first employer’s usual business, the first employer is liable for any contributions based on wages paid by the second employing unit in connection with the work providing the second employing unit is not liable to pay contributions.

23.22(2) Employees of the second contractor are counted as employees of the first contractor while performing services on the contract for the first contractor.

871—23.23(96) Liability of affiliated employing units. An employing unit not qualifying as a covered employer under any other section of this law shall be a liable employer if together with one or more employing units owned or controlled by the same interest, the combined employment or quarterly gross wages (counting together the number of workers or the combined gross quarterly wages of each enterprise) would total one or more workers in a portion of a day in each of 20 different weeks or have a combined gross quarterly payroll which equals or exceeds \$1,500 in a calendar quarter.

871—23.24(96) Localization of employment—employees covered—exemption.

23.24(1) When workers perform services in more than one state, the department will review each case individually and make a determination whether or not wages are reportable to Iowa based on the following guidelines in sequence:

a. Services performed in a state are considered localized in that state regardless of where the employer is located. The wages are reportable to the state where the services are performed.

b. When a worker performs services in more than one state and the length of service in any one state is equal to or greater than a reporting period, the worker is reportable to that state. A reporting period is defined as a full calendar quarter. This rule does not apply if work is performed in multiple states during the reporting period.

c. Where services are performed among two or more states in a reporting period, the base of operations is considered. The base of operations is the point from which the workers start and finish their work on a regular basis and that is the state to which the wages are reportable. In this type of case, the department has the right to waive Iowa coverage to another jurisdiction (state of the base of operations) as long as the employee is properly covered by the other state.

d. When workers perform services in more than one state and there is no base of operations in any one state, the state from which the worker is immediately directed and controlled is the state to which the wages are reportable provided that some services are performed by the worker in that state.

e. If the services of the workers are not localized in a state, the base of operations is not involved or the place where services are directed and controlled is not applicable, then the wages are reportable to the state in which the worker resides provided some services are performed in that state.

23.24(2) Reserved.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 96.19(18)“b.”

871—23.25(96) Domestic service.

23.25(1) Services of a household nature performed by an individual in or about the private home of the person by whom the individual is employed or performed in or about the club rooms or house of a local college club or local chapter of a college fraternity or sorority by which the individual is employed are included within the term “domestic service.”

23.25(2) A private home is the fixed place of abode or residence of an individual or family, including the house and the lands on which the house stands.

23.25(3) Services of a general household nature are those ordinarily and customarily performed as an integral part of the upkeep operation and maintenance of a dwelling, residence or private home. In general, covered services of a household nature in or about a private home include services rendered by workers such as cleaning people, cooks, maids, housekeepers, caretakers, yard workers and similar domestic workers. In addition, services performed by babysitters, nannies, health aides and similar workers for members of the household are covered.

23.25(4) The services enumerated above are not covered under the term “domestic service” if performed in or about rooming or lodging houses, boarding houses, clubs (except local college clubs), hotels, offices or other commercial enterprises.

23.25(5) The term “domestic service” does not include the service of a skilled mechanic engaged in recognized independent craft not habitually rendered as a part of ordinary household duties. In situations where it may be necessary to determine whether or not an employer-employee relationship exists between the householder and the household worker, the guidelines as set forth in 871—23.19(96) will be applied.

23.25(6) Rescinded IAB 5/14/03, effective 6/18/03.

23.25(7) Services of a household nature performed in or about the club rooms or house of a local college club, or in or about the club rooms or house of a local chapter of a college fraternity or sorority, by a student who is enrolled and regularly attending classes at a school, college, or university are excepted from employment. For the purpose of this exception, the statutory tests are the type of services performed by the employee, the character of the place where the services are performed, and the status of the employee as a student enrolled and regularly attending classes at a school, college, or university where the term “school, college, or university” is taken in its commonly or generally accepted sense.

23.25(8) In general, services of a household nature in or about the club rooms or house of a local college club or local chapter of a college fraternity or sorority include but are not limited to services rendered by cooks, janitors, laundry persons, furnace persons, handy persons, gardeners and housekeepers.

23.25(9) A local college club or local chapter of a college fraternity or sorority does not include an alumni club or chapter. If the club rooms or house of a local college club or local chapter of a college fraternity or sorority is used primarily for the purpose of supplying board or lodging to students or the public as a business enterprise, the services performed there are not covered under the term “domestic service.”

23.25(10) Rescinded IAB 5/14/03, effective 6/18/03.

23.25(11) Where an individual is employed by a domestic service or home health care organization to perform domestic services in a private home, the individual is an employee of the service firm, not the householder.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 96.19(13) and 96.19(16) “m.”

871—23.26(96) Definition of a farm—agricultural labor.

23.26(1) “Farm” as used in section 96.19(6) “g”(3) and as used in these rules means one or more plots of land not necessarily contiguous, including structures and buildings, used either primarily for raising or harvesting any agricultural or horticultural commodity, including the raising, shearing, feeding, caring for, training, and management of livestock, bees, poultry and furbearing animals and wildlife or both such uses, if the activities conducted on the plot or plots of land have as their purpose the accomplishment of an objective which is agricultural in nature.

23.26(2) The definition of farm given in subrule 23.26(1) includes, but is not limited to, nurseries, greenhouses or other similar structures used primarily for the raising of agricultural or horticultural commodities. A parcel of real property or a portion of a parcel of real property which is used primarily for the raising of nursery stock from seeds, cuttings or transplanted stock is a farm. If any parcel of real property or a portion of a parcel of real property is used both for the raising of nursery stock and for display of nursery stock or allied products for sale, the parcel or portion is not a farm if the raising is not the primary operation. A parcel of real property or a portion of a parcel of real property which is used primarily to display nursery stock for sale, or to display an allied product for sale, or both, is not a farm. Allied product, as used in this rule, includes but is not limited to, garden supplies, lawn supplies, tools, equipment, fertilizers, sprays, insecticides or pottery.

23.26(3) If other than incidental sales of an allied product are made in connection with a nursery, the operations in connection with the sales area are commercial operations as distinguished from ordinary farm operations and services performed with respect to the sales areas are not agricultural labor.

23.26(4) A plot of land used primarily for the raising of Christmas trees is a farm.

23.26(5) The following shall be used to determine whether or not services are defined as agricultural labor.

a. Services performed by an individual on a farm, in the employ of any owner, tenant or operator, in connection with the operation constitutes agricultural labor if:

(1) The services are on the farm on which the materials in their raw or natural state were produced, and

(2) Processing, packing, packaging, transportation, or marketing is carried on as an incident to ordinary farming operation.

b. If the service is performed as an incident to industrial, manufacturing or commercial operation it does not constitute agricultural labor. (Example: Services performed for an insurance company in repair and construction of farm buildings do not constitute agricultural labor.)

23.26(6) Services performed on nonfarm property while in the employ of one who is not the owner, tenant or operator of the farm to which the operation relates or any service rendered in connection with the maintenance and repair of equipment, used in operation on the farm, as well as related collection, clerical and bookkeeping services, are not agricultural labor.

23.26(7) Services performed in the handling or processing of any agricultural or horticultural commodity are included as agricultural employment if performed in the employ of the owner, tenant, or other farm operator, only if the commodity is in a nonmanufactured state and only if the operator produced more than half of the commodity with respect to which the service was performed.

23.26(8) Aerial seeding, fertilizing, spraying, dusting, custom planting, cultivating or combining of farm acres while in the employ of any agricultural enterprise is agricultural labor. These include mixing or loading into the airplane the spraying or dusting material, as well as the measuring of the swaths and the marking and flagging of the fields, and is considered agricultural as long as it is performed on a farm. If any of these services are performed on property other than a farm, they are not agricultural labor and are covered by the other provisions of the Iowa employment security law.

23.26(9) If the employer does not own or operate the farm which is being sprayed or dusted, any service related to employees in connection with maintenance and repair of the aircraft, trucks, or other equipment used in those operations, as well as related collection, clerical and bookkeeping services, are not agricultural labor and are not exempt under the Iowa employment security law.

23.26(10) Services performed on a farm in the employ of any person in connection with hatching poultry are agricultural labor. A plot of land together with the structures and buildings located off the farm, devoted to the hatching of poultry, is not considered to be a farm. Any service, under any contract of hire, performed off the farm in connection with the hatching of poultry shall not be considered agricultural labor.

23.26(11) Executive, supervisory, administrative, clerical, stenographic, and office work are not agricultural labor although they may be rendered on a farm and in relation to a farm.

23.26(12) Services performed on a farm incidental to the overall commercial activities which are not incidental to ordinary farming operation or directly related to the farming operation are not agricultural labor.

23.26(13) Services performed in connection with the processing of agricultural commodities performed on a farm, for a farm operation, are not agricultural labor unless one-half or more of the commodities processed are produced by the farm operator.

23.26(14) Services performed in agricultural employment as defined in Iowa Code section 96.19(18)“g”(3) or rule 23.26(96) by an agricultural employee one-half or more of any calendar month shall be considered agricultural employment the whole of that calendar month.

871—23.27(96) Exempt employment in the employ of a church, association of churches or an organization which is operated primarily for religious purposes.

23.27(1) The word “*church*” is used in its limited sense and is synonymous with an individual house of worship maintained by a particular congregation. Any service by an individual for a church, convention or association of churches is excluded from coverage. However, the exclusion does not apply to service performed for an organization which may be religious in orientation unless it is operated primarily for religious purposes and is operated, supervised, controlled or principally supported by a church (or a convention or association of churches). Thus, the service of the janitor of a church is excluded, but the service of a janitor for a separately incorporated college, although it may be church related, is covered.

23.27(2) Service for a college devoted primarily to the preparation of students for the ministry is exempt, as is service for a novitiate or a house of study, training candidates to become members of religious orders. On the other hand, a church-related (separately incorporated) charitable organization (such as an orphanage or a home for the aged) is not considered, under this Act, to be operated primarily for religious purposes.

23.27(3) The exclusion of service performed by ministers in the exercise of their ministry and by members of a religious order in performing the duties required by such order applies only when such service is performed for nonprofit organizations ordinarily required to be covered by the Iowa employment security law.

23.27(4) A minister is ordained, commissioned, or licensed, if such minister has been vested with ministerial status in accordance with the procedure followed by the particular church denomination.

However, such minister does not have to be connected with a congregation. Ministerial authority continues until revoked by the church.

23.27(5) The term “*exercise of the ministry*” includes: the conduct of religious worship and the ministrations of sacerdotal functions; service performed in the control, conduct, and maintenance of a religious organization under the authority of a religious body constituting a church or church denomination, or an organization operated as an integral agency of such a religious organization or of a church or church denomination; service performed for any organization under an assignment or designation by a church (not including cases in which a church merely helps a minister by recommending such minister for a position involving nonministerial services for an organization not connected with the church); and missionary service or administrative work in the employ of a missionary organization. Control, conduct, and maintenance of an organization do not include services such as operating an elevator, or being a janitor, but refers to services performed in the directing, management, or promotion of the activities of the organization.

23.27(6) Accordingly, service of a clergyman (clergywoman) as a chaplain in an orphanage or in an old-age home is excluded since such service is in the exercise of a ministry as is the service of members of a teaching or nursing order who are engaged in teaching or nursing. In the case of a member of a religious order, the criterion is whether the order requires the performance of such service.

23.27(7) School coverage.

a. Schools that are not separately incorporated and are affiliated with a church are exempt from insured employment because their employees are in the direct employ of a church or convention or association of churches.

b. Schools that are separately incorporated and are affiliated with a church are exempt from insured employment if such schools are operated primarily for religious purposes.

c. Schools that are not affiliated with a church are covered employers with covered employment.

“*Affiliated*” as used in this rule means operated, supervised, controlled, or principally supported by a church or convention or association of churches. A school which is operated primarily for religious purposes must have as its chief and principal purpose for operation a religious orientation. The school must have as its purpose of first or highest rank of importance the religious indoctrination of its students.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 96.19(18) “*a*”(6)(a) and (c).

871—23.28(96) Successor.

23.28(1) Definition of “*successor employer*” as used in Iowa Code section 96.7 and these rules means an employing unit which:

a. Acquired the organization, trade or business, or substantially all the assets of an employing unit that was subject to the provisions of chapter 96 prior to the acquisition, regardless of whether the acquirer was an employing unit prior to the acquisition. The acquiring employer must continue to operate the enterprise or business.

b. An employing unit that acquired a severable portion of the business of an employer who is subject to chapter 96 providing:

(1) The portion of the business or enterprise acquired would have in itself met the requirements of section 96.19(16) “*a*.”

(2) An application is made for a transfer of the records of the severable portion transferred within 90 days from the date of transfer.

(3) The transfer of records meets the approval of the predecessor and department and adequate information is furnished to meet the requirements.

c. Rescinded IAB 5/14/03, effective 6/18/03.

23.28(2) An “*organization*,” “*trade*” or “*business*” as used in Iowa Code section 96.19(16) “*b*” is acquired if an employing unit acquires factors of an employer’s organization, trade or business sufficient to constitute an entire existing going business unit as distinguished from the acquisition of merely assets from which a new business may be built. The question of whether an organization, trade or business is acquired is determined from all the factors of the particular case. Among the factors to be considered are:

- a. The place of business.
- b. The staff of employees.
- c. The customers.
- d. The good will.
- e. The trade name.
- f. The stock in trade.
- g. The tools and fixtures.
- h. Other assets.

23.28(3) Substantially all of the assets as used in Iowa Code section 96.19(16) “b” are acquired if an employing unit acquires substantially all of the assets of any employer which generate substantially all of the employment, except those retained incident to the liquidation of obligations.

23.28(4) A segregable and identifiable part of enterprise as used in Iowa Code section 96.7(3) “b” is acquired if an employing unit acquires factors of any employer’s organization, trade or business sufficient to constitute an existing separable going business unit as distinguished from the acquisition of merely assets from which a new business may be built. The part of the business acquired, if considered separately, would have been liable under section 96.19(16) “a.” The question of whether a distinct and severable portion is acquired is determined from all of the factors of the particular case. Among the factors to be considered are:

- a. The place of business.
- b. The staff of employees.
- c. The customers.
- d. The good will.
- e. The trade name.
- f. The stock in trade.
- g. The accounts receivable.
- h. The tools and fixtures.

23.28(5) “*Successor liability*” as used in Iowa Code chapter 96, and these rules, occurs for the acquiring employing unit when there is a transfer of the predecessor’s assets or other physical components necessary to continue the operation of the enterprise or business to the successor employer and the successor employing unit must continue to operate the business to the same basic extent as if there had been no change in the ownership or control of the business or enterprise.

23.28(6) Successor liability will be found to occur. If an enterprise or business is leased to a covered employer and any party or entity purchases or assumes the covered employer’s lease, or any party or entity acquires a new lease and substantially all of the assets of the covered employer, and the new lessee continues the operation of the enterprise or business to the same basic extent as though there had been no change in the ownership or control of the enterprise or business, such party or entity acquires the covered employer’s experience.

23.28(7) The department will utilize the following general criteria when establishing successorship in specialized cases:

a. Where a covered employing unit is operating an enterprise or business under a lease agreement and it is terminated, there will be no transfer of the covered employing unit’s experience unless the lessor takes over and continues to operate the enterprise or business in which case the lessor will be considered the successor to the covered employer’s experience.

b. Where an enterprise or business is leased to a covered employing unit, and the lease agreement has terminated with the lessor acquiring a new lessee, the new lessee is not considered to be a successor to the experience of the predecessor lessee unless the new lessee acquires substantially all of the assets of the predecessor lessee and the new lessee continues the operation of the enterprise or business to the same basic extent as though there had been no change in the ownership or control of the enterprise or business.

c. A franchise agreement will be treated the same as lease agreement.

d. If the bankruptcy court closes an enterprise or business, the court becomes the agent for the bankrupt employer.

(1) Where the court closes the enterprise or business and starts liquidating procedures, the employer's account is placed in an inactive status subject to termination and no successorship or transfer of the employer's experience is involved, or

(2) If the court appoints a trustee or receiver to continue the operation of the enterprise or business, the account address will be corrected to include the name of the trustee or receiver for mailing purposes. If the trustee or receiver obtains a new federal identification number for this business, a new account number will be established for the trustee or receiver as a successor to the original enterprise or business. If the trustee or receiver sells the enterprise or business as a going enterprise, the new owner will be a successor to the predecessor's experience.

e. If a covered employer is forced out of business through foreclosure proceedings there will be no transfer of the employer's experience unless the mortgagee takes over the operation of the business or enterprise and continues it to the same basic extent as though there had been no basic change in the ownership control.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 96.7(3) "b," 96.8 and 96.19(16) "b."

871—23.29(96) Transfer of entire business.

23.29(1) Notice of acquisition.

a. Whenever any employing unit in any manner succeeds to or acquires from an employer either the organization, trade or business or substantially all the assets thereof, and continues such organization, trade or business, such employing unit shall notify the department for the purpose of accomplishing the transfer of the reserve account of the predecessor employer to the successor employing unit. Such notification must include the name and address of the predecessor, the date of acquisition, and the name and address of the successor. When such notice has been received or in the absence of the notice when necessary information establishing that the acquisition occurred has been received by the department, the actual contribution and benefit experience and taxable payrolls of the predecessor shall be transferred to the successor employing unit for determining its rate of contribution. Thereafter, benefits chargeable because of employment for such transferred organization, trade, or business shall be charged to the account of the successor. The predecessor must notify the department of the status change.

b. Where one or more employing units have been reorganized, merged or consolidated into a single employing unit and the successor employing unit continues to operate such merged or consolidated enterprise, the employing units involved shall notify the department within 30 days from the date of the transaction. All entities involved in the merger shall provide the articles of merger, or if there are no articles of merger, a statement advising that the merger has transpired.

(1) The predecessor business or businesses involved in the merger shall each file a final quarterly payroll report form as soon as possible after the merger has occurred but in no case later than 30 days after the close of the quarter in which the merger occurred.

(2) The successor entity shall indicate whether or not the experience rates of all accounts are to be combined and the rate recomputed for the balance of the calendar year in which the merger took place.

23.29(2) Contribution rate. The successor's contribution rate for the remainder of the calendar year beginning with the date of acquisition shall be assigned as follows:

a. If the successor had no account prior to the transfer and the successor purchased the business of only one predecessor, or more than one predecessor with identical rates, the rate assigned will be the rate of the predecessor employer or employers.

b. If the successor had no account prior to the transfer and purchased the business of more than one predecessor on the same day, the final rate assigned will be a computed rate based on the combined experience of all the predecessor employers.

c. If the successor had an account prior to the transfer, the rate assigned will be the successor's existing rate. However, the successor may apply for a recomputed rate based on the combined experience of the predecessor or predecessors and the experience of the successor.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 96.7(2) "b."

[ARC 3303C, IAB 8/30/17, effective 10/4/17]

871—23.30(96) Successorship—liability for contributions and payments in lieu of contributions.

23.30(1) Any employer who becomes a successor to an employer account shall be held liable for any unpaid contributions, reimbursable benefit payments, interest, penalties or costs which are owed to the department by the predecessor at the time of the transfer. An employer which is found to be a successor to a reimbursable account shall also be liable to reimburse the department for benefits paid after the date of acquisition that are based on wages paid by the reimbursable predecessor prior to the date of acquisition whether or not the successor has elected, or is eligible to elect, to become a reimbursable employer with respect to the successor's payroll.

23.30(2) Transfers under the Bulk Sales Act, uniform commercial code of Iowa, shall not be held by the department to be exempted from the provisions of Iowa Code section 96.7. The transferee shall be held a successor to the employer account of the transferor and liable for any unpaid contributions, reimbursable benefit payments, interest, penalty, and costs owed to the department by the transferor notwithstanding any agreement between the two parties pursuant to the Bulk Sales Act, provided the transferee continues to operate the business.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 96.7.

871—23.31(96) Transfer of segregable portion of an enterprise or business.**23.31(1) Application and required information.**

a. The experience of a distinct and segregable portion of an organization, trade, or business shall be transferred to an employing unit which has acquired such portion only if the successor employing unit:

(1) Files with the department a written application, on Form 60-0126, Report to Determine Liability, or in letter form, within 90 days after the date of purchase;

(2) Submits necessary information establishing the separate identity of the accounts within 30 days after request is made by the department unless the time is extended for good cause shown; and

(3) Continues to operate the acquired portion of the business.

b. Necessary information establishing the separate identity of the account includes but is not limited to:

(1) Written agreement to the transfer by the predecessor. The predecessor's signature on Forms 68-0068 and 68-0065, The Report of Employer on Transfer of One of Two or More Employing Units, will be sufficient. (See 23.31(1) "b"(4), (5));

(2) Date of acquisition of the segregable portion;

(3) Date of commencement of the segregable portion by the predecessor;

(4) Report showing the names of employees, their social security numbers, and their wages attributable to the acquired portion of the business for the six calendar quarters including and immediately preceding the quarter in which the acquisition occurred. (Form 68-0065, The Report of Employer on Transfer of One of Two or More Employing Units.)

(5) Report showing the predecessor and successor name, address, account numbers, information showing the total taxable wages and benefit charges to be transferred by quarter, for the 20 calendar quarters including and immediately preceding the date of the acquisition. (Form 68-0068, The Report of Employer on Transfer of One of Two or More Employing Units.)

c. It shall be the sole responsibility of the successor employer to determine whether or not to apply for a partial transfer of experience. An application for a partial transfer may be withdrawn in writing at any time prior to the department mailing notice that the transfer has been approved.

d. It shall be the sole responsibility of the predecessor employer to determine whether or not to grant the partial transfer of experience. Permission to grant the partial transfer of experience may be withdrawn in writing at any time prior to the department mailing notice that the transfer has been approved.

23.31(2) Portion of reserve and payroll transferred. When the requirements for partial transfer as defined in subrule 23.31(1) have been met, the transfer shall be made in accordance with one of the following:

a. If the predecessor's account has been in existence less than five years prior to the acquisition or purchase date (or more than five years when records are available), the information necessary to calculate future rates will be transferred; or

b. If the predecessor's account has been in existence more than five years (and records prior to five years are unavailable) and the acquired portion has also been in existence more than five years,

(1) The actual taxable wages, and benefit charges attributable to the acquired portion for the five-year period immediately preceding the date of acquisition shall be transferred, plus

(2) That portion of the predecessor's benefit charges for the period commencing with the beginning date of the predecessor's account and ending five years prior to the acquisition date equal to the ratio of the taxable wages attributable to the acquired portion for the 12 completed calendar quarters immediately preceding the acquisition date to the total taxable wages reported by the predecessor for the same 12-quarter period, and

(3) The individual wage records attributable to the acquired portion (as supplied on Form 68-0065); or

c. If the predecessor's account has been in existence more than five years but the acquired portion came into existence within the last five years, the actual taxable wages, benefit charges, and individual wage records (as supplied on Form 68-0065) attributable to the acquired portion shall be transferred; or

d. In the case of governmental transfers in addition to the items listed above, contributions and interest earned must be transferred for all years.

23.31(3) *Future benefit charges based on wages paid by the predecessor prior to the acquisition or purchase date.* The successor employer will receive future benefit charges based on the wage credits transferred to said successor's account for the six-quarter period immediately preceding the acquisition date plus any benefit charges based on wages attributable to the acquired portion prior to the six-quarter period on claims already filed on the date of the acquisition.

23.31(4) *Notification of approval or denial of transfer and appeals.*

a. Upon receipt of application (see subrule 23.31(1)) and accompanying information as required, the department shall issue a determination approving or denying the partial transfer. The determination approving a partial transfer will include notice to both parties as to their contribution rate for the current year.

b. If the department finds in any case that the acquisition of a business or a severable portion thereof was made solely or primarily for the purpose of obtaining a more favorable rate of contribution, the transfer of the reserve account shall not be approved. An acquisition shall be deemed to have been solely or primarily for such purpose if the department finds an absence of any reasonable business purpose for the acquisition other than a more favorable contribution rate.

c. Any determination made hereunder denying a partial transfer shall become conclusive and binding upon both the predecessor and successor unless one or both of them file an appeal. For the specific procedure and requirements for perfecting an appeal of an employer liability determination see rules 23.52(96) to 23.56(96).

23.31(5) *Liability of successor for contribution.* Any individual or organization, whether or not an employing unit, which in any manner acquires the organization, trade or business or substantially all of the assets thereof, and is held to be a successor, shall be liable for the payment of contribution, interest and penalty, due or accrued and unpaid by such predecessor employer, at the time of acquisition or purchase, if the department concludes that such contributions cannot be collected from the predecessor on the portion of such organization, trade or business acquired by the successor.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 96.7(3).

[ARC 8711B, IAB 5/5/10, effective 6/9/10]

871—23.32(96) Mandatory and prohibited successorships.

23.32(1) This rule applies to the mandatory successorship in Iowa Code section 96.7(2) "b"(2) and the prohibited successorship in Iowa Code section 96.7(2) "b"(3). If one employing unit receives the organization, trade or business, or a portion thereof of an employing unit and there is substantially common ownership, management or control of the two, the attributable unemployment experience will

be transferred. This section of the law does not require a transfer of substantially all of the assets nor does it require the transferred portion to be segregable or identifiable. The acquiring employer must continue to operate the organization, trade or business or must transfer operation to an entity with substantially common ownership, management or control with the acquiring entity. Mandatory successorship also applies when the acquirer was not an employing unit prior to the transfer.

a. A transfer of staff and the business activity of that staff to an acquiring employer unit which continues to operate the portion of the business will establish mandatory successor liability.

b. The mandatory and prohibited successorships contained in Iowa Code sections 96.7(2) “b”(2) and (3) apply to corporations, limited liability companies, government or governmental subdivisions or agencies, business trusts, estates, trusts, partnerships, sole proprietorships or associations, or any other legal entity as defined in Iowa Code chapter 96.

c. “Substantially common ownership, management or control” is determined from the facts of a particular case. Among the factors to be considered are:

- (1) The authority to make policy decisions.
- (2) The authority to perform personnel actions.
- (3) Direction and control of the day-to-day operations.
- (4) Financial investment.
- (5) Substantial or complete ownership by the same legal entity or entities.
- (6) Ability to conduct or liability for financial transactions on behalf of the business.
- (7) Authority to commit the business assets.
- (8) Common management which may include direction or overall supervision by an individual or group of individuals.

d. For a mandatory full successorship the tax rate shall be established as provided in subrule 23.29(2), and for a mandatory partial successorship the tax rate shall be established as provided in subrule 23.32(4).

23.32(2) In determining whether or not an acquiring entity continues to operate an organization, trade or business as used in Iowa Code section 96.7(2) “b”(2), the following rules apply.

a. The acquiring entity continues the ongoing business operation (taking into account any seasonal or prior operational pattern), and continues the same business activity as the prior employer. A temporary cessation of the business activity by the acquiring entity will not constitute a discontinuance of the business.

b. The acquiring entity, not having operated the business, reassigns or otherwise transfers the operation of the business to a third-party entity that has substantially common ownership, management or control with the acquiring entity. The third party is considered to be continuing the operation of the original entity.

23.32(3) Prohibited successor liability. Successor liability is prohibited when the department finds that a legal entity that is not subject to Iowa Code chapter 96 at the time of acquisition (regardless of whether or not common ownership, management or control exists) acquires an organization, trade or business solely or primarily for the purpose of obtaining a lower rate of contribution. Factors to be considered include:

- a.* The existing employer account has a tax rate less than would be assigned to a new employer,
- b.* The cost of acquiring the organization, trade or business as compared with any potential savings in contributions costs,
- c.* The acquiring entity substantially changed the organization, trade or business after a short period of time, and
- d.* A substantial number of new employees were hired to perform duties unrelated to the organization, trade or business operated prior to the acquisition.

23.32(4) When a mandatory transfer of a portion of a business occurs, the successor’s experience and contribution rate will be determined as follows:

a. The experience transferred to the acquiring employing unit will be based on the percentage of employees moving from the predecessor to that unit.

(1) The percentage will be computed by comparing the number of employees on the successor's first quarterly report covering a complete calendar quarter to the average number of employees on the four complete quarterly reports filed by the predecessor immediately preceding the transfer. The average number of employees will be computed using only the predecessor's reports that have wages paid during those four quarters.

(2) Using this percentage, taxable wages and benefit charges, commencing with the beginning date of the predecessor's account, will be transferred from the predecessor's account to the successor's account.

b. If the successor had no account prior to the transfer, the rate assigned will be the rate of the predecessor for the remainder of the calendar year beginning with the date of acquisition.

c. If the successor already had an account prior to the transfer, the rate for the balance of the year in which the transfer took place will be recomputed by combining the transferred experience with the employer's own experience as of the last computation date.

d. For the years following the year of acquisition, the rates will be computed using the experience of the employer combined with the transferred experience.

e. Future benefit(s) will be charged to the base period employer who reported the base period wages.

f. The department will issue a notification when the partial transfer has been completed. The determination will include notice to both parties as to their contribution rate for the current year.

g. Any rate determination resulting from a partial transfer will become final unless one or both of the parties files an appeal. For the specific procedure and requirements for perfecting an employer liability determination appeal, see rule 23.52(96).

h. In the case of governmental transfers in addition to the items listed above, contributions and interest earned must be transferred for all years.

23.32(5) Penalty contribution rate. The department may assess a penalty contribution rate of 2 percent for the current year and two subsequent years for an employer that the department finds has attempted to manipulate and circumvent the proper unemployment tax rate as provided in Iowa Code sections 96.7(2) "b"(2) and (3) by deliberate nondisclosure of a material fact.

a. The employer will be notified of the penalty contribution rate on Form 95-5306, Notice of Unemployment Insurance Contribution Rate.

b. If, after a liability determination has been issued, the department discovers, based upon new facts not available to the department at the time the determination was made, that a previously nonliable entity acquired a business solely or primarily to obtain a lower tax rate, the department will amend the original determination and assign a new employer rate and may provide a penalty contribution rate.

c. Interest will accrue on unpaid penalty contributions in the same manner as on regular contributions.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 96.7(2) "b" and 96.16(5).

[ARC 8711B, IAB 5/5/10, effective 6/9/10]

871—23.33 to 23.35 Reserved.

871—23.36(96) Predecessor—contribution rates for winding down a business. In the case where a predecessor has transferred its organization, trade, or business, or substantially all assets, to a successor in interest and the predecessor employer continues to operate a part of the business in order to wind down or close the business after the date of transfer, the predecessor shall retain the same account number but will recompute the eligibility year, determination date, effective date, law citation and tax rate to that of a newly covered employer. For the purposes of this rule, the term "wind down wages" may exclude wages earned before the sale or transfer that were paid in the four consecutive quarters after the quarter in which the sale or transfer occurred.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 96.8(1) and 96.8(4) "a."

[ARC 8711B, IAB 5/5/10, effective 6/9/10]

871—23.37(96) Adjustments and refunds of contributions.

23.37(1) Whenever any employer discovers that the contribution report submitted is incorrect resulting in overpayment of contributions due and owing, such employer may file an application for credit allowance or refund. If the department discovers that the contribution submitted by any employer is incorrect resulting in overpayment of contribution, it may on its own initiative refund or make a credit allowance. No refund or credit allowance will be made after three years from the date on which the overpayment was made. The employer's wage adjustment report shall be filed electronically to show corrections to the individual wage amounts, corrections of grand totals (total wages, taxable wages and contributions), and a full explanation for the adjustment. Adjustment shall be made by the department in the form of credit allowance or refund as provided in subrule 23.37(3) equal to that portion of contributions erroneously paid which exceeds the benefits paid to claimants as a direct result of the employer's erroneous report.

23.37(2) If the contribution and wage report first submitted by an employer understates the amount of wages paid for a given period, the employer will file using a Form 68-0061, Employer's Wage Adjustment Report, for the period and make payment covering all additional contributions, penalty and interest due.

a. If it is apparent, upon examination of any regular or supplemental contribution report or Form 68-0061, Employer's Wage Adjustment Report, that a greater contribution than is required by law has been paid, the department may, within three years from the date of such overpayment, make an adjustment and issue a credit adjustment memorandum for such overpayment.

b. If it is not apparent from the examination of any regular or supplemental contribution report or Form 68-0061, Employer's Wage Adjustment Report, that a contribution greater than that required by law has been made, any employer or employing unit claiming a credit adjustment shall file with the department a written application for such adjustment within three years from the date on which such overpayment was made. Such credit adjustment shall be granted only after a review of the application which will set forth such information in the matter as may be required. If, after such review, the adjustment is found to be in order, the department shall issue a credit adjustment or refund for the overpayment.

23.37(3) The amount of the credit will be deducted from the contributions in the employer's account and credited to any outstanding account balance until the credit is used or canceled in accordance with these rules. If the employer fails to utilize the credit as provided above, the department shall, three years from the date of issuance, cancel the credit and show it as a nonrefundable credit. The department, upon request of the employer or on its own initiative, may issue a refund of the overpayment. The state comptroller is responsible for the issuance of the warrant.

23.37(4) When an employer requests a refund or credit of contributions paid due to an erroneous reporting of wages, the refund or credit shall be reduced by the amount of benefits paid and charged to the employer as a result of the erroneous wages.

23.37(5) All grounds and facts alleged in support of a claim for refunds or credit shall be clearly set forth. The employing unit shall furnish such proof in support of the claim as may be reasonably necessary at the discretion of the department to support the validity and the amount of the claim and the fact that the employing unit making the application for refund or credit is legally entitled to it.

[ARC 8711B, IAB 5/5/10, effective 6/9/10; ARC 3303C, IAB 8/30/17, effective 10/4/17]

871—23.38(96) Denial of claim for refund or credit. A claim shall be denied if an employing unit within 30 days after written demand by the department fails to submit reasonable proof to support the validity and amount of the claim or fails to request an extension of time in which to submit the required information.

871—23.39(96) Issuance of a duplicate credit memo. Rescinded IAB 5/14/03, effective 6/18/03.

871—23.40(96) Computation of rates for private sector employer.

23.40(1) Experience rating. An employer's experience rate shall be computed by dividing the average of all benefits charged to an employer during the five periods of four consecutive calendar quarters immediately preceding the computation date by the employer's five-year average annual taxable payroll to arrive at the benefit ratio. This ratio shall be applied to the appropriate rate table, as determined by the department, to determine the employer's contribution rate for the next calendar year. Indian tribal contributory employers shall be considered private sector employers for the purpose of computing their contribution rate.

23.40(2) Administrative contribution surcharge.

a. For calendar years 2002 and 2003, each employer except a governmental entity and a 501(c)(3) nonprofit organization will have an administrative contribution surcharge added to the contribution rate. The administrative contribution surcharge shall be a percentage of the taxable wage base in effect for the rate year following the computation date which is equal to one-tenth of 1 percent of the Federal Unemployment Tax Act (FUTA) taxable wage base in effect on the computation date. The surcharge will be a three-place decimal number which is added to the contribution rate. The surcharge formula will provide a target revenue level of no greater than \$6,525,000 annually and the percentage surcharge will be capped at a maximum of \$7 per employee.

b. A portion of each payment received from an employer shall be considered administrative contribution surcharge and shall be credited to the administrative contribution surcharge fund. The administrative contribution surcharge shall be collectible, and interest shall accrue on unpaid surcharge at the same rate as on regular contributions.

c. The portion of the employer's payment credited to the administrative contribution surcharge fund shall not be certified to the Internal Revenue Service as contributions for which the employer may take credit against the employer's federal unemployment tax (FUTA-Form 940).

d. The administrative contribution surcharge fund shall be a separate and distinct fund from the unemployment compensation fund. Interest earned on the moneys in the administrative contribution surcharge fund shall be credited to the administrative contribution surcharge fund. Moneys in the administrative contribution surcharge fund shall be appropriated by the general assembly.

23.40(3) Temporary emergency surcharge. If it becomes necessary to implement a temporary emergency surcharge on all employers, except zero rated employers, governmental employers, and 501(c)(3) nonprofit organizations, for any quarter to pay interest on moneys borrowed from the federal government to pay unemployment insurance benefits, the emergency surcharge shall be collected and credited in the following manner:

a. The emergency surcharge rate shall be added to the employer's regular contribution (tax) rate for the quarter. The add-on rate shall be a uniform percentage of each affected employer's regular contribution rate rounded to the nearest one-hundredth of a percent. The affected employers will be notified by the department of the surcharge by any appropriate means available at the time.

b. A portion of each payment that is received from an employer for a quarter in which the emergency surcharge is in effect shall be considered as being temporary emergency surcharge and shall be credited to the temporary emergency surcharge fund.

c. The portion of the employer's payment credited to the temporary emergency surcharge fund shall not be certified to the Internal Revenue Service as contributions for which the employer may take credit against the employer's federal unemployment tax (FUTA-Form 940).

d. The temporary emergency surcharge shall be used to pay the interest accrued on the trust fund money advanced to the department of workforce development by the federal government.

e. The director of the department of workforce development shall prescribe the manner and the amount of the surcharge to be collected.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 96.7(2), 96.7(11), 96.7(12) and 96.19(8).

871—23.41(96) Computation date defined. The computation date for the succeeding year's contribution rate shall be July 1. The rate computation shall include the taxable wages reported for the quarters prior to and ending on June 30 immediately preceding the computation date and benefit

charges based on benefit warrants issued on or before June 30 immediately preceding the computation date. Delinquent reports received after September 30 immediately following the computation date shall not be used for the succeeding year's rate computation.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 96.19(8).

871—23.42(96) Crediting of interest earned on the unemployment trust fund. Interest received on moneys deposited with the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States shall be credited to the unemployment compensation fund.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 96.9(2) "c."

871—23.43(96) Charging of benefits to employer accounts.

23.43(1) How charged. Benefits paid to an eligible claimant shall be charged against the base period wage credits in the same inverse chronological order as the wages on which the wage credits are based were paid to the claimant.

23.43(2) Formula for charging employer accounts.

a. Wage credits in the most recent quarter of the base period will be used first and when wage credits in this quarter are exhausted, wage credits for the next most recent quarter will be used until each of the four quarters in the base period is exhausted or until the claimant is paid an amount not to exceed the claimant's maximum benefit amount.

b. Each employer who has wage credits in the quarter of the base period currently being used will be charged the employer's proportional share of each payment. The proportional share to be charged to each employer in the quarter will be the employer's percentage of the total wage credits in the quarter.

23.43(3) Rule of two affirmances.

a. Whenever an administrative law judge affirms a decision of the representative or the employment appeal board of the Iowa department of inspections and appeals affirms the decision of an administrative law judge, allowing payment of benefits, such benefits shall be paid regardless of any further appeal.

b. However, if the decision is subsequently reversed by higher authority:

(1) The protesting employer involved shall have all charges removed for all payments made on such claim.

(2) All payments to the claimant will cease as of the date of the reversed decision unless the claimant is otherwise eligible.

(3) No overpayment shall accrue to the claimant because of payment made prior to and during the period in which the department is processing the reversal decision.

23.43(4) Supplemental employment.

a. An individual, who has been separated with cause attributable to the regular employer and who remains in the employ of the individual's part-time, base period employer, continues to be eligible for benefits as long as the individual is receiving the same employment from the part-time employer that the individual received during the base period. The part-time employer's account, including the reimbursable employer's account, may be relieved of benefit charges. On a second benefit year claim where the individual worked only for the part-time employer during the base period and the lag quarter, the part-time employer shall not be considered for relief of benefit charges with the onset of the second benefit year. It is the part-time employer's responsibility to notify the department of the part-time employment situation so the department may render a decision as to the availability of the individual and benefit charges. The individual is required to report gross wages earned in the part-time employment for each week claimed and the wages shall be deducted from any benefits paid in accordance with Iowa Code section 96.3(3).

b. An individual who voluntarily quits without good cause part-time employment and has not requalified for benefits following the voluntary quit of part-time employment, yet is otherwise monetarily eligible for benefits based on wages paid by the regular or other base period employers, shall not be disqualified for voluntarily quitting without good cause the part-time employer. The individual and the part-time employer which was voluntarily quit without good cause shall be notified on Form 65-5323

or 60-0186, Decision of the Workforce Development Representative, that benefit payments shall not be made which are based on the wages paid by the part-time employer, and benefit charges shall not be assessed against the part-time employer's account; however, once the individual meets the requalification requirements following the voluntary quit without good cause of the part-time employer, the wages paid in the part-time employment shall be restored for benefit payment and charging purposes as determined by applicable requalification requirements.

23.43(5) *Sole purpose.* The claimant shall be eligible for benefits even though the claimant voluntarily quit if the claimant left for the sole purpose of accepting an offer of other or better employment, which the claimant did accept, and from which the claimant is separated, before or after having started the new employment. No charge shall accrue to the account of the former voluntarily quit employer.

23.43(6) Reserved.

23.43(7) *Department-approved training.* A claimant who qualifies and is approved for department-approved training (see rule 871—24.39(96)) shall continue to be eligible for benefit payments. No contributing employer shall be charged for benefits which are paid to the claimant during the period of the department-approved training. The relief from charges does not apply to the reimbursable employer that is required by law or election to reimburse the trust fund, and the employer shall be charged with the benefits paid.

23.43(8) *Ten times the weekly benefit amount in insured work requalification.*

a. In order to meet the ten times the weekly benefit amount in insured work requalification provision, the following criteria must be met:

Subsequent to leaving or refusing work, the individual shall have worked in (except in back pay awards) and been paid wages equal to ten times the claimant's weekly benefit amount.

b. An employer's account shall not be charged with benefit payments to an eligible claimant who quit such employment without good cause attributable to the employer or who was discharged for misconduct or who failed without good cause either to apply for available, suitable work or to accept suitable work with that employer but shall be charged to the balancing account.

c. The requalification and transfer of charges shall occur for the employer if the requalifying employment is earned with an out-of-state covered employer. The transfer of charges shall be made to the balancing account.

d. Periods of insured employment with separate employers may be joined to collectively equal ten times the individual's weekly benefit amount when requalification cannot be accomplished by an individual insured employer. The employer from whom the individual left work, was discharged or with whom the individual failed to apply or accept suitable work, will not accrue any charges.

e. Before benefits can be paid or the transfer of charges can occur, sufficient evidence must be present to establish the fact that the criteria in subrule 23.43(8), paragraph "a," has been met. Verification of employment may be completed through the records of the department or by using any method establishing proof of the necessary wage credits, including the following:

(1) An employment verification form, 60-0227, is an affidavit prepared in duplicate stating: the insured employer's name, mailing address, the starting date of employment, and wages paid subsequent to that date. The form must be signed by the claimant alleging that the facts are correct. Any misrepresentation in the form may result in overpayment, fraud charges and administrative penalty any or all thereof. A copy of the form must be mailed to the employer or employers for verification. The employer should review the information on the form and certify that it is either correct or in error. If the information is incorrect, the employer should give the proper information. If the employer fails to return the form within five days of date mailed, the information on the form will be presumed to be correct.

(2) Employment check stubs may be used in conjunction with the employment verification form, 60-0227, to indicate the requalifying period.

23.43(9) *Combined wage claim transfer of wages.*

a. Iowa employers whose wage credits are transferred from Iowa to an out-of-state paying state under the interstate reciprocal benefit plan as provided in Iowa Code section 96.20 will be liable for charges for benefits paid by the out-of-state paying state. No reimbursement so payable shall be charged

against a contributory employer's account for the purpose of Iowa Code section 96.7, unless wages so transferred are sufficient to establish a valid Iowa claim, and such charges shall not exceed the amount that would have been charged on the basis of a valid Iowa claim. However, an employer who is required by law or by election to reimburse the trust fund will be liable for charges against the employer's account for benefits paid by another state as required in Iowa Code section 96.8(5), regardless of whether the Iowa wages so transferred are sufficient or insufficient to establish a valid Iowa claim. Benefit payments shall be made in accordance with the claimant's eligibility under the paying state's law. Charges shall be assessed to the employer which are based on benefit payments made by the paying state.

b. The Iowa employer whose wage credits have been transferred and who has potential liability will be notified on Form 65-5522, Notice of Wage Transfer, that the wages have been transferred, the state to which they have been transferred, and the mailing address to which a protest of potential charges may be mailed. This protest must be postmarked or received by the department within ten days of the date the Form 65-5522 was mailed to be considered as a timely protest of charges. If the protest from either the reimbursable or contributory employer justifies relief of charges, charges shall go to the balancing account.

c. Requests received from the paying state for amounts in excess of an amount equal to potential charges of an Iowa claim will not be charged to the Iowa employer, except for reimbursable employers.

d. When Iowa is the paying state on an interstate claim and Iowa wage credits are insufficient to have a valid Iowa claim, charges shall not be made against the Iowa employer's account but shall be charged to the balancing account, except for reimbursable employers.

23.43(10) Reserved.

23.43(11) *Extended benefits.*

a. Fifty percent of the amount of each week of extended benefits paid to an individual in accordance with rule 871—24.46(96) shall be charged against the account of the employer which is chargeable for the extended benefits; however, 100 percent of the amount of each week of extended benefits paid to an individual shall be charged against the account of the Indian tribal and governmental contributory or reimbursable employer which is chargeable for the extended benefits.

b. The lack of a one-week waiting period prohibits this state from receiving a payment from the U.S. Department of Labor for 50 percent of the amount of the first week of extended benefits paid to an individual. This amount shall not be charged against the account of the employer which is chargeable for the extended benefits unless the employer is a nonprofit reimbursable employer but shall be charged against the balancing account.

c. In the event that a payment from the U.S. Department of Labor for 50 percent of any week of extended benefits paid to an individual is reduced under an order issued under Section 252 of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, the amount of the reduction shall not be charged against the account of the employer which is chargeable for the extended benefits unless the employer is a nonprofit reimbursable employer but shall be charged against the balancing account.

23.43(12) *Charging of benefits paid to individuals employed by two or more employers.*

a. Whenever wage reports submitted to the department show the employment of an individual by more than one employer in the same calendar quarter, benefits shall be charged to each employer's account in the same proportion as wages paid in the quarter.

b. Benefits for partial unemployment shall be charged in the same manner as benefits for total unemployment, except that no charges shall be made against the account of the base period contributory or reimbursable employer which continues to employ the individual on the same basis that the employer employed the individual during the individual's base period.

23.43(13) *Government contributory charges.* For the purpose of determining the base rate for government contributory employers, a percentage of all benefits that are paid but are not chargeable to employer accounts because of various provisions of the law, will be considered as belonging to government contributory employers. The percentage of the nonchargeable benefits considered to be attributable to government contributory employers for each calendar year will be determined by the ratio of the benefits actually charged to government contributory accounts for the year to the total benefits charged to all contributory accounts for the year.

23.43(14) *Removal of benefit charges upon the sale or transfer of a clearly segregable part of an employer's business or enterprise when the acquiring employer does not receive a partial transfer of experience.* Benefits based on wages earned with the transferring employer, paid to an individual who worked in and was paid wages for work with the acquiring employer shall be transferred to the balancing account. The transferring employer must protest this issue on the Notice of Claim, Form 65-5317, in a timely manner to receive relief from the charges. The relief of charges shall apply to both contributory and reimbursable employers.

23.43(15) *Disaster relief.* An employer shall not be charged with benefits for unemployment that is directly caused by a disaster declared by the president of the United States, pursuant to the federal Disaster Relief Act of 1974, if the individual would have been eligible for disaster unemployment assistance with respect to that unemployment but for the individual's receipt of regular benefits. The employer may protest the charges on the Notice of Claim, Form 65-5317, or the Quarterly Charge Statement. The employer must protest the charges within 30 days after the date of mailing of the Quarterly Charge Statement.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 96.3(7), 96.5(1), 96.6(2), 96.7, 96.8(5), 96.9(5), 96.11(1), 96.16(4), and 96.29.

871—23.44(96) Benefits payments.

23.44(1) Overpayments. If a claimant is overpaid benefits, the employer will be relieved of benefit charges to such employer's account.

23.44(2) The employer shall not be relieved of benefit charges for a payment of back pay until the amount of the overpayment is recovered by the department.

23.44(3) Option of reimbursable credit or refund for an overpayment. The department shall credit the account of the reimbursable employer for overpayments. However, the employer may request a refund in those cases where the employer determines that it cannot use the credit against future charges within a reasonable period of time.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 96.7(3), 96.11(1) and 96.20(2).

871—23.45 Reserved.

871—23.46(96) Termination of coverage. Rescinded IAB 5/5/10, effective 6/9/10.

871—23.47(96) Termination of accounts because of no wage reports.

23.47(1) If an employer discontinues business or continues business without employment, the employer may request that the employer's account be placed in an inactive status. Upon determination of an inactive status, the department shall notify the employer that the employer's account has been placed in an inactive status and that the employer is not required to file quarterly reports. However, the employer must notify the department if the employer resumes paying Iowa wages.

23.47(2) If the department finds that an employer has discontinued business or is no longer paying wages, the department may on its own motion place the account in an inactive status. However, the employer must notify the department if the employer resumes paying Iowa wages.

23.47(3) If prior to termination, an inactive account is found to have paid wages in any quarter, the employer account shall be reactivated, reports shall be secured for all quarters the account was inactive, including no wage reports for quarters for which there was no employment, and the account shall receive an experience rating; provided, the account has been in existence long enough to qualify for an experience rating.

23.47(4) If, on the rate computation date, the department finds that an employer has not paid wages during the eight consecutive calendar quarters immediately preceding the computation date, the employer's account shall be terminated effective the January 1 following the computation date. However, if the employer pays wages after the computation date and prior to the following January 1, the employer's account shall not be terminated, and the employer will receive an assigned rate or an experience rating.

23.47(5) If an employer has filed eight consecutive reports with zero wages, the account may be placed in inactive status.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 96.7(2)“c” and “d” and 96.8(4)“b.”
[ARC 8711B, IAB 5/5/10, effective 6/9/10]

871—23.48(96) Previously covered employers. If a contributory employer’s account has been properly terminated and the employer is again determined liable or a reimbursable employer again elects to be contributory, the employer shall receive a new account number and be treated the same as a newly covered employer.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 96.7 and 96.8.
[ARC 8711B, IAB 5/5/10, effective 6/9/10; ARC 3247C, IAB 8/2/17, effective 9/6/17]

871—23.49 and 23.50 Reserved.

871—23.51(96) Payments in lieu of contributions.

23.51(1) Each nonprofit organization which has been approved to make payments in lieu of contributions shall be billed each quarter for benefits paid during such quarter.

23.51(2) The payments to the unemployment fund which are required by Iowa Code section 96.7 for those employers who elect to reimburse the department shall be in an amount equal to the regular benefits and one-half of the extended benefits paid and charged to such employer’s account. Government and Indian tribal reimbursable employers will be charged all of the extended benefits paid.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 96.8(5).

871—23.52(96) Employer liability appeal.

23.52(1) An initial employer liability determination including employer status and liability, assessments, rate of contributions, successorships, worker’s status, and all questions regarding coverage of a worker or group of workers may be appealed to the department of workforce development for a hearing before an administrative law judge with the department of inspections and appeals.

23.52(2) The appeal shall be in writing stating:

- a. The name, address and Iowa employer account number of the employer.
- b. The name and official position of the person filing the appeal.
- c. The decision which is being appealed.
- d. The grounds upon which the appeal is based.

23.52(3) The appeal shall be addressed or delivered to: Department of Workforce Development, Tax Bureau, 1000 East Grand Avenue, Des Moines, Iowa 50319. The employer shall provide adequate postage on appeals filed by mail. Appeals transmitted by facsimile that are received by the tax bureau after 11:59 p.m. central time shall be deemed filed as of the next regular business day.

23.52(4) Unless otherwise required, all determinations by the tax bureau will be sent by regular mail or e-mail, depending on how the employer elected to receive correspondence. The determination will be dated, and the employer or other interested party shall have 30 days from the mailing date printed on the notice to appeal the determination. The employer has 15 days to appeal a Notice of Reimbursable Benefit Charges, Form 65-5324.

23.52(5) If the department concludes, upon reviewing an appeal, that the original determination is correct, the tax bureau may write to the employer and further explain the decision. If the employer still desires a hearing before an administrative law judge, the employer should notify the department within 30 days of the date of the letter from the department.

23.52(6) Upon receipt of a request for hearing, the tax bureau will ask the department of inspections and appeals to schedule a hearing for the employer. A copy of the request will be mailed to the employer. A copy of the file containing all relevant information regarding the issue of the appeal shall be forwarded to the administrative law judge. Documents that may be sent to the administrative law judge include a copy of the disputed decision, the employer’s original letter of appeal, all relevant correspondence from the department, and the employer’s letter requesting a hearing. All employer liability appeals shall be

heard by an administrative law judge and shall be scheduled for hearing at the earliest possible date. Procedures for employer liability hearings are set out in rule 871—26.5(17A,96).

23.52(7) In those cases in which the department finds that a genuine controversy exists or has existed regarding an employing unit's liability for contributions on all or a part of its employees or, a rate appeal or other employer liability question and the case has been resolved against such employing unit, then no interest or penalty will accrue from the date of such controversy between the department and the employing unit until 30 days after the decision becomes final.

[ARC 3303C, IAB 8/30/17, effective 10/4/17]

871—23.53(96) Rate appeal and eligibility decision reversal.

23.53(1) An employer who appeals a rate notice or corrected rate notice within 30 days following the procedures outlined in rule 23.52(96) may have its rate recomputed based upon the reversal of a benefit eligibility decision under the following circumstances:

a. An employer may appeal on the grounds that benefit charges against the employer's account have been reversed by a decision issued subsequent to the rate computation date. The department will investigate and remove benefit charges, which have been reversed by a subsequent decision, from the computation and will issue a corrected rate notice to the employer.

b. The employer may appeal on the grounds that benefits charged against the employer's account may be reversed by a decision to be issued on a pending claim or charge-back appeal. The employer's rate will not be recomputed. However, the rate will not become final and the appeal may be reopened by the employer, in writing upon receipt of a decision reversing the allowance of benefits or relieving the employer of charges provided that the request to reopen the appeal is submitted within 30 days of the date of the next rate notice following the date of the decision. The charges will be removed from the computation of the original rate and a corrected rate notice will be issued. The employer must pay any contributions that become due at the disputed rate prior to the receipt of the decision reversing the benefit charges; however, a refund of any overpayment of contributions and interest paid by the employer as a result of the recomputation of the rate will be issued, subject to the three-year statute of limitations set out in Iowa Code section 96.14(5).

c. The employer's payment of contributions at the disputed rate in the circumstances described in 23.53(1) "b" will not be an acquiescence of the disputed rate.

d. The employer, in the circumstances described in 23.53(1) "b," must file a separate appeal of each rate notice received that contains the disputed benefit charges. If the employer does not file a timely appeal of each affected rate notice, any appeal filed following receipt of a decision reversing the allowance of benefits will be considered as applying only to rate notices that were timely appealed and to the next rate notice.

e. If the employer appeals on the grounds that the benefits charged against the employer's account were paid to an employee who was still working for the employer in the same employment as in the base period of the claim, the department will remove the charges and will issue a corrected rate notice. However, the employer's appeal must have been made within 30 days of the date on the first rate notice received that included any of the disputed charges. Provided further that the issue of charging of benefits had not been previously adjudicated in either an appeal of the original claim notice or an appeal of a quarterly benefit charge statement.

23.53(2) Reserved.

871—23.54(96) Payment of disputed assessments.

23.54(1) Payment of a disputed assessment is held to be an acquiescence in the assessment only when a timely appeal is not filed.

23.54(2) An employing unit which has appealed a determination of liability, or a payment of contributions due, shall file Form 65-5300, Employer's Contribution and Payroll Report, for all quarters for which the employer is held liable regardless of any appeal. Such reports are to be marked by the employer "Appeal Filed" and submitted with full payment of the disputed assessment, without payment or with a payment in the amount estimated to be owed by the employing unit.

871—23.55(96) Burden of proof.

23.55(1) The burden of proof in all employer liability cases shall rest with the employer.

23.55(2) The burden of proof shall rest with an employing unit which employs any individual during any calendar year but which considers itself not an employer subject to the Act, to establish that it is not an employer subject to the Act by presenting proper records, including a record of the identity of the employees, number of individuals employed during each week, and the particular days of each week on which services have been performed, and the amount of wages paid to each employee.

23.55(3) The burden of proof in successorship and partial successorship cases for determinations and appeals shall rest with the employer that is appealing the determination of the department.

871—23.56(96) Informal settlement.

23.56(1) Pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 17A a controversy may, unless precluded by statute, at the discretion of the department be informally settled by mutual agreement of the department of workforce development and the person or employer who is or is about to be engaged in the controversy with the department. The settlement shall be effected by a written statement reciting the subject of the controversy and the proposed solution mutually agreed upon by the parties including a statement of the action to be taken, or to be refrained from, by each of the parties. The informal settlement shall constitute a waiver, by all parties, of the formalities to which they are entitled under the terms of Iowa Code chapter 17A, with respect to the specific fact situation which is the subject of the controversy.

Either party may initiate a proposal for informal settlement of the controversy by communicating a proposal to the other party before the contested hearing is convened.

23.56(2) If the parties agree to a settlement, the written statement shall be presented to the administrator of the division of unemployment insurance services for review and approval.

23.56(3) In the event a settlement is reached in a case which has been appealed to the courts, then the formal settlement will be presented to the appropriate district court. If an assessment of contributions or a decision upon which an assessment is based has become final without appeal, then the actual established contribution may be compromised by agreement of the parties and submission to the district court pursuant to Iowa Code section 96.14(5). Doubtful collectibility as contained in section 96.14(5) includes tax debts which are doubtful as to validity or as to collectibility. The department is not required to enter into any informal settlement or compromise with regard to any employer liability determination and may or may not do so at its own discretion.

871—23.57(96) Interest and penalty on contributions paid with adjustments submitted by employer.

23.57(1) If an employer, on its own motion, submits an adjustment for an error made on a previous report and pays any additional contributions due on the adjustment when the employer submits the adjustment, no interest on the additional contributions will be charged if it is shown to the satisfaction of the department that the error on the original report and subsequent late payment of the contribution due on the adjustment was not the result of negligence, fraud, intentional disregard of the law or rules of the department.

23.57(2) If an employer submits an adjustment without payment, and payment is due, such employer will be assessed for the additional contributions plus interest as provided by law.

871—23.58(96) Assessment of unpaid contributions, interest and penalty. Rescinded IAB 5/14/03, effective 6/18/03.**871—23.59(96) Determination and assessment of estimated contributions and errors in reporting.**

23.59(1) If the department finds from the examination of the employer's reports or account that the contributions have been underpaid because of a department error in assigning the contribution rate, the additional contributions shall be paid within 30 days after the department notifies the employer; however, no interest or penalty will accrue until 30 days after the notification.

23.59(2) Assessment—failure to make return.

a. If any employing unit fails to make a return as required the department shall make an estimate based upon any information in its possession or that may come into its possession of the amount of wages paid for employment in the period or periods for which no return was filed upon the basis of such estimates shall compute and assess the amounts of employer contributions payable by the employing unit together with interest and penalty.

b. Whenever the department determines that the collection of contributions from an employer is in jeopardy and the employer has failed to file the necessary reports of wages paid for the quarter for which such contributions are due and payable or have been declared due and payable prior to the reporting date set out in rule 23.8(96), the department shall prepare estimated reports.

c. Such estimates may be made by authorized personnel in the tax bureau and shall be referred to the collection unit where Form 68-0138, Notice of Jeopardy Assessment, shall be prepared.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 96.7.

871—23.60(96) Accrual of interest and penalties.

23.60(1) An employer who fails to file or make sufficient a report of wages paid to each of its employees for any period in the time and manner set forth in Iowa Code section 96.7 and rule 871—22.3(96) shall pay to the department a penalty in accordance with Iowa Code section 96.14(2).

23.60(2) The amount of the penalty for a delinquent or insufficient report shall be based on the total wages paid by the employer in the period for which the report was due, except that the penalty shall not be less than \$35 for the delinquent report or the insufficient report not made sufficient within 30 days of a request to do so. An insufficient report is defined as a quarterly report that does not have all social security numbers, all corresponding names, total wages for each employee, or a reporting unit number. Reports submitted without a correct account number, federal employer identification number, labor market information, signature, or report submitted for an unemployment account that has not yet been established by the employer or agent may be considered insufficient.

23.60(3) Interest and penalty shall not accrue with respect to contributions required from an employer based upon wages for employment in those cases in which the employer's liability is based solely upon the provisions of Iowa Code section 96.19(16) "g" until 30 days after determination of such liability under the federal Unemployment Tax Act.

23.60(4) Interest and penalty shall not accrue in those cases where the department finds that, as a matter of equity and good conscience, the employer should not be required to pay interest.

23.60(5) Interest as provided under Iowa Code section 96.14 shall accrue 30 days after the quarterly billing to reimbursable employers.

23.60(6) The penalties applicable to contributory employers shall be applicable to employers who have been approved to make payments in lieu of contributions.

23.60(7) Payment checks not honored by bank. An employer is liable for interest for a check in payment of contributions which is not honored by the bank upon which it is drawn.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 96.14(2).

[ARC 8711B, IAB 5/5/10, effective 6/9/10]

871—23.61(96) Collection of interest and penalties. When a report is filed with contributions paid but penalties and interest due, penalties and interest may be assessed and a lien filed in the same manner as for unpaid contributions.

871—23.62(96) Rescission of interest and penalty.

23.62(1) Interest and penalty charges may be rescinded whenever an employer can provide documentary evidence to the satisfaction of the department that an inquiry in writing was directed to the department within 15 days following the end of the quarter for the report(s) or contribution(s) untimely filed or paid, and such contributions are paid in full.

23.62(2) Penalty charges only may be rescinded whenever the employer can show documentary evidence that the wages paid to employees used to determine liability to the department were reported to another state in good faith and the contributions thereon were properly paid to the state to which the

wages were reported and that said employees were fully insured during the period of unreported liability to this department.

871—23.63(96) Cancellation of interest and penalty. The department may, at its discretion and for good cause, cancel interest and penalty upon written request for the waiver from the employer or an agent for the employer. Requests should be directed to the department at its administrative office. The employer will be advised if the request is denied.

In determining whether good cause has been shown, the department shall consider all relevant factors including but not limited to whether the party acted in the manner that a reasonably prudent individual would have acted under the same or similar circumstances, whether the party received timely notice of the need to act, whether there was administrative error by the department, whether there were factors outside the control of the party which prevented a timely action, the efforts made by the party to seek an extension of time by promptly notifying the department, the party's physical inability to take timely action, the length of time the action was untimely, and whether any other interested party has been prejudiced by the untimely action.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 96.14(2).

871—23.64(96) Refund of interest and penalty.

23.64(1) Interest or penalty may be refunded only when it has been erroneously paid or overpaid. Interest or penalty erroneously collected in excess of the amount due may be credited or refunded to the employing unit or other person(s) who paid such interest or penalty subject to the following limitations.

a. If the department determines that a claim for refund or credit is allowable in accordance with the Iowa Code and these rules, it shall so find and make an adjustment as follows:

b. The amount of the overpayment shall first be applied against any unpaid liability then due from or accrued against the employing unit. The remainder of such portion of the overpayment shall be refunded to the employing unit or other person(s) by whom it was paid, or its or their successor, administrators or executors.

23.64(2) Reserved.

871—23.65(96) Liens for unpaid contributions, interest, and penalties.

23.65(1) Filing of liens and notice of jeopardy assessments.

a. If reports are filed by an employer for the purpose of determining the amount of contribution due, or an assessment of contribution due, and the employer fails to pay any part of the contributions, interest and penalties due as determined by the report or assessment, Form 68-0043, Notice of Assessment and Lien, will be sent to the employer.

b. If, 30 days after a Notice of Assessment and Lien, or a Notice of Jeopardy Assessment has been served (see subrule 23.59(2)) and the employer has failed to make payment in full of the amounts that were assessed, the department may file a lien with the county recorder of the county in which the employer has its principal place of business, or with the county recorder of any county in which the employer has real or personal property.

c. The lien, known as a Form 68-0024, Notice of Lien, shall state the date of assessment, the employer's name, address and account number, and the amount due. The recorder shall record the Notice of Lien as provided in Iowa Code section 96.14(3).

23.65(2) When the Notice of Lien is duly filed and recorded, the amount stated shall be a lien upon the entire interest of the employer, legal or equitable, in any real property, and upon any personal property, tangible or intangible, located in any county where the Notice of Lien or copy is filed.

23.65(3) As provided in Iowa Code section 96.14(3), the lien shall attach as of the date the assessment is mailed or personally served upon the employer.

23.65(4) The transfer, through sale, exchange, or other method, of a major portion of the assets of a delinquent employer shall not defeat or impair the lien in favor of the department, and the person acquiring such assets shall be held liable for payment of all delinquent contributions, interest, and

penalties due from the delinquent employer. The department shall be made a party to any foreclosure action involving any real or personal property against which the department has or may claim a lien.

23.65(5) Liens against out-of-state employers and resident employers who remove themselves from the state of Iowa may be obtained in accordance with section 96.14(6).

23.65(6) The department may, at its discretion and in accordance with Iowa Code section 96.14(3), make an assessment and file a lien in the recorder's office in the county or state where the employer resides. Liens shall be recorded in accordance with the law governing liens in the state where filed, and the costs shall be borne by the employer.

23.65(7) No employment security lien(s) shall be released without payment of the contributions secured except as follows:

a. It is shown to the department's satisfaction that the lien(s) was filed in error. If this is shown, the lien shall be at the expense of the department.

b. Release of the lien(s) is ordered by a judge having jurisdiction over same.

c. A release is necessary to facilitate payment to the department from proceeds of sale in an equity action.

d. A foreclosure action has been initiated by a secured creditor and it is demonstrated to the department's satisfaction all of the following:

(1) The lien of the secured creditor is properly perfected and is senior to the employment security lien.

(2) The property, both real and personal, does not exceed in value the amount of the secured lien on which the foreclosure is taken.

23.65(8) In such cases, the department may release its lien(s) but such release shall be only in respect to the property foreclosed upon by the secured creditor.

23.65(9) Interest and penalty secured by a lien may be compromised by the department at its discretion.

23.65(10) Upon payment of contributions, interest, penalty, and costs, the department shall execute a Form 68-0199, Satisfaction of Lien, by filing it with the recorder's office for the county where the lien was filed. A copy of this satisfaction shall be mailed to the employer.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 96.14(3).

871—23.66(96) Jeopardy assessments.

23.66(1) If the department believes the collection of any contribution will be jeopardized by delay, the department may, whether or not the time otherwise prescribed by rule 23.8(96) for making return and paying any contribution has expired, immediately assess the contributions, together with all interest and penalty. The contributions, penalty and interest shall become immediately due and payable. The jeopardy assessment may be made by personal service upon the employer or the employer's agent by a representative of the department or civil officer of the state. Should immediate personal service not be possible, the jeopardy assessment shall be sent by certified mail to the employer's address of record and such mailing shall be a satisfactory service.

23.66(2) If, after a jeopardy assessment has been served, the amount assessed remains unpaid and no appeal has been filed by the employer, a notice of lien shall be recorded in the recorder's office for the county or counties in which the employer resides or owns property. A copy of the lien shall be mailed to the employer at the address of record.

23.66(3) If, at the time of service of a jeopardy assessment, the employer protests or disputes the correctness of the assessment, the employer may furnish to the department and the department may accept a bond in an amount the department deems necessary but not to exceed double the amount of contributions due, provided the department is satisfied as to the security of the bond. So long as the bond remains in force and the assessment remains in dispute, the department shall not issue a distress warrant. If, after final adjudication of the jeopardy assessment, the employer fails to pay the assessed amount in full, the bond shall be forfeited to the extent necessary to satisfy the jeopardy assessment plus any accrued interest. Any overage shall be refunded to the employer by warrant or credit. If the

bond is insufficient to pay the jeopardy assessment in full, the department may issue a distress warrant as provided in rule 23.67(96).

23.66(4) After a lien has been filed and the amount or any portion of the amount assessed and any additional accrued interest remains unpaid, the department may at any time issue a distress warrant instructing a sheriff or peace officer to levy upon and seize or attach any real or personal property of the employer in satisfaction of the amount assessed and secured by the lien.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 96.7(7).

871—23.67(96) Distress warrants.

23.67(1) In addition to and as an alternative to any other remedy provided by the Iowa Code and these rules, the department may proceed to enforce its lien by issuing to the sheriff of any county or to any civil officer of the state of Iowa having proper jurisdiction a distress warrant commanding the sheriff or civil officer to levy upon and sell any real or personal property which may be found within its jurisdiction belonging to an employer who has defaulted in the payment of any sum determined by the department to be due from the employer, and to pay the proceeds of the sale over to the clerk of district court in and for the county in which the property is found. All costs of the execution shall be charged to the employer.

23.67(2) The sale shall be held after the property has been levied upon, the period of redemption has expired, and the department has petitioned for and been granted a condemnation order in the district court in and for the county in which the property was levied upon, in accordance with the Iowa Code and the Iowa Rules of Civil Procedure.

23.67(3) No property belonging to the employer shall be exempt from execution.

23.67(4) Whenever a warrant is returned not satisfied in full, the department may proceed to issue a new warrant in the amount remaining unsatisfied, together with any additional interest, penalties, and costs, as provided above.

871—23.68 Reserved.

871—23.69(96) Injunction for nonpayment or failure to report.

23.69(1) In addition or as an alternative to any other remedy provided in Iowa Code chapter 96 and this rule, the department may proceed to enjoin an employer who has refused or failed to pay any contributions, interest, or penalty or who has failed to file any reports required by the department.

23.69(2) Discretion as to whether or not to seek an injunction rests with the department.

23.69(3) When the department determines that an injunction should be obtained, the department will send by certified mail or by personal service to the employer at the last-known address for the employer a notice which shall provide the following information:

- a. That the department plans to seek an injunction against the employer.
- b. The period(s) for which there are delinquent contributions, interest, and penalty due or for which returns have not been filed.
- c. The amount of indebtedness.
- d. That the injunction will enjoin the employer from operating any businesses in the state of Iowa until one of the following conditions is met:

- (1) The entire indebtedness is paid.
- (2) The employer files a full and sufficient bond.
- (3) The employer has entered into a court-approved plan providing for payment of the indebtedness.
- e. The employer has ten days in which to respond to the department.

23.69(4) Upon expiration of the ten days following the notice, if the employer has not responded satisfactorily, the department shall file with the district court for the county in which the employer resides a petition requesting a hearing and an order granting the injunction.

23.69(5) Upon the issuance of a court order granting the injunction, the department shall proceed to periodically check to ensure that the employer is complying with the injunction order. Should the

department find that the employer is not in compliance, it will ask the court for a finding of contempt and will ask the court to impose appropriate punishment.

23.69(6) Upon payment in full of the delinquent contributions, interest, and penalty, and the filing of all delinquent reports, the department shall have the injunction dissolved.

23.69(7) If the employer, as the result of a court-approved payment plan, is relieved by the court of the injunction and the employer fails to perform strictly as set out in the plan, the department may, at its discretion, ask the court to reinstate the injunction upon notice and hearing.

23.69(8) Any costs of these actions shall be borne by the employer.

871—23.70(96) Nonprofit organizations.

23.70(1) Any nonprofit organization can be considered eligible to reimburse the Iowa unemployment compensation fund in lieu of paying contributions. Any nonprofit organization wishing to be considered as a reimbursable employer shall file as provided under Iowa Code section 96.7 the election to reimburse the fund on Form 68-0463, Election to Make Payments in Lieu of Contributions, with the department for its consideration.

23.70(2) Election to Make Payments in Lieu of Contributions, Form 68-0463, must be signed by an authorized official of the nonprofit organization and shall be accompanied by:

a. A letter of intent indicating the organization's desire to be considered for reimbursable status.

b. A copy of the organization's letter of 501(c)(3) exemption from the Internal Revenue Service.

If the organization does not have a 501(c)(3) letter at the time of the filing of its election to become a reimbursable employer, it may file a written request with the department for an extension of time setting forth the reason for the request, and the department may grant such extension not to exceed 180 days. Included with this request for extension of time should be a copy of the application for exemption, Election to Make Payments in Lieu of Contributions, or evidence that the request for 501(c)(3) exemption has been made.

c. A corporate charter or other documents that brought the organization into being.

23.70(3) All requests by nonprofit organizations wishing to be considered for reimbursable status shall be filed on Form 68-0463 and that form, along with the organization's 501(c)(3) Internal Revenue Service letter of exemption, except as otherwise provided in subrule 23.70(2), shall be directed to the attention of the tax bureau. The request for reimbursable status will be examined by an authorized representative.

23.70(4) and **23.70(5)** Rescinded IAB 2/10/99, effective 3/17/99.

23.70(6) An organization not possessing a 501(c)(3) nonprofit tax exemption at the time its election is submitted shall be granted reimbursable status provided that the exemption is obtained and a copy is filed with the department within 180 days of the date the election is submitted. Should the organization fail to obtain an exemption within 180 days, the election shall be invalid and the organization shall be required to pay contributions upon all taxable wages paid during the period covered by the invalid election at the contribution rate it would have had if the invalid election had not been made. A new election may not be made by the organization until it has obtained a 501(c)(3) nonprofit tax exemption and has filed a new election. The new election shall not be retroactive to cover the period of the invalid election. Benefits reimbursed during the invalid election shall be used to offset the contributions due, and any excess shall be refunded to the organization.

23.70(7) to **23.70(9)** Rescinded IAB 2/10/99, effective 3/17/99.

23.70(10) The department may for good cause extend the period within which a notice of election to become a reimbursable employer or a notice to terminate reimbursable status must be filed and permit an election to be retroactive.

23.70(11) Any nonprofit organization that terminates its election to reimburse the fund shall continue to be liable to reimburse the fund for benefits which are paid based on wages earned during the effective period of the employer's Election to Make Payments in Lieu of Contributions. All benefits charges based on wages paid after the date of the approval of the change of status to a contributory employer shall be charged to the employer's contributory account.

a. A nonprofit organization changing its tax status from reimbursable to contributory or contributory to reimbursable will retain the same employer account number. A nonprofit organization terminating its election to reimburse the fund shall be treated as a newly covered employer for the purpose of establishing a contribution rate, except as provided in paragraph “*b.*”

b. The experience, while under each tax status, will not be combined for rate computation purposes unless the department finds, or has reason to believe, that the nonprofit organization changing from a reimbursable status to a contributory status is unable to reimburse the fund for benefits outstanding at the time of the change in status, plus any benefits paid after the change in status that are based on wages paid while the nonprofit organization was still in a reimbursable status. The department may then, at its own option, use the unreimbursed benefits in the computation of the nonprofit organization’s contribution rate and transfer any contributions collected, above what the nonprofit organization would have paid as a newly covered employer, from the nonprofit organization’s contributory account to the reimbursable account to apply against the unreimbursed benefits.

23.70(12) Any nonprofit organization which elects to change its status from contributory to reimbursable shall continue to be liable for charges on all benefits based on wages paid when the nonprofit organization was a contributory employer. These charges will be charged to the nonprofit organization’s contributory account. The experience of the contributory account will not be merged with the nonprofit organization’s reimbursable account.

23.70(13) In the event that a reimbursable nonprofit organization succeeds to a contributory employer, such successor employer shall not receive a transfer of account balance from the predecessor account. The account balance shall remain with the predecessor account and be used as an offset against any claims attributable to that account. If an employer, whether or not the employer may elect to be reimbursable, becomes a successor to a reimbursable nonprofit organization, the successor employer shall become obligated for the reimbursable nonprofit organization’s unpaid benefit charges in the event that the reimbursable nonprofit organization cannot meet this obligation. The successor employer shall also be liable to reimburse the department, whether or not the successor employer is reimbursable or is eligible to elect to become reimbursable, for benefits paid after the date of the sale or transfer that are based on wages paid by the reimbursable nonprofit organization prior to the date of the sale or transfer.

23.70(14) In the event a reimbursable nonprofit organization discontinues business, the reimbursable nonprofit organization will continue to be liable to reimburse the fund in an amount equivalent to the amount of regular unemployment benefits and one-half of the extended benefits paid to an individual that is attributable to wages paid by the reimbursable nonprofit organization prior to the discontinuance of business.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 96.7(9).
[ARC 8711B, IAB 5/5/10, effective 6/9/10; ARC 3303C, IAB 8/30/17, effective 10/4/17]

871—23.71(96) Governmental entity—definition.

23.71(1) The definition of a governmental entity is a state, a state instrumentality, a political subdivision or a political subdivision instrumentality, or a combination of one or more of the preceding. An instrumentality of one or more states or political subdivisions may be a part of a state or a political subdivision or it may be independent of political entities and thereby a separate governmental entity. The definition of a governmental entity is held to include but not be limited to:

a. An organization or any division, department, agency, commission, or board of a state or political subdivision established by proper authorities, authorized and created under constitutional provisions or statutes, for the purpose of carrying out a portion of the function of government, including both governmental and proprietary functions.

b. An instrumentality is one which is organized to carry on some function or purpose of government for a state or a political subdivision. There is expressed or implied statutory or other authority creating it. It is an independent legal entity, with power to hire, supervise, and discharge its own employees. Generally, it can sue or be sued in its own name, to hold, convey real and personal property and borrow money.

c. Political subdivisions include counties, cities, municipalities, towns, villages, townships, as well as irrigation, flood control, sanitation, utility, reclamation, drainage, improvement, and public school districts and authorities or any combination of these and similar governmental entities within the state of Iowa.

d. Instrumentalities shall include departments, boards, agencies, commissions, county or municipal corporations, associations and organizations of a state or a political subdivision of the state when it is operated by virtue of the authority, power, or powers conferred upon it by a state or political subdivision of the state, or when they are controlled, supervised or receive direction, expressed or implied, from a state or political subdivision of a state or such rights are vested in public authority or authorities, or the state or the political subdivision of a state has the right, expressed or implied, to control or direct the policy, operation or to influence the organizations or action of individuals, parties or interests that control those who manage or administer the affairs of such organizations.

23.71(2) In cases involving the status of an organization as to whether it is a state, a state instrumentality, a political subdivision of a state or a political subdivision instrumentality, the following factors may be taken into account:

a. Whether the revenues are subject to control by a state, a political subdivision of a state or an instrumentality of either.

b. They may have broad powers of taxation, appropriation or authority to levy special assessments on the land located in the district which will stand as a lien upon the property assessed.

c. It is created or existing by virtue of a state, a political subdivision of the state or instrumentality of either, which operates in the public interest, without profit to private persons, and whose purpose is presumed to be a public benefit and conducive to the public health, convenience and welfare.

d. Whether it is organized or used for a governmental purpose, or an aid in the function of government or it performs a governmental function.

e. Whether there is an expressed or implied statutory or other authority necessary or existing for the creation or use of the organization.

23.71(3) The term “employment” does not apply to services performed for this state, a political subdivision of this state, an Indian tribe or an instrumentality of either by an individual who is: an elected official; a member of a legislative body; a member of the judiciary of a state or political subdivision; a member of the state national guard, air national guard, or armed forces reserve; an employee on a temporary-duty basis in the case of fire, storm, snow, earthquake, flood or similar emergency; or in a position designated as a major nontenured policymaking or advisory position pursuant to state law if the position does not ordinarily require duties of more than eight hours per week.

a. The exclusion for a governmental entity or Indian tribe from coverage of unemployment of the services of an employee serving on a temporary basis in case of fire, storm, snow, earthquake, flood, or similar emergency applies only to those individuals who are hired or pressed into service to assist directly with an emergency or urgent distress associated with an emergency, including such temporary tasks as firefighting, rescue, removal of storm debris, cleaning up mud and flood debris, restoration of public facilities, snow removal and road clearance. Volunteer firefighters and police officers, and snow removal personnel, who are called to duty in emergency situations such as fires, floods, emergency snow removal or similar public emergency to perform services on a temporary basis for which they receive pay, are excluded from coverage. *City of Charles City v. Iowa Department of Job Service*, Law No. 2262, District Court for Floyd County. The exclusion does not apply to permanent employees whose usual responsibilities include emergency situations.

b. The provision which excludes an individual employed by a governmental entity or Indian tribe who exercises duties in a position defined in state law as a major nontenured policymaking or advisory position, or a policymaking or advisory position which ordinarily does not require duties of more than eight hours per week, covers those individuals holding positions designated by, or pursuant to, state law as a policymaking or advisory position. Political subdivisions which have authority to enact ordinances or resolutions without recourse to the state legislature but under authority of state law may also establish and define such positions. The positions may qualify for the exclusion if the political subdivision has enacted an ordinance or resolution creating or designating one of its positions

as policymaking or advisory, provided power to make the ordinance or resolution is authorized or permitted by the laws of the state. If the state law or local ordinance or resolution properly designated the positions as policymaking or advisory, the exclusion is clearly applicable. Where the law or the ordinance does not clearly and specifically so categorize or label the position, other pertinent factors such as job descriptions, the qualification of individuals considered for and appointed to the position and the responsibilities involved shall be taken into account in determining the character of the position for purposes of applying the exclusion.

(1) “Policymaker” is defined as generally referring to the determination of the direction, emphasis and scope of action in the development of, and the administration of, governmental programs. Such responsibilities are confined to and inherent in jobs of the higher echelons of government.

(2) An “advisory position” is one which advises established governmental agencies and officers with respect to policy, program and administration without having authority to implement the recommendations.

(3) The word “major” in the phrase “major nontenured policymaking or advisory position” refers to high level governmental positions usually filled by appointment by the chief executive of the political entity (governor, mayor, etc.), or a council, and which involves responsibilities affecting the entire political entity, whether it be the state, county or city.

(4) The term “nontenured” is used in its usual meaning to mean that the position is not covered by merit system or civil service law or rules with respect to duration of appointment to the service.

(5) Service in a policymaking or advisory position where the performance of the duties ordinarily does not require more than eight hours per week is exempted. It makes no difference whether the position is tenured or not. If the position ordinarily requires more than eight hours per week, the exclusion does not apply. The number of hours required should be determined by reference to the law establishing the position and the actual time spent by incumbents.

c. An elected official includes an individual appointed to serve the unexpired term of an elected position. Such an individual’s services for such period are excluded because the individual is performing excluded services.

d. An official elected by a body other than the public, such as by a vote by the legislature, board of supervisors, council, school board or trustees, to perform services for a government entity, such individual is not excluded from coverage.

e. Services performed for the state national guard or the air national guard are excluded from coverage of the employment security law only as to the services in the individual’s “military” capacity. It does not apply to any service performed in any other capacity.

f. If a member of the state national guard or air national guard is employed in a civilian capacity performing services for either organization as distinguished from “military” service, the civilian service would be covered as an employee of a governmental entity to the same extent as any other employee.

23.71(4) Exemption from “employment” for individuals performing services for a governmental entity or Indian tribe as part of an unemployment work relief or work training program. Services performed by an individual for a government entity or Indian tribe for the purpose of qualifying or repaying a welfare or relief grant will not be considered “employment” provided that:

a. The major purpose of the program under which the work is performed is to relieve individuals from their unemployment or poverty.

b. The government entity does not pay the welfare or relief grant directly to the individual but instead pays items such as rent, power bills, medical bills, etc., for the individual.

c. The services performed by the individuals do not displace regularly employed workers of the government entity.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 96.7(8) and 96.19(18) “a”(6)(e) and (g).

871—23.72(96) Governmental entity—elective coverage and liability.

23.72(1) Any governmental entity may elect to be a governmental contributory employer by filing a written application known as “Election to Pay Contributions as a Government Contributory Employer,” Form 68-0053, for elective coverage as a governmental contributory employer. The rules governing the

selection of coverage status for governmental entities shall apply to Indian tribes. Any governmental entity failing to file such an election will be considered as a governmental reimbursable employer. The Form 68-0053 must be signed by a duly constituted governmental official. The election shall be approved if the department finds that:

- a. It is an application for all employees of the entity.
- b. The applicant is a "governmental entity."
- c. It sets forth the name and address of the entity.

23.72(2) The effective date of an elective coverage agreement filed by a government entity is the first day of the calendar year in which the election was filed.

23.72(3) An agreement for elective coverage shall be continued in effect from period to period unless a written application for termination has been filed with the department 30 days before the beginning of the taxable year for which such termination shall first be effective following the initial one-year period of coverage.

23.72(4) An applicant may withdraw an application for elective coverage prior to final approval of the application. The department may, upon written request of the applicant, cancel an elective coverage agreement which has been finally approved if the applicant shows that the application was submitted through justifiable mistake, or error, or was submitted by a person not having proper authorization to bind the applicant.

23.72(5) If a governmental entity is succeeded in whole or in part by another governmental entity, the successor may elect to continue the elective coverage agreement of the predecessor or may elect to terminate the elective coverage agreement of the predecessor. If the successor governmental entity was, prior to the acquisition of the predecessor, a governmental entity under an approved elective coverage agreement, the elective coverage agreement of the predecessor shall be continued to the same extent as the elective coverage agreement of the successor. If the successor governmental entity was, prior to the acquisition of the predecessor, a governmental entity not under an approved elective coverage agreement, the successor shall meet the requirements of this section if it elects to continue the elective coverage agreement of the predecessor.

23.72(6) The contribution rate of a governmental contributory employer shall be determined by the ranking of the governmental contributory employer's percentage of excess when compared to all other governmental contributory employers' percentage of excesses and the rate assigned to each rank as determined by the base rate of all governmental contributory employers. The base rate is determined by adding or subtracting the difference between the benefits charged and the contributions paid by governmental contributory employers since January 1, 1980 (adjusted if necessary by excess contributions from calendar years 1978 and 1979), to or from the total benefits charged to governmental contributory employers during the preceding calendar year and dividing this sum by the total taxable wages reported by governmental contributory employers during the same calendar year. The contribution rate of a governmental contributory employer shall be payable on the taxable wages paid by the governmental contributory employer.

23.72(7) Liability upon the sale, transfer or discontinuance of a reimbursable governmental employer.

a. If a governmental reimbursable employer sells or otherwise transfers its enterprise, business, or operation to a subsequent employing unit, and the subsequent employing unit is determined to be a successor employer, the successor employer shall become liable to the department for the predecessor governmental reimbursable employer's benefit charges that are unpaid as of the date of the sale or transfer in the event that the predecessor governmental reimbursable employer cannot meet this obligation. The successor employer shall also be liable to reimburse the department, whether or not the successor employer is reimbursable or is eligible to elect to become reimbursable, for benefits paid after the date of the sale or transfer that are based on wages paid by the predecessor governmental reimbursable employer prior to the date of the sale or transfer.

b. If a reimbursable instrumentality of either a state or a political subdivision is discontinued other than by sale or transfer, the state or the political subdivision shall reimburse the department for the reimbursable instrumentality's benefit charges that are unpaid at the time the reimbursable

instrumentality was discontinued. In addition, the state or the political subdivision shall be liable to reimburse the department for benefits paid after the discontinuance of the reimbursable instrumentality that are based on wages paid by the reimbursable instrumentality prior to the discontinuance.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 96.7(8).

871—23.73(96) Governmental entities—delinquent accounts.

23.73(1) Any governmental entity which is an employer and which becomes delinquent in the payment of contributions or the reimbursement of benefits shall be assessed for the same together with any interest and penalty due thereon.

23.73(2) Contributions are due within 30 days of the end of the quarter for which they are incurred. Reimbursable benefit payments are due 30 days after the date of the statement.

23.73(3) If an amount due from a governmental entity of this state remains due and unpaid for a period of 120 days after the due date, the department shall take action as necessary to collect the amount and shall levy against any funds due the governmental entity from the state treasurer, director of the department of revenue, or any other official or agency of this state or against an account established by the entity in any bank. The official, agency or bank shall deduct the amount certified by the department from any accounts or deposits or any funds due the delinquent governmental entity without regard to any prior claim and shall promptly forward the amount to the department for the fund. However, the department shall notify the delinquent entity of the department's intent to file a levy by certified mail at least ten days prior to filing the levy on any funds due the entity from any state official or agency.

This paragraph is an exact quote from 1979 Iowa Acts, chapter 33, section 25. It is being used as a rule because it conflicts with the preceding paragraph in Iowa Code chapter 96. The preceding paragraph in section 96.14(3) states delinquency as a period exceeding two calendar quarters. The above period of 120 days is the most recent expression of the legislature.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 96.14(3) and 1979 Iowa Acts, chapter 33.

871—23.74 to 23.81 Reserved.

871—23.82(96) Definition of construction employer.

23.82(1) Construction. The department will utilize the North America Industry Classification System manual (2002 edition) to determine which employers will be classified as construction. The manual may be purchased through Bernan Press, 4611F Assembly Drive, Landham, MD 20706-4391, and is available on the Internet at <http://www.ntis.gov/naics>.

a. The construction sector is comprised of establishments primarily engaged in the construction of buildings and other structures, heavy construction (except buildings), additions, alterations, reconstruction, installation, and maintenance and repairs. Establishments engaged in demolition or wrecking of buildings and other structures, clearing of building sites, and sale of materials from demolished structures are also included. This sector also includes those establishments engaged in blasting, test drilling, landfill, leveling, earthmoving, excavating, land drainage, and other land preparation. The industries within this sector have been defined on the basis of their unique production processes. As with all industries, the production processes are distinguished by their use of specialized human resources and specialized physical capital. Construction activities are generally administered or managed at a relatively fixed place of business, but the actual construction work is performed at one or more different project sites. Employers that provide workers primarily for construction will be classified as construction employers.

b. This sector is divided into three subsectors of construction activities: (1) building construction and land subdivision and land development; (2) heavy construction (except buildings), such as highways, power plants, and pipelines; and (3) construction activity by special trade contractors.

c. Establishments classified in Subsector 233, Building, Developing, and General Contracting, and Subsector 234, Heavy Construction, usually assume responsibility for an entire construction project, and may subcontract some or all of the actual construction work. Operative builders who build on their own account for sale and land subdividers and land developers, who engage in subdividing real property

into lots for sale, are included in Subsector 233, Building, Developing, and General Contracting. (Special trade contractors are included in Subsector 234, Heavy Construction, if they are engaged in activities primarily relating to heavy construction, such as grading for highways.) Establishments included in these subsectors operate as general contractors, design-builders, engineer-constructors, joint-venture contractors, and turnkey construction contractors. Establishments identified as construction management firms are also included.

d. Establishments classified in Subsector 235, Special Trade Contractors, are primarily engaged in specialized construction activities, such as plumbing, painting, and electrical work, and work for builders and general contractors under subcontract or directly for project owners. Establishments engaged in demolition or wrecking of buildings and other structures, dismantling of machinery, excavating, shoring and underpinning, anchored earth retention activities, foundation drilling, and grading for buildings are also included in this subsector.

e. “Force account” construction is construction work performed by an establishment primarily engaged in some business other than construction, for its own account and use, and by employees of the establishment. This activity is not included in this industry sector unless the construction work performed is the primary activity of a separate establishment of the enterprise.

f. The installation of prefabricated building equipment and materials, such as elevators and revolving doors, is classified in the construction sector. Installation work incidental to sales by employees of a manufacturing or retail establishment is classified as an activity of those establishments.

23.82(2) The term “construction” includes, but is not limited to:

a. Land subdividing and land development. Establishments primarily engaged in subdividing real property into lots or developing lots for sale.

b. Residential building construction.

(1) Single-family housing construction. Establishments primarily responsible for the entire construction (i.e., new work, additions, alterations, and repairs) of single-family residential housing units.

Building alterations, single-family—general contractors

Building construction, single-family—general contractors

Custom builders, single-family houses—general contractors

Designing and erecting, combined: single-family houses—general contractors

Home improvements, single-family—general contractors

House construction, single-family—general contractors

House: shell erection, single-family—general contractors

Mobile home repair, on site—general contractors

Modular housing, single-family (assembled on site)—general contractors

One-family house construction—general contractors

Prefabricated single-family houses erection—general contractors

Premanufactured housing, single-family (assembled on site)—general contractors

Remodeling buildings, single-family—general contractors

Renovating buildings, single-family—general contractors

Repairing buildings, single-family—general contractors

Residential construction, single-family—general contractors

Row house (single-family) construction—general contractors

Town house construction—general contractors

(2) Multifamily housing construction. Establishments primarily responsible for the entire construction (i.e., new work, additions, alterations and repairs) of multifamily residential housing units.

Apartment building construction—general contractors

Building alterations, residential: except single-family—general contractors

Building construction, residential: except single-family—general contractors

Custom builders, residential: except single-family—general contractors

Designing and erecting, combined: residential, except single-family—general contractors

Dormitory construction—general contractors

Home improvements, residential: except single-family—general contractors
 Prefabricated building erection, residential: except single-family—general contractors
 Remodeling buildings, residential: except single-family—general contractors
 Renovating buildings, residential: except single-family—general contractors
 Repairing buildings, residential: except single-family—general contractors
 Residential construction, except single-family—general contractors

c. Nonresidential building construction.

(1) Manufacturing and industrial building construction. Establishments primarily responsible for the entire construction (i.e., new work, additions, alterations and repairs) of manufacturing and industrial buildings.

Building alterations, industrial and warehouse—general contractors
 Building components manufacturing plant construction—general contractors
 Building construction, industrial and warehouse—general contractors
 Clean room construction—general contractors
 Cold storage plant construction—general contractors
 Commercial warehouse construction—general contractors
 Custom builders, industrial and warehouse—general contractors
 Designing and erecting, combined: industrial—general contractors
 Dry cleaning plant construction—general contractors
 Factory construction—general contractors
 Food products manufacturing or packing plant construction—general contractors
 Grain elevator construction—general contractors
 Industrial building construction—general contractors
 Industrial plant construction—general contractors
 Paper pulp mill construction—general contractors
 Pharmaceutical manufacturing plant construction—general contractors
 Prefabricated building erection, industrial—general contractors
 Remodeling buildings, industrial and warehouse—general contractors
 Renovating buildings, industrial and warehouse—general contractors
 Repairing buildings, industrial and warehouse—general contractors
 Truck and automobile assembly plant construction—general contractors
 Warehouse construction—general contractors

(2) Commercial and industrial building construction. Establishments primarily responsible for the entire construction (i.e., new work, additions, alterations and repairs) of commercial and industrial buildings.

Administration building construction—general contractors
 Amusement building construction—general contractors
 Auditorium construction—general contractors
 Bank building construction—general contractors
 Building alterations, nonresidential: except industrial and warehouses—general contractors
 Building construction, nonresidential: except industrial and warehouses—general contractors
 Casino construction—general contractors
 Church, synagogue and related building construction—general contractors
 Civic center construction—general contractors
 Commercial building construction—general contractors
 Custom builders, nonresidential: except industrial and warehouses—general contractors
 Designing and erecting, combined: commercial—general contractors
 Dome construction—general contractors
 Farm building construction, except residential—general contractors
 Fire station construction—general contractors
 Garage construction—general contractors
 Hospital construction—general contractors

Hotel construction—general contractors
 Institutional building construction, nonresidential—general contractors
 Mausoleum construction—general contractors
 Motel construction—general contractors
 Municipal building construction—general contractors
 Museum construction—general contractors
 Office building construction—general contractors
 Passenger and freight terminal building construction—general contractors
 Post office construction—general contractors
 Prefabricated building erection, nonresidential: except industrial and warehouses—general contractors

Prison construction—general contractors
 Remodeling buildings, nonresidential: except industrial and warehouses—general contractors
 Renovating buildings, nonresidential: except industrial and warehouses—general contractors
 Repairing buildings, nonresidential: except industrial and warehouses—general contractors
 Restaurant construction—general contractors
 School building construction—general contractors
 Service station construction—general contractors
 Shopping center construction—general contractors
 Silo construction, agricultural—general contractors
 Stadium construction—general contractors
 Store construction—general contractors

d. Highway, street, bridge and tunnel construction.

(1) Highway and street construction. Establishments primarily responsible for the entire construction (i.e., new work, reconstruction, or repairs) of highways (except elevated), streets, roads, or airport runways, and establishments identified as highway and street construction management firms, and establishments identified as special trade contractors engaged in performing subcontract work primarily related to highway and street construction.

Airport runway construction—general contractors
 Alley construction—general contractors
 Asphalt paving; roads, public sidewalks and streets—contractors
 Concrete construction; roads, highways, public sidewalks, and streets—contractors
 Grading for highways, streets and airport runways—contractors
 Guardrail construction on highways—contractors
 Highway construction, except elevated—general contractors
 Highway signs, installation of—contractors
 Parkway construction—general contractors
 Paving construction—contractors
 Resurfacing streets and highways—contractors
 Road construction, except elevated—general contractors
 Sidewalk construction, public—contractors
 Street maintenance or repair—contractors
 Street paving—contractors

(2) Bridge and tunnel construction. Establishments primarily responsible for the entire construction (i.e., new work, reconstruction, or repairs) of bridges, viaducts, elevated highways and tunnels, and establishments identified as bridge and tunnel construction management firms, and establishments identified as special trade contractors primarily engaged in performing subcontract work related to bridge and tunnel construction.

Abutment construction—general contractors
 Bridge construction—general contractors
 Causeway construction on structural supports—general contractors
 Highway construction, elevated—general contractors

Overpass construction—general contractors
 Trestle construction—general contractors
 Tunnel construction—general contractors
 Underpass construction—general contractors
 Viaduct construction—general contractors

e. Other heavy construction.

(1) Water, sewer, and pipeline construction. Establishments primarily responsible for the entire construction (i.e., new work, reconstruction, rehabilitation or repairs) of water mains, sewers, drains, gas mains, natural gas pumping stations, and gas and oil pipelines, and establishments identified as water, sewer and pipeline construction management firms, and establishments identified as special trade contractors engaged in activities primarily related to water, sewer, and pipeline construction.

Aqueduct construction—general contractors
 Conduit construction—contractors
 Distribution lines (oil and gas field) construction—general contractors
 Gas main construction—general contractors
 Manhole construction—contractors
 Natural gas compressing station construction—general contractors
 Pipe laying—general contractors
 Pipeline construction—general contractors
 Pipeline wrapping—contractors
 Pumping station construction—general contractors
 Sewage collection and disposal line construction—general contractors
 Sewer construction—general contractors
 Water main line construction—general contractors

(2) Power and communication transmission line construction. Establishments primarily responsible for the entire construction (i.e., new work, reconstruction, rehabilitation or repairs) of electric power and communication transmission lines and towers, radio and television transmitting/receiving towers, cable laying, and cable television lines, and establishments identified as power and communication transmission line construction management firms, and establishments identified as special trade contractors engaged in activities primarily related to power and communication line construction.

Cable laying construction—contractors
 Cable television line construction—contractors
 Pole line construction—general contractors
 Power line construction—general contractors
 Telegraph line construction—general contractors
 Telephone line construction—general contractors
 Television and radio transmitting tower construction—general contractors
 Transmission line construction—general contractors

(3) Industrial nonbuilding structure construction. Establishments primarily responsible for the entire construction (i.e., new work, reconstruction, rehabilitation or repairs) of heavy industrial nonbuilding structures, such as chemical complexes, or facilities, cement plants, petroleum refineries, industrial incinerators, ovens, kilns, power plants (except hydroelectric plants), and nuclear reactor containment structures, and establishments identified as industrial nonbuilding construction management firms, and establishments identified as special trade contractors engaged in activities primarily related to industrial nonbuilding construction.

Chemical complex or facilities construction—general contractors
 Coke oven construction—general contractors
 Discharging station construction, mine—general contractors
 Furnace construction for industrial plants—general contractors
 Industrial incinerator construction—general contractors
 Industrial plant appurtenance construction—general contractors

Kiln construction—general contractors
Light and power plant construction—general contractors
Loading station construction, mine—general contractors
Mine loading and discharging station construction—general contractors
Mining appurtenance construction—general contractors
Nuclear reactor containment structure construction—general contractors
Oil refinery construction—general contractors
Oven construction, bakers'—general contractors
Oven construction for industrial plants—general contractors
Petrochemical plant construction—general contractors
Petroleum refinery construction—general contractors
Power plant construction—general contractors
Tipple construction—general contractors
Washeries construction, mining—general contractors

(4) All other heavy construction. Establishments primarily responsible for the entire construction (i.e., new work, reconstruction or repairs) of heavy nonbuilding construction projects (except highway, street, bridge, tunnel, water lines, sewer lines, pipelines, and power and communication transmission lines), and industrial nonbuilding structures, and establishments identified as all other heavy construction management firms, and establishments primarily engaged in construction equipment rental with an operator, and establishments identified as special trade contractors engaged in activities primarily related to all other heavy construction.

Athletic field construction—general contractors
Blasting, except building demolition—contractors
Breakwater construction—general contractors
Bridle path construction—general contractors
Brush clearing or cutting—contractors
Caisson drilling—contractors
Canal construction—general contractors
Channel construction—general contractors
Channel cutoff construction—general contractors
Clearing of land—general contractors
Cofferdam construction—general contractors
Cutting right-of-way—general contractors
Dam construction—general contractors
Dike construction—general contractors
Dock construction—general contractors
Drainage project construction—general contractors
Dredging—general contractors
Earthmoving, not connected with building construction—general contractors
Flood control project construction—general contractors
Golf course construction—general contractors
Harbor construction—general contractors
Heavy equipment rental with an operator—contractors
Hydroelectric plant construction—general contractors
Irrigation projects, construction—general contractors
Jetty construction—general contractors
Land clearing—contractors
Land drainage—contractors
Land leveling (irrigation)—contractors
Land reclamation—contractors
Levee construction—general contractors
Lock and waterway construction—general contractors

Marine construction—general contractors
 Missile facilities construction—general contractors
 Pier construction—general contractors
 Pile driving—general contractors
 Pond construction—general contractors
 Railroad construction—general contractors
 Railway roadbed construction—general contractors
 Reclamation projects construction—general contractors
 Reservoir construction—general contractors
 Revetment construction—general contractors
 Rock removal-underwater—contractors
 Sewage treatment plant construction—general contractors
 Ski tow erection—general contractors
 Soil compacting service—contractors
 Submarine rock-removal—general contractors
 Subway construction—general contractors
 Tennis court construction, outdoor—general contractors
 Timber removal-underwater—contractors
 Trail building—general contractors
 Trailer camp construction—general contractors
 Trenching—contractors
 Waste disposal plant construction—general contractors
 Water power project construction—general contractors
 Water treatment plant construction—general contractors
 Waterway construction—general contractors
 Wharf construction—general contractors

f. Plumbing, heating and air conditioning contractors. Establishments primarily engaged in one or more of the following: (1) installing plumbing, heating, and air-conditioning equipment; (2) servicing plumbing, heating, and air-conditioning equipment; and (3) the combined activity of selling and installing plumbing, heating, and air-conditioning equipment. The plumbing, heating, and air-conditioning work performed includes new work, additions, alterations, and maintenance and repairs.

Air system balancing and testing—contractors
 Air conditioning, with or without sheet metal work—contractors
 Boiler cleaning—contractors
 Boiler erection and installation—contractors
 Drainage system installation (cesspool and septic tank)—contractors
 Dry well (cesspool) construction—contractors
 Fuel oil burner installation and servicing—contractors
 Furnace repair—contractors
 Gasline hookup—contractors
 Heating equipment installation—contractors
 Heating, with or without sheet metal work—contractors
 Lawn sprinkler system installation—contractors
 Mechanical contractors
 Piping, plumbing—contractors
 Plumbing and heating—contractors
 Plumbing repair—contractors
 Plumbing, with or without sheet metal work—contractors
 Solar heating apparatus—contractors
 Sprinkler system installation—contractors
 Steam fitting—contractors

Sump pump installation and servicing—contractors
 Ventilating work, with or without sheet metal work—contractors
 Water pump installation and servicing—contractors
 Water system balancing and testing—contractors
 Work combined with heating or air conditioning—contractors

g. Painting and wall covering contractors. Establishments primarily engaged in interior or exterior painting and interior wall covering. The painting and wall covering work includes new work, additions, alterations, and maintenance and repairs.

Bridge painting—contractors
 Electrostatic painting on site (including lockers and fixtures)—contractors
 House painting—contractors
 Painting of buildings and other structures, except roofs—contractors
 Paper hanging—contractors
 Ship painting—contractors
 Traffic lane painting—contractors
 Wallpaper removal—contractors
 Whitewashing—contractors

h. Electrical contractors. Establishments primarily engaged in one or more of the following: (1) performing electrical work at the site; (2) servicing electrical equipment at the site; and (3) the combined activity of selling and installing electrical equipment. The electrical work performed includes new work, additions, alterations, and maintenance and repairs.

Cable splicing, electrical—contractors
 Cable television hookup—contractors
 Communication equipment installation—contractors
 Electric work—contractors
 Electrical repair at site of construction—contractors
 Electronic control system installation—contractors
 Highway lighting and electrical signal construction—contractors
 Intercommunication equipment installation—contractors
 Sound equipment installation—contractors
 Telecommunications equipment installation—contractors
 Telephone and telephone equipment installation—contractors

i. Masonry, stone work, tile setting and plastering.

(1) Masonry and stone contractors. Establishments primarily engaged in masonry work, stone setting, and other stone work. The masonry work, stone setting and other stone work performed includes new work, additions, alterations, and maintenance and repairs.

Bricklaying—contractors
 Cement block laying—contractors
 Chimney construction and maintenance—contractors
 Concrete block laying—contractors
 Foundations, building of: block, stone or brick—contractors
 Marble work, exterior construction—contractors
 Masonry—contractors
 Refractory brick construction—contractors
 Retaining wall construction: block, stone or brick—contractors
 Stone setting—contractors
 Stone work erection—contractors
 Tuck pointing—contractors

(2) Drywall, plastering, acoustical, and insulation contractors. Establishments primarily engaged in drywall, plaster work, acoustical and building insulation work. The drywall, plaster work, acoustical and insulation work performed includes new work, additions, alterations, and maintenance and repairs.

Acoustical work—contractors

Ceilings, acoustical installation—contractors
 Drywall construction—contractors
 Insulation installation, buildings—contractors
 Lathing—contractors
 Plastering, plain or ornamental—contractors
 Solar reflecting insulation film—contractors
 Stucco construction—contractors
 Taping and finishing drywall—contractors

(3) Tile, marble, terrazzo, and mosaic contractors. Establishments primarily engaged in (1) setting and installing ceramic tile, marble (interior only), terrazzo, and mosaic, or (2) mixing marble particles and cement to make terrazzo at the job site. The tile, marble, terrazzo, and mosaic work performed includes new work, additions, alterations, and maintenance and repairs.

Fresco work—contractors
 Mantel work—contractors
 Marble installation, interior; including finishing—contractors
 Mosaic work—contractors
 Terrazzo work—contractors
 Tile installation, ceramic—contractors
 Tile setting, ceramic—contractors

j. Carpentering and floor contractors.

(1) Carpentry contractors. Establishments primarily engaged in framing, carpentry, and finishing work. The carpentry work performed includes new work, additions, alterations, and maintenance and repairs.

Carpentry work—contractors
 Folding door installation—contractors
 Framing—contractors
 Garage door installation—contractors
 Joinery, ship—contractors
 Ship joinery—contractors
 Store fixture installation—contractors
 Trim and finish—contractors
 Window and door (prefabricated) installation—contractors

(2) Floor laying and other floor contractors. Establishments primarily engaged in the installation of resilient floor tile, carpeting, linoleum, and wood or resilient flooring. The floor laying and other floor work performed includes new work, additions, alterations, and maintenance and repairs.

Asphalt tile installation—contractors
 Carpet laying or removal service—contractors
 Fireproof flooring construction—contractors
 Floor laying, scraping, finishing and refinishing—contractors
 Flooring, wood—contractors
 Hardwood flooring—contractors
 Linoleum installation—contractors
 Parquet flooring—contractors
 Resilient floor laying—contractors
 Vinyl floor tile and sheet installation—contractors

k. Roofing, siding, and sheet metal contractors. Establishments primarily engaged in the installation of roofing, siding, sheet metal work, and roof drainage-related work, such as downspouts and gutters. The roofing, siding and sheet metal work performed includes new work, additions, alterations, and maintenance and repairs.

Architectural sheet metal work—contractors
 Ceilings, metal; erection and repair—contractors
 Coppersmithing, in connection with construction work—contractors

Downspout installation, metal—contractors
 Duct work, sheet metal—contractors
 Gutter installation, metal—contractors
 Roof spraying, painting or coating—contractors
 Roofing work, including repairing—contractors
 Sheet metal work: except plumbing, heating or air conditioning—contractors
 Siding—contractors
 Skylight installation—contractors
 Tinsmithing, in connection with construction work—contractors

l. Concrete contractors. Establishments primarily engaged in the use of concrete and asphalt to produce parking areas, building foundations, structures, and retaining walls and the use of all materials to produce patios, private driveways and private walks. The concrete work performed includes new work, additions, alterations, and maintenance and repairs.

Asphalting of private driveways and private parking areas—contractors
 Blacktop work; private driveways and private parking areas—contractors
 Concrete finishers—contractors
 Concrete work: private driveways, sidewalks, and parking areas—contractors
 Culvert construction—contractors
 Curb construction—contractors
 Foundations, building of: poured concrete—contractors
 Grouting work—contractors
 Guniting work—contractors
 Parking lot construction—contractors
 Patio construction, concrete—contractors
 Sidewalk construction, except public—contractors

m. Water well drilling contractors. Establishments primarily engaged in drilling, tapping, and capping of water wells and geothermal drilling. The water well drilling work performed includes new work, additions, alterations, and maintenance and repairs.

Drilling water wells—contractors
 Geothermal drilling—contractors
 Servicing water wells—contractors
 Well drilling, water: except oil or gas field water intake—contractors

n. Other special trade contractors.

(1) Structural steel erection contractors. Establishments primarily engaged in one or more of the following: (1) erecting metal, structural steel and similar products of prestressed or precast concrete to produce structural elements of building exterior, and elevator fronts; (2) setting rods, bars, rebar, mesh and cages to reinforce poured-in-place concrete; and (3) erecting cooling towers and metal storage tanks. The structural steel erection work performed includes new work, additions, alterations, reconstruction, and maintenance and repairs.

Building front installations, metal—contractors
 Concrete products, structural precast or prestressed: placing of—contractors
 Concrete reinforcement, placing of—contractors
 Curtain wall installation—contractors
 Elevator front installation, metal—contractors
 Iron work, structural—contractors
 Metal furring—contractors
 Steel work, structural—contractors
 Storage tanks, metal; erection—contractors
 Storefront installation, metal—contractors

(2) Glass and glazing contractors. Establishments primarily engaged in installing glass or tinting glass. The glass work performed includes new work, additions, alterations, and maintenance and repairs.

Glass installation, except automotive—contractors

- Glass work, except automotive—contractors
- Glazing work—contractors
- Tinting glass—contractors
- (3) Excavation contractors. Establishments primarily engaged in preparing land for building construction. The excavation work performed includes new work, additions, alterations, and repairs.
 - Excavation work—contractors
 - Foundation digging (excavation)—contractors
 - Grading: except for highways, streets and airport runways—contractors
- (4) Wrecking and demolition contractors. Establishments primarily engaged in wrecking and demolition of buildings and other structures.
 - Concrete breaking for streets and highways—contractors
 - Demolition of buildings or other structures, except marine—contractors
 - Dismantling steel oil tanks, except oil field work—contractors
 - Underground tank removal—contractors
 - Wrecking of building or other structures, except marine—contractors
- (5) Building equipment and other machinery installation contractors. Establishments primarily engaged in one or more of the following: (1) the installation or dismantling of building equipment, machinery or other industrial equipment; (2) machine rigging; and (3) millwrighting. The building equipment and other machinery installation work performed includes new work, additions, alterations, and maintenance and repairs.
 - Conveyor system installation—contractors
 - Dismantling of machinery and other industrial equipment—contractors
 - Dumbwaiter installation—contractors
 - Dust collecting equipment installation—contractors
 - Elevator installation, conversion, and repair—contractors
 - Incinerator installation, small—contractors
 - Installation of machinery and other industrial equipment—contractors
 - Machine rigging—contractors
 - Millwrights
 - Pneumatic tube system installation—contractors
 - Power generating equipment installation—contractors
 - Revolving door installation—contractors
 - Vacuum cleaning systems, built-in—contractors
- (6) All other special trade contractors. Establishments primarily engaged in specialized construction work. The other specialized work performed includes new work, additions, alterations, and maintenance and repairs.
 - Antenna installation, except household type—contractors
 - Artificial turf installation—contractors
 - Awning installation—contractors
 - Bathtub refinishing—contractors
 - Boring for building construction—contractors
 - Bowling alley installation and service—contractors
 - Cable splicing service, nonelectrical—contractors
 - Caulking (construction)—contractors
 - Cleaning building exteriors—contractors
 - Cleaning new buildings after construction—contractors
 - Coating of concrete structures with plastic—contractors
 - Core drilling for building construction—contractors
 - Countertop installation—contractors
 - Dampproofing buildings—contractors
 - Dewatering—contractors
 - Diamond drilling for building construction—contractors

Epoxy application—contractors
Erection and dismantling of forms for poured concrete—contractors
Fence construction—contractors
Fire escape installation—contractors
Fireproofing buildings—contractors
Forms for poured concrete, erection and dismantling—contractors
Gas leakage detection—contractors
Gasoline pump installation—contractors
Glazing of concrete surfaces—contractors
Grave excavation—contractors
House moving—contractors
Insulation of pipes and boilers—contractors
Lead burning—contractors
Lightning conductor erection—contractors
Mobile home site setup and tie down—contractors
Ornamental metal work—contractors
Paint and wallpaper stripping—contractors
Plastic wall tile installation—contractors
Posthole digging—contractors
Sandblasting of building exteriors—contractors
Scaffolding construction—contractors
Service and repair of broadcasting stations—contractors
Service station equipment installation, maintenance and repair—contractors
Shoring and underpinning work—contractors
Spectator seating installation—contractors
Steam cleaning of building exteriors—contractors
Steeplejacks
Swimming pool construction—contractors
Television and radio stations, service and repair of—contractors
Test boring for construction—contractors
Tile installation, wall: plastics—contractors
Waterproofing—contractors
Weatherstripping—contractors
Welding contractors, operating at site of construction
Window shade installation—contractors

23.82(3) *The assignment of standard industrial codes.* Each operating establishment is assigned an industry code on the basis of its primary activity, which is determined by its principal product or group of products produced or distributed, or services rendered. Ideally, the principal product or service should be determined by its relative share of value added at the establishment. Since this is not possible for all sectors of the economy, the following should be used as a guide for determining industry codes:

Division	Data Measure
Agriculture, forestry and fishing (except agricultural services)	Value of production
Mining	Value of production
Construction	Value of production
Manufacturing	Value of production
Transportation, communication, electric, gas and sanitary services	Value of receipts or revenues
Wholesale trade	Value of sales
Retail trade	Value of sales
Finance, insurance, and real estate	Value of receipts
Service (including agricultural services)	Value of receipts or revenues
Public administration	Employment or payroll

In some cases it will not be possible to determine even on an estimated basis the value of production or similar appropriate measure for each product or service. In other cases an industrial classification based on measures of output will not accurately reflect the importance of the diversified activities. In these cases, employment or payroll should be used in lieu of the normal basis for determining the primary activity and subsequent code assignment of the establishment.

This rule is intended to conform to federal changes in the North American Industry Classification System and implements Iowa Code sections 96.7(2), 96.7(3), 96.7(4) and 96.11(1).

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¹ Agency rescinded prior to effective date

CHAPTER 26
CONTESTED CASE PROCEEDINGS

[Prior to 9/24/86, Employment Security[370] Ch 6]

[Former 345—6.5(96) and 6.8(96) transferred to 345—9.2(17A,96) and 9.1(17A,96) respectively, IAC 6/10/92]

[Prior to 3/12/97, Job Service Division [345] Ch 6]

871—26.1(17A,96) Applicability. The rules in this chapter govern the procedures for contested case proceedings brought pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 96.

871—26.2(17A,96) Definitions. Terms defined in the Iowa employment security law and the Iowa administrative procedure Act and which are used in these rules shall have the same meaning as provided by such laws. In addition, the following words and terms when used in this chapter shall have the following meanings, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:

“*Contested case*” means a proceeding defined in Iowa Code section 17A.2(5) and includes any matter defined as a no factual dispute contested case in 1998 Iowa Acts, chapter 1202, section 14. It specifically includes any appeal from a determination of a representative of the department or any appeal or request for a hearing by an employer or employing unit from an experience rating, charge determination or other decision affecting its liability. Except as provided in subrule 26.17(5), a final decision of the employment appeal board of the department of inspections and appeals shall constitute final agency action. A presiding officer’s decision shall be the final decision of the department if there is no appeal therefrom to the employment appeal board of the department of inspections and appeals.

“*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 an administrative law judge employed by the department of workforce development.

871—26.3(17A,96) Time requirements.

26.3(1) Time shall be computed as provided in Iowa Code section 4.1(34).

26.3(2) For good cause, the presiding officer may extend or shorten the time to take any action, except as precluded by statute.

[ARC 3009C, IAB 3/29/17, effective 5/3/17]

871—26.4(17A,96) Commencement of unemployment benefits contested case.

26.4(1) An unemployment benefits contested case is commenced with the filing, by mail, facsimile, or e-mail, online, or in person, of a written appeal by a party with the appeals bureau of the department. The appeal shall be addressed or delivered to: Appeals Bureau, Iowa Workforce Development, 1000 East Grand Avenue, Des Moines, Iowa 50319. An online appeal is filed by completing and submitting an online appeal form available on the Iowa workforce development Web site.

26.4(2) An appeal from an initial decision concerning the allowance or denial of benefits shall be filed, by mail, facsimile, or e-mail, online, or in person, not later than ten calendar days, as determined by the postmark or the date stamp, after the decision was mailed to the party at its last-known address and shall state the following:

- a. The name, address and social security number of the claimant;
- b. A reference to the decision from which appeal is taken; and
- c. The grounds upon which the appeal is based.

26.4(3) Notwithstanding the provisions of subrule 26.4(2), a contributory employer, which has not previously received a notice of the filing of a valid claim for benefits, may appeal an individual’s eligibility to receive benefits within 30 days from the mailing date of the quarterly statement of benefit charges.

26.4(4) Also notwithstanding the provisions of subrule 26.4(2), a reimbursable employer, which has not previously received a notice of the filing of a valid claim for benefits, may appeal an individual’s eligibility to receive benefits within 15 days from the mailing date of the quarterly billing of benefit charges.

26.4(5) Appeals transmitted by facsimile, by e-mail, or online which are received by the appeals bureau after 11:59 p.m. Central time shall be deemed filed as of the next regular business day. [ARC 1276C, IAB 1/8/14, effective 2/12/14; ARC 3343C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

871—26.5(17A,96) Commencement of employer liability contested case.

26.5(1) An employer liability contested case is commenced with the filing of a written appeal with the tax bureau of the department by mail, facsimile, or e-mail, online, or in person. The appeal shall be addressed or delivered to: Tax Bureau, Iowa Workforce Development, 1000 East Grand Avenue, Des Moines, Iowa 50319.

26.5(2) An appeal from a decision of the tax bureau of the department concerning employer status and liability, assessments, contribution (tax) rate, successorship, workers' status, and all questions regarding coverage of a worker or group of workers shall be filed, by mail, facsimile, or e-mail, online, or in person, not later than 30 calendar days, as determined by the postmark or the date stamp, after the decision was mailed to the party at the party's last-known address and shall set forth the following:

- a. The name, address, and Iowa employer account number of the employer;
- b. The name and title of the person filing the appeal;
- c. A reference to the decision from which the appeal is taken; and
- d. The grounds upon which the appeal is based.

26.5(3) Appeals transmitted by facsimile, by e-mail, or online which are received by the tax bureau after 11:59 p.m. Central time shall be deemed filed as of the next regular business day. [ARC 1276C, IAB 1/8/14, effective 2/12/14; ARC 3343C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

871—26.6(17A,96) Notice of hearing.

26.6(1) A notice of hearing shall be sent by first-class mail or via e-mail to all parties at their last-known address at least ten calendar days in advance of the hearing date and shall include:

- a. The date, time and place of an in-person hearing, or the date and time of a telephone hearing, including instructions for contacting the appeals bureau in advance of the hearing to provide the names and telephone numbers of all participants and witnesses; and
- b. The nature of the hearing, including the legal authority and jurisdiction under which the hearing is held; and
- c. A statement of the issues and the applicable sections of the Iowa Code or Iowa Administrative Code; and
- d. A description of the administrative law judge who will serve as presiding officer.

26.6(2) The ten-day notice of hearing may be waived upon the agreement of the parties.

26.6(3) An in-person hearing shall be scheduled in the following workforce development centers: Burlington, Carroll, Cedar Rapids, Creston, Council Bluffs, Davenport, Decorah, Des Moines, Dubuque, Fort Dodge, Mason City, Ottumwa, Sioux City, Spencer, Storm Lake, and Waterloo.

26.6(4) A hearing shall be scheduled promptly and shall be conducted by telephone unless a party requests that it be held in person. A request for an in-person hearing may be denied if factors such as the distance between the parties, the number of parties or the health of any party make it impractical or impossible to conduct a fair hearing in person. An in-person hearing may be scheduled at the discretion of the presiding officer to whom the contested case is assigned or by the manager or chief administrative law judge of the appeals bureau. The party requesting an in-person hearing will ordinarily be required to travel the greater distance if all parties are not located near the same hearing site. As a matter of discretion, the appeals bureau may schedule an in-person hearing at a regular hearing site approximately equidistant from the parties. In the discretion of the presiding officer to whom the contested case is assigned, or the manager or chief administrative law judge of the appeals bureau, witnesses or representatives may be allowed to participate via telephone in an in-person hearing.

26.6(5) Whenever it appears that other parties should be joined to dispose of all issues in a contested case, the presiding officer shall so order and shall grant such continuance and hold such additional proceedings, upon notice to all parties, as may be necessary.

26.6(6) Any number of appeals involving similar issues of law or fact may be consolidated for hearing so long as no substantial rights of any party would be prejudiced by so doing.

26.6(7) Any party may appear in any proceeding. Any partnership, corporation, or association may be represented by any of its members, officers, or a duly authorized representative. Any party may appear by, or be represented by, an attorney-at-law or a duly authorized representative of an interested party.

26.6(8) Where a party not attending the hearing will be represented by another person, such person shall submit written proof of such representation, signed by the party such person purports to represent, at least three days before the hearing to the presiding officer.

[ARC 1276C, IAB 1/8/14, effective 2/12/14; ARC 3009C, IAB 3/29/17, effective 5/3/17; ARC 3343C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

871—26.7(17A,96) Recusal.

26.7(1) A presiding officer shall withdraw from participation in the hearing or the making of any decision in a contested case if:

a. The presiding officer has a personal bias or prejudice concerning a party or a representative of a party;

b. The presiding officer has personally investigated, prosecuted or advocated, in connection with that case, the specific controversy underlying the case, or another pending factually related case or pending factually related controversy that may culminate in a contested case involving the same parties;

c. The presiding officer 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 the contested case, or a pending factually related contested case or controversy involving the same parties;

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

e. The presiding officer 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. The presiding officer has a spouse or relative within the third degree of relationship that: is a party to the case, or an officer, director or trustee of a party; is a lawyer in the case; is known to have an interest that could be substantially affected by the outcome of the case; or is likely to be a material witness in the case; or

g. The presiding officer has any other legally sufficient cause to withdraw from participation in the hearing and decision making in that case.

26.7(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 agency 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 as amended by 1998 Iowa Acts, chapter 1202, section 19, and subrule 26.10(7).

26.7(3) If the presiding officer knows of information which might reasonably be deemed a basis for recusal but decides recusal is unnecessary, the presiding officer shall submit the relevant information for the record along with a statement of the reasons for declining recusal.

26.7(4) If a party asserts disqualification of the presiding officer for any appropriate ground, the party shall file an affidavit pursuant to Iowa Code section 17A.17 as amended by 1998 Iowa Acts, chapter 1202, section 19, as soon as the reason alleged in the affidavit becomes known to the party. If, during the course of a hearing, a party first becomes aware of evidence of bias or other ground for recusal, the party may move for recusal but must establish the grounds by the introduction of evidence into the record. If the presiding officer determines that recusal is appropriate, the presiding officer shall withdraw. If the presiding officer decides that recusal is not required, the presiding officer shall enter an order to that effect. This order may be the basis of the aggrieved party’s appeal from the decision in the case.

871—26.8(17A,96) Withdrawals, dismissals, and postponements.

26.8(1) An appeal may be withdrawn at any time prior to the issuance of a decision upon the request of the appellant and with the approval of an administrative law judge or the manager or chief administrative law judge of the appeals bureau. Requests for withdrawal may be made in writing or orally, provided the oral request is tape-recorded by the presiding officer.

An appeal may be dismissed upon the request of a party or in the agency's discretion when the issue or issues on appeal have been resolved in the appellant's favor.

26.8(2) A hearing may be postponed by the presiding officer for good cause, either upon the presiding officer's own motion or upon the request of any party in interest. A party's request for postponement may be in writing or oral, provided the oral request is tape-recorded by the presiding officer, and is made not less than three days prior to the scheduled hearing. A party shall not be granted more than one postponement except in the case of extreme emergency.

26.8(3) If, for good cause, a party, having received due notice, is unable to attend a hearing or request postponement within the prescribed time, the presiding officer may, if no decision has been issued, reopen the record and, with notice to all parties, schedule another hearing. If a decision has been issued, the decision may be vacated upon the presiding officer's own motion or at the request of a party within 15 days after the mailing date of the decision and in the absence of an appeal to the employment appeal board of the department of inspections and appeals. If a decision is vacated, notice shall be given to all parties of a new hearing to be held and decided by another presiding officer. Once a decision has become final as provided by statute, the presiding officer has no jurisdiction to reopen the record or vacate the decision.

"Good cause" for purposes of this rule is defined as an emergency circumstance that is beyond the control of the party and that prevents the party from being able to participate in the hearing. Examples of good cause include, but are not limited to, death, sudden illness, or accident involving the party or the party's immediate family (spouse, partner, children, parents, sibling) or other circumstances evidencing an emergency situation which was beyond the party's control and was not reasonably foreseeable. Examples of circumstances that do not constitute good cause include, but are not limited to, a lost or misplaced notice of hearing, confusion as to the date and time for the hearing, failure to follow the directions on the notice of hearing, oversleeping, or other acts demonstrating a lack of due care by the party.

26.8(4) A request to reopen a record or vacate a decision must be made in writing. If necessary, the presiding officer may hear, ex parte, additional information regarding the request for reopening. The granting or denial of such a request may be used as a grounds for appeal to the employment appeal board of the department of inspections and appeals upon the issuance of the presiding officer's final decision in the case.

26.8(5) If good cause for postponement or reopening has not been shown, the presiding officer shall make a decision based upon whatever evidence is properly in the record.

[ARC 3009C, IAB 3/29/17, effective 5/3/17]

871—26.9(17A,96) Discovery.

26.9(1) Discovery procedures applicable to civil actions are available to all parties in interest in contested cases.

26.9(2) Unless otherwise limited by a protective order, discovery is not limited. Upon application by any adversely affected party or upon the presiding officer's own motion, the presiding officer may limit discovery in the following situations:

- a. The discovery sought is unduly repetitious, or the information sought can be obtained by another method that is more convenient, less burdensome or less expensive; or
- b. The party seeking discovery has had prior ample opportunity to obtain the information; or
- c. The discovery is unduly burdensome or expensive when viewed in the context of the factual issues to be resolved, the limited resources of the parties, and the parties' interest in prompt resolution of the contested case.

26.9(3) A party may obtain discovery regarding any matter, not privileged, relevant to the subject matter involved in the contested case, including the existence, description, nature, custody, condition and location of any tangible items and the identity and location of persons having knowledge of discoverable matters. Information may be discovered, even if inadmissible itself, if it appears reasonably calculated to lead to the discovery of admissible evidence. The names of a party's witnesses, their expected testimony, and exhibits to be offered into evidence may be obtained by discovery.

26.9(4) A party who responded to a request for discovery with a response which was complete and accurate when made need not supplement the response to include information obtained later. However, a party must promptly supplement its response to requests for the identity and location of persons having knowledge of discoverable matters and the identity of each person expected to be called to testify at the hearing, and the party must produce copies of exhibits expected to be offered into evidence at the hearing as such decisions are made. A party must also promptly amend any response if it obtains information showing that its prior response was incorrect when made or, though correct when made, is no longer correct.

26.9(5) No motion relating to discovery, including motions for imposition of sanctions, will be considered unless the moving party states that it made a good-faith but unsuccessful effort to resolve the issues raised in the motion with the opposing party without intervention by the presiding officer.

26.9(6) Upon motion by a party or the person from whom discovery is sought or by any person who may be adversely affected thereby, and for good cause shown, the presiding officer before whom the contested case is pending may make any order which justice requires to protect a party or person from oppression or undue burden or expense. Such order may deny the request for discovery or limit terms, conditions, manner and scope thereof.

26.9(7) A party may, in accordance with subrule 26.9(5), ask the presiding officer for an order compelling discovery if the other party fails within a reasonable time to make a complete, good-faith response. After notice to both parties and hearing on the motion, the presiding officer shall enter an order which denies or compels discovery. This order may be combined with a protective order pursuant to subrule 26.9(6).

26.9(8) Upon written request by any party or upon the presiding officer's own motion, the presiding officer may impose sanctions for the failure to respond to discovery requests; however, sanctions shall not be imposed without prior specific notice from the presiding officer of the contemplated sanction, opportunity to be heard and, if necessary, further opportunity to cure its failure. The sanctions may include the following:

- a. Postponing and rescheduling the hearing if requested by the party demonstrably prejudiced by the failure;
- b. Excluding testimony of witnesses not identified in response to a specific request for such information;
- c. Excluding from the record those exhibits not identified in response to a specific request for such information;
- d. Excluding the party from participating in the contested case proceedings;
- e. Dismissing the party's appeal.

26.9(9) Requests for discovery shall be served on the opposing party by ordinary mail, fax or e-mail. Responses must be served on the party requesting the discovery within ten days after the discovery request is sent unless the presiding officer grants an extension of time to comply. Requests for discovery must be made at least ten days before a scheduled contested case hearing. A party's inattention to preparation is not good cause to postpone the hearing.

[ARC 1276C, IAB 1/8/14, effective 2/12/14; ARC 3266C, IAB 8/16/17, effective 9/20/17]

871—26.10(17A,96) Ex parte communications.

26.10(1) An ex parte communication is an oral or written communication relating directly to the facts or legal questions at issue in a contested case proceeding which is made by a party to the presiding officer to whom the case has been assigned without the knowledge or outside the presence of the other parties and with the object of affecting the outcome of the case.

26.10(2) Ex parte communication does not include:

- a. Statements given by the parties to representatives of the department for use in making the initial determination;
- b. Statements contained in a party's appeal from the initial determination;
- c. Statements relating only to procedural or scheduling matters, such as requests for discovery, subpoenas, postponements or withdrawals of appeals;
- d. Requests for clarification of a legal issue involved in a contested case, but only to the extent of requesting information on the applicable law sections and not as to matters of fact.

26.10(3) Unless required for the disposition of ex parte matters specifically authorized by statute, no party or its representative shall communicate directly or indirectly with the presiding officer to whom a contested case is assigned, nor shall the presiding officer communicate directly or indirectly with a party or its representative concerning any issue of fact or law in a contested case unless:

a. Each party or its representative is given written notification of the communication. Such notification shall contain a summary of the communication, if oral, or a copy of the communication, if written, as well as the time, place and means of the communication.

b. After notification, all parties have the right, upon written demand, to respond to the ex parte communication, including the right to be present and heard if an oral communication has not been completed. If the communication is written, or if oral and completed, all other parties have the right, upon written demand, to a special hearing to respond to the ex parte communication.

c. Whether or not any party requests the opportunity to respond to an ex parte communication made in violation of Iowa Code section 17A.17(2) as amended by 1998 Iowa Acts, chapter 1202, section 19, the presiding officer shall include such communication in the official record of the contested case.

26.10(4) 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.

26.10(5) 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.

26.10(6) 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 as to require the presiding officer's recusal. If the presiding officer determines that recusal 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 recusal 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.

26.10(7) 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 material has already been or shortly will be disclosed. 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 shortly will be provided to the parties.

26.10(8) The presiding officer may impose appropriate sanctions for violations of this rule, including dismissal of an appellant's contested case, a decision against the offending party, censure, or suspension or revocation of the privilege to practice before the agency. Violation of ex parte communication prohibitions by agency personnel shall be reported to the manager or chief administrative law judge of the appeals bureau for possible sanctions.

[ARC 3009C, IAB 3/29/17, effective 5/3/17]

871—26.11(17A,96) Motions.

26.11(1) No technical form for motions is required. Nevertheless, prehearing motions must be in writing, state the grounds for relief and state the relief sought.

26.11(2) Any party may file a written response to a motion within five business days after the motion is served, unless the time period is extended or shortened by the presiding officer, who may consider failure to respond within the required time period in the ruling on a motion.

26.11(3) The presiding officer may schedule oral arguments on any motion.

26.11(4) Motions pertaining to the hearing must be filed and served at least five days prior to the date of the hearing unless there is good cause for permitting later action or the time is lengthened or shortened by the presiding officer.

871—26.12(17A,96) Prehearing conference.

26.12(1) Any party may request a prehearing conference. A request, or an order for a prehearing conference on the presiding officer's own motion, shall be filed not less than five days prior to the hearing. A prehearing conference shall be scheduled not less than three business days prior to the hearing date. Written notice of the prehearing shall be given by the presiding officer to all parties. For good cause, the presiding officer may permit variance from this rule.

26.12(2) Each party shall bring to the prehearing conference:

a. A final list of 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 within time limits established by the presiding officer at the prehearing conference. Any such amendments must be served on all parties.

26.12(3) In addition to the requirements of subrule 26.12(2), the parties at a prehearing conference may: enter into stipulations of fact; enter into stipulations on the admissibility of exhibits; identify matters the parties intend to request be officially noticed; and consider any additional matters which will expedite the hearing.

26.12(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.

871—26.13(17A,96) Subpoenas and witnesses.

26.13(1) It is the responsibility of the parties to request the attendance of such witnesses they believe have knowledge of the facts in issue in the contested case.

26.13(2) Upon the written request of a party in interest received at least three days prior to the date of a hearing, the presiding officer shall issue a subpoena compelling the attendance of a person at the contested case hearing.

26.13(3) The written request shall include:

a. The name and address of the person to be served; and

b. A statement of the relevance of the witness's testimony and that it will not repeat or duplicate the testimony of other witnesses.

26.13(4) A subpoena duces tecum shall be issued in the manner provided in subrule 26.13(2), except that the request must also state specifically the books, papers, correspondence, memoranda or other records desired.

26.13(5) Documents subpoenaed for hearings shall be mailed, faxed, or e-mailed to the appeals bureau and to the other parties to the proceeding prior to the hearing.

26.13(6) If the presiding officer deems it appropriate, the person to whom a subpoena is directed shall be notified and given the opportunity to object to the issuance of the subpoena.

a. If an objection to the issuance of the subpoena is raised, the presiding officer may, as a matter of discretion, hear and rule on the objection prior to commencing the evidentiary hearing or postpone

the evidentiary hearing and schedule a special hearing to receive arguments from all parties concerning the issuance of the subpoena.

b. The presiding officer shall issue the subpoena if it is established to the presiding officer's satisfaction that the testimony or document sought is material and relevant, is not unduly repetitious of other evidence already of record or expected to be submitted by any party, and, in the case of the subpoena duces tecum, the records requested do not disclose business secrets or cause undue burden on the party to whom the subpoena is directed.

26.13(7) If the subpoena is granted over objection, the aggrieved party may, in accordance with Iowa Code section 17A.19(1), petition the district court for review of the action before proceeding further. The aggrieved party must in that event promptly notify the presiding officer that a petition for judicial review of such order will be filed immediately so that the contested case may be postponed until the court has issued its ruling. Nothing herein shall preclude an aggrieved party from including the granting or denial of a subpoena as grounds for appeal of the presiding officer's decision in the contested case to the employment appeal board of the department of inspections and appeals.

26.13(8) Any subpoenaed witness attending a hearing shall be paid \$10 for each day's attendance, and \$5 for each attendance of less than a full day, plus mileage expenses at the rate specified in Iowa Code section 79.9 for each mile actually traveled.

26.13(9) If any person to whom a subpoena is directed refuses to honor the subpoena, the appeals section of the department may apply to the appropriate district court for an order to compel the party to obey the subpoena.

26.13(10) A party may request the issuance of a subpoena or a subpoena duces tecum to be served in another state. If the presiding officer finds the witness or evidence sought is material, relevant and not available in this state, the presiding officer shall explore the possibility of obtaining it voluntarily. When necessary and upon proper application, the presiding officer shall have a subpoena or a subpoena duces tecum issued to be served by a sister agency in the state in which the witness or evidence is located, compelling the witness to testify or the evidence to be produced.

[ARC 3009C, IAB 3/29/17, effective 5/3/17]

871—26.14(17A,96) Conduct of hearings.

26.14(1) Each contested case hearing shall be heard and decided by a presiding officer who is an administrative law judge.

a. All contested case hearings except as provided in paragraphs "*b*" and "*c*" below shall be heard and decided by an administrative law judge employed by the department of workforce development. The qualifications for administrative law judges employed by the department of workforce development shall be the same as the qualifications for administrative law judges employed by the division of administrative hearings of the department of inspections and appeals.

b. Contested case hearings in which the department of workforce development is a party may be heard and decided by an administrative law judge employed by the division of administrative hearings of the department of inspections and appeals.

c. The department of workforce development is a party to contested case hearings in which it is the employer. The department of workforce development is a party to contested case hearings involving issues of employer liability and employee/independent contractor status that arise from decisions issued by the tax bureau.

26.14(2) The presiding officer shall inquire fully into the factual matters at issue and shall receive in evidence the sworn testimony of witnesses and physical evidence which are material and relevant to such matters. Upon the presiding officer's own motion or upon the written application of any party, and for good cause shown, the presiding officer may reopen the record for additional material, relevant and nonrepetitious evidence not submitted at the original contested case hearing.

26.14(3) The presiding officer shall begin each hearing with a brief statement identifying the parties and issues, outlining the history of the case, advising the parties of their appeal rights and announcing what matters, if any, will be officially noticed. Any party may inspect and use any portion

of the administrative file necessary for the presentation of its case. The administrative file may include information from the claimant's files maintained in the agency's computer system.

26.14(4) The hearing shall be confined to evidence relevant to the issue or issues stated on the notice of hearing. If, during the course of a hearing, it appears to the presiding officer that a section of the Iowa Code not set forth in the notice of hearing may affect the presiding officer's decision, the presiding officer shall so notify the parties and announce willingness to continue taking testimony on the underlying factual matters if the parties agree to waive on record further notice and make no objection to continuing. If any party objects, the presiding officer shall postpone the hearing and cause new notices of hearing, containing all relevant issues and law sections, to be sent to the parties. Notwithstanding, voluntary quits and discharges generally shall be construed to constitute the single issue of separation from employment so that evidence of either or both types of separation may be received in a single hearing.

26.14(5) If factual issues generally relevant to a party's eligibility or liability for benefits but unrelated to the underlying facts in controversy in the present contested case are exposed, the presiding officer shall not take testimony or evidence on such issue but shall remand the issue to the appropriate section of the department for investigation and preliminary determination.

26.14(6) If one or more parties which received notice for a contested case hearing fail to appear at the time and place of an in-person hearing, the presiding officer may proceed with the hearing. If the appealing party fails to appear, the presiding officer may decide the party is in default and dismiss the appeal. The hearing may be reopened if the absent party makes a request in writing to reopen the hearing under subrule 26.8(3) and shows good cause for reopening the hearing.

a. If an absent party arrives for an in-person hearing while the hearing is in session, the presiding officer shall pause to admit the party, summarize the hearing to that point, administer the oath, and resume the hearing.

b. If an absent party arrives for an in-person hearing after the record has been closed and after any party which had participated in the hearing has departed, the presiding officer shall not take the evidence of the late party.

26.14(7) If a party has not responded to a notice of telephone hearing by providing the appeals bureau with the names and telephone numbers of the persons who are participating in the hearing by the scheduled starting time of the hearing or is not available at the telephone number provided, the presiding officer may proceed with the hearing. If the appealing party fails to provide a telephone number or is unavailable for the hearing, the presiding officer may decide the appealing party is in default and dismiss the appeal as provided in Iowa Code section 17A.12(3). The record may be reopened if the absent party makes a request in writing to reopen the hearing under subrule 26.8(3) and shows good cause for reopening the hearing.

a. If an absent party responds to the hearing notice while the hearing is in progress, the presiding officer shall pause to admit the party, summarize the hearing to that point, administer the oath, and resume the hearing.

b. If a party responds to the notice of hearing after the record has been closed and any party which has participated is no longer on the telephone line, the presiding officer shall not take the evidence of the late party.

c. Failure to read or follow the instructions on the notice of hearing shall not constitute good cause for reopening the record.

26.14(8) The presiding officer shall record all communications with late parties. If the presiding officer does not reopen the record, the decision in the contested case shall state the presiding officer's reason for so doing.

26.14(9) Rescinded IAB 1/8/14, effective 2/12/14.

26.14(10) Whenever necessary, the presiding officer may require the attendance at a hearing of department employees having knowledge of the facts in controversy or having technical knowledge concerning the issues raised in appeal.

a. If the primary issue is the claimant's ability to work, availability for work or work search, the department shall be named as respondent. The presiding officer may call department personnel having knowledge of the facts in controversy as witnesses.

b. If the issue on appeal is an offer of or recall to work or a job referral by a local workforce development center, both the employer making the offer or recall and the workforce development center representative making the referral may be witnesses at the hearing.

c. If the issue on appeal is the claimant's refusal of employment because of wages, the presiding officer may take the testimony of the workforce development representative having knowledge of prevailing wages in the vicinity. The presiding officer may also obtain testimony and evidence of the hours and other conditions of work for similar jobs in the area.

26.14(11) In the discretion of the presiding officer, witnesses may be excluded from the hearing room or telephone hearing until called to testify. The presiding officer shall admonish such witnesses not to discuss the case among themselves until after the record has been closed. All witnesses shall be subject to examination by the presiding officer and by all parties.

26.14(12) The presiding officer may expel or refuse admittance to any party, witness or other person whose conduct at the hearing is disorderly.

26.14(13) If the parties agree that no dispute of material facts exists as to a matter that would be a contested case if such a dispute of fact existed, the parties may present all relevant material evidence either by stipulation or otherwise as agreed by the parties, without the necessity of a formal evidentiary hearing.

[ARC 1277C, IAB 1/8/14, effective 2/12/14; ARC 3009C, IAB 3/29/17, effective 5/3/17; ARC 3343C, IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

871—26.15(17A,96) Evidence.

26.15(1) The presiding officer shall accept testimony and other evidence in accordance with Iowa Code section 17A.14.

26.15(2) The parties may stipulate as to all or a portion of the facts at issue in the contested case. The presiding officer may accept the stipulation as establishing the facts of the case or may take additional evidence.

26.15(3) Documentary evidence, whether or not verified, may be accepted by the presiding officer. Documentary evidence may be received in the form of copies or excerpts, if the originals are not readily available, provided the copies or excerpts are properly authenticated.

26.15(4) Objections to evidentiary offers shall be specific in nature and shall be noted in the record by the presiding officer. The presiding officer may rule immediately or defer ruling until the final decision.

26.15(5) Proposed exhibits must be sent to the appeals bureau and to the other party or parties to the proceeding before the hearing date by mail, fax, e-mail or hand-delivery.

[ARC 3009C, IAB 3/29/17, effective 5/3/17; ARC 3266C, IAB 8/16/17, effective 9/20/17]

871—26.16(17A,96) Recording costs.

26.16(1) The presiding officer shall electronically record all evidentiary hearings, prehearing conferences and hearings on motions, all of which constitute a part of the record of the contested case. A party may, at its own expense, also record any hearing electronically or by certified shorthand reporter.

26.16(2) The appeals bureau of the department of workforce development shall provide a copy of the whole or a part of the record at cost, unless there is further appeal in which event the record shall be provided to all parties at no cost.

[ARC 1276C, IAB 1/8/14, effective 2/12/14]

871—26.17(17A,96) Decisions.

26.17(1) The presiding officer shall issue a written, signed decision as soon as practicable after the closing of the record in a contested case. Each decision shall:

a. Set forth the issues, appeal rights, a concise history of the case, findings of essential facts, the reasons for the decision and the actual disposition of the case;

b. Be based on the kind and quality of evidence upon which reasonably prudent persons customarily rely for the conduct of their serious affairs, even if none of such evidence would be admissible in a jury trial in the Iowa district court; and

c. Be sent by first-class mail or e-mail to each of the parties in interest and their representatives.

26.17(2) In reaching a decision, the presiding officer shall apply relevant portions of the Iowa Code, decisions of the Supreme Court of Iowa, published decisions of the Iowa Court of Appeals, the Iowa Administrative Code and pertinent state and federal court decisions, statutes and regulations.

26.17(3) Copies of all presiding officer decisions shall be kept on file for public inspection at the administrative office of the department of workforce development, filed according to hearing (appeal) number and indexed by the social security number of the claimant.

26.17(4) A presiding officer's decision allowing benefits shall result in the prompt payment of all benefits due. An appeal shall not stay the payment of benefits. A presiding officer's decision reversing an allowance of benefits shall include a statement of overpayment of benefits erroneously paid.

26.17(5) A presiding officer's decision constitutes final agency action in an employer liability contested case.

a. Any party in interest may file with the presiding officer a written application for rehearing within 20 days after the issuance of the decision. A request for rehearing is deemed denied unless the presiding officer grants the rehearing request within 20 days after its filing.

b. Any party in interest may file a petition for judicial review in the Iowa district court within 30 days after the issuance of the decision or within 30 days after the denial of the request for rehearing.

[ARC 3009C, IAB 3/29/17, effective 5/3/17]

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code chapters 17A and 96.

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¹ At its meeting held August 3, 1999, the Administrative Rules Review Committee voted to impose a 70-day delay on amendments published in the July 28, 1999, Iowa Administrative Bulletin as **ARC 9215A**.

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.

“*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 2015 Iowa Acts, House File 397.

[ARC 8300B, IAB 11/18/09, effective 1/1/10; ARC 2134C, IAB 9/2/15, effective 10/7/15]

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 Web site. 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 as amended by 2015 Iowa Acts, House File 397.

[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]

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 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) Occupations deemed by the labor commissioner to be hazardous to life or limb as provided by Iowa Code section 92.8(21) 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 provided that 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]

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 on a prohibited day, 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. *Working outside a permit.* When a child is working outside the days, times or occupations listed on the street trades permit, migrant labor permit, or work 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 outside the days, times or occupations listed on the applicable permit, the civil penalty shall be \$10,000 for each instance. Otherwise, the civil penalties for working outside the days, times or occupations listed on the applicable permit are as set forth in the following schedule:

<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

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) Time violations. If a child is killed while working on a prohibited day or at a prohibited time, the civil penalty shall be \$10,000 for each instance. Otherwise, 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. The civil penalties for working on a prohibited day or for working 15 minutes or more before or after an allowed time are as set forth in the following schedule:

<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]

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.

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