

CHAPTER 3
CONTESTED CASES

[Prior to 10/22/86, Insurance Department[510]]

191—3.1(17A) Scope and applicability. This chapter applies to contested case proceedings conducted by the insurance division.

191—3.2(17A) Definitions. Except where otherwise specifically defined by law or the context otherwise requires:

“*Commissioner*” means the commissioner of insurance or the commissioner’s designee.

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

“*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 the whole or a part of any permit, certificate, approval, registration, charter or similar form of permission required by statute.

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

“*Presiding officer*” means the commissioner, the commissioner’s designee or an administrative law judge from the department of inspections and appeals.

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

191—3.3(17A) Time requirements.

3.3(1) Time shall be computed as provided in Iowa Code section 4.1(34).

3.3(2) For good cause, the presiding officer may extend or shorten the time to take any action, except as precluded by statute. Except for good cause stated in the record, before extending or shortening the time to take any action, the presiding officer may afford all parties an opportunity to be heard or to file written arguments.

191—3.4(17A) Requests for contested case proceeding. Any person claiming an entitlement to a contested case proceeding shall file a written request for such a proceeding within the time specified by the particular rules or statutes governing the subject matter or, in the absence of such law, the time specified in the agency action in question. The request shall be filed with the insurance division, at the address disclosed in rule 191—1.2(502,505).

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

191—3.5(17A) Commencement of hearing; notice.

3.5(1) Delivery of the notice of hearing constitutes commencement of the contested case proceeding. Delivery shall be accomplished in the manner described below, at least 15 days before the hearing date unless the parties agree to a shorter time period, or unless otherwise provided by statute.

a. For nonlicensed persons, delivery may be accomplished by:

- (1) Personal service as provided in the Iowa Rules of Civil Procedure; or
- (2) Certified mail, return receipt requested; or
- (3) First-class mail; or
- (4) Publication, as provided in the Iowa Rules of Civil Procedure.

b. For licensees, delivery shall be executed by:

- (1) Personal service as provided in the Iowa Rules of Civil Procedure; or
- (2) Restricted certified mail.

3.5(2) The notice of hearing shall be prepared in the form of an order and contain the following information:

- a.* A statement of the time, place, and nature of the hearing;
- b.* A statement of the legal authority and jurisdiction under which the hearing is to be held;
- c.* A reference to the particular sections of the statutes and rules involved;
- d.* A short and plain statement of the matters asserted. If the insurance division or other party is unable to state the matters in detail at the time the notice is served, the initial notice may be limited to a statement of the issues involved. Thereafter, upon written application, a more definite and detailed statement shall be furnished;
- e.* Identification of all parties including the name, address and telephone number of the person who will act as advocate for the division and of parties' counsel where known;
- f.* Reference to the procedural rules governing conduct of the contested case proceeding;
- g.* Reference to the procedural rules governing informal settlement;
- h.* Identification of the presiding officer and address, if known. If not known, a description of who generally will serve as presiding officer; and
- i.* Notification of the time period in which a party may request, under 1998 Iowa Acts, chapter 1202, section 15(1), and rule 3.6(17A), that the presiding officer be an administrative law judge.
- j.* Notification that failure to file an answer within 20 days of service may result in default.

3.5(3) An answer shall be filed within 20 days of service of the notice of hearing unless otherwise ordered. A party may move to dismiss or apply for a more definite and detailed statement when appropriate.

- a.* An answer shall show on whose behalf it is filed and specifically admit, deny, or otherwise answer all material allegations of the notice of hearing. The answer shall state any facts deemed to show an affirmative defense and contain as many additional defenses as the pleader may claim.
- b.* An answer shall state the name, address and telephone number of the person filing the answer, the person or entity on whose behalf it is filed, and the attorney representing that person, if any.
- c.* Any allegation in the notice of hearing not denied in the answer is considered admitted. The presiding officer may refuse to consider any defense not raised in the answer which could have been raised on the basis of facts known when the answer was filed if any party would be prejudiced.

3.5(4) Any notice of hearing or other charging document may be amended before a responsive pleading has been filed. Amendments to a notice of hearing or charging document after a responsive pleading has been filed and to an answer may be allowed with the consent of the other parties or in the discretion of the presiding officer who may impose terms or grant a continuance.

3.5(5) The hearing in a contested case proceeding shall be held within 90 days after the date of the notice of hearing, subject to the provisions of rule 3.17(17A).

191—3.6(17A) Presiding officer.

3.6(1) If the presiding officer is not an administrative law judge, any party wishing to request that the presiding officer assigned to render a proposed decision be an administrative law judge employed by the department of inspections and appeals must file a written request with the insurance division within 20 days after service of a notice of hearing identifying or describing the presiding officer as the commissioner or members of the commissioner's staff.

3.6(2) The commissioner may deny the request only upon a finding that one or more of the following apply:

- a.* Neither the commissioner nor any designee under whose authority the contested case is to take place is a named party to the proceeding or a real party in interest to that proceeding.
- b.* There is a compelling need to expedite issuance of a final decision in order to protect the public health, safety, or welfare.
- c.* An administrative law judge with the qualifications identified in subrule 3.6(4) is unavailable to hear the case within a reasonable time.
- d.* The case involves significant policy issues of first impression that are inextricably intertwined with the factual issues presented.

- e.* The demeanor of the witnesses is likely to be dispositive in resolving the disputed factual issues.
- f.* Funds are unavailable to pay the costs of an administrative law judge and an interagency appeal.
- g.* The request was not timely filed.
- h.* The request is not consistent with a specified statute.
- i.* A statute requires the commissioner or designee to serve as presiding officer.
- j.* The contested case arises from matters asserted pursuant to Iowa Code chapters 507A, 507B, 508B, 515G and 521A.

3.6(3) The commissioner or designee 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 with the qualifications identified in subrule 3.6(4), the parties shall be notified at least ten days prior to hearing if a qualified administrative law judge will not be available.

3.6(4) An administrative law judge assigned to act as presiding officer in insurance and securities matters shall be admitted to practice law before the courts of the state of Iowa.

3.6(5) Except as provided otherwise by another provision of law, all rulings by an administrative law judge acting as presiding officer are subject to appeal to the commissioner. A party must seek any available intra-agency appeal in order to exhaust adequate administrative remedies.

191—3.7(17A) Waiver of procedures. Unless otherwise precluded by law, the parties in a contested case proceeding may waive any provision of this chapter. However, the insurance division may exercise discretion to refuse to give effect to such a waiver when the waiver is to be inconsistent with the public interest.

191—3.8(17A) Telephone proceedings.

3.8(1) The presiding officer may resolve preliminary procedural motions by telephone conference in which all parties have been afforded notice and an opportunity to participate.

3.8(2) The presiding officer may, on the officer's own motion or as requested by a party, order hearings or argument to be held by telephone conference or other electronic means in which all parties have an opportunity to participate. Any party may call witnesses by telephone, with 14 days' advance notice to all parties and the presiding officer. Failure of a party to make timely disclosure may result in the disallowance of testimony by telephone.

191—3.9(17A) Disqualification.

3.9(1) A presiding officer or other person shall withdraw from participation in the making of any proposed or final decision in a contested case if that person:

- a.* Has a personal bias or prejudice concerning a party or a representative of a party;
- b.* Has personally investigated, prosecuted or advocated in connection with that case, the specific controversy underlying that case, another factually related contested case with common disputed facts, or a pending controversy with common disputed facts that may culminate in a contested case involving the same parties;
- c.* Is subject to the authority, direction or discretion of any person who has personally investigated, prosecuted or advocated in connection with that contested case, the specific controversy underlying that contested case, or a factually related contested case with common disputed facts 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 is (1) a party to the case, or an officer, director or trustee of a party; (2) a lawyer in the case; (3) known to have an interest that could be substantially affected by the outcome of the case; or (4) likely to be a material witness in the case; or

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

3.9(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 subrules 3.9(3) and 3.23(9).

3.9(3) In a situation where a presiding officer or other person knows of information which might reasonably be deemed to be a basis for disqualification and decides voluntary withdrawal is unnecessary, that person shall submit the relevant information for the record by affidavit and shall provide for the record a statement of the reasons for the determination that withdrawal is unnecessary.

3.9(4) To request disqualification of a presiding officer, a party shall file a motion supported by an affidavit pursuant to 1998 Iowa Acts, chapter 1202, section 19(7). The motion shall be filed as soon as practical 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 shall establish the grounds by the introduction of evidence into the record.

If the presiding officer determines that disqualification is appropriate, the presiding officer shall withdraw. If the presiding officer determines that withdrawal is not required, the presiding officer shall enter an order to that effect. A party requesting disqualification may seek an interlocutory appeal under rule 3.25(17A) and seek a stay under rule 3.29(17A).

191—3.10(17A) Consolidation—severance.

3.10(1) The presiding officer may consolidate 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.

3.10(2) The presiding officer may, for good cause shown, order any contested case proceedings or portions thereof severed.

191—3.11(17A) Pleadings.

3.11(1) Petition for intervention requirements:

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

b. A petition shall state in separately numbered paragraphs the following:

- (1) The persons or entities on whose behalf the petition is filed;
- (2) The particular provisions of statutes and rules involved;
- (3) The relief demanded and the facts and law relied upon for such relief; and
- (4) The name, address and telephone number of petitioner and petitioner’s attorney, if any.

3.11(2) An answer to a petition for intervention shall be filed within 20 days of service of the petition unless otherwise ordered. A party may move to dismiss or apply for a more definite and detailed statement when appropriate.

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

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

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

3.11(3) Any petition for intervention may be amended before a responsive pleading has been filed. Amendments to pleadings after a responsive pleading has been filed and to an answer may be allowed with the consent of the other parties or in the discretion of the presiding officer who may impose terms or grant a continuance.

191—3.12(17A) Service and filing of pleadings and other papers.

3.12(1) Every pleading, motion, document, or other paper filed in a contested case proceeding and every paper relating to discovery in such a proceeding shall be served upon each of the parties of record to the proceeding, including the person designated as advocate or prosecutor for the insurance division, at the time of filing. 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.

3.12(2) Service upon a party represented by an attorney shall be made upon the attorney unless otherwise ordered. Service is made by delivering or mailing a copy to the attorney at the attorney's last-known address. Service upon an unrepresented party shall be made by delivering or mailing a copy to the party's last-known address. Service by mail is complete upon mailing, except where otherwise specifically provided by statute, rule, or order.

3.12(3) After the notice of hearing, all pleadings, motions, documents or other papers in a contested case proceeding shall be filed with the presiding officer.

3.12(4) Except where otherwise provided by law, a document is deemed filed at the time it is delivered to the presiding officer, delivered to an established courier service for immediate delivery to that office, or mailed by first-class mail or state interoffice mail to that office, so long as there is proof of mailing.

3.12(5) Proof of mailing includes either: a legible United States Postal Service postmark on the envelope, a certificate of service, a notarized affidavit, or a certification in substantially the following form:

I certify under penalty of perjury and pursuant to the laws of Iowa that, on (date of mailing), I mailed copies of (describe document) addressed to the Insurance Division at the address disclosed in 191—1.2(502,505) and to the names and addresses of the parties listed below by depositing the same in (a United States post office mailbox with correct postage properly affixed or state interoffice mail).

(Date)

(Signature)

3.12(6) The presiding officer, by order, may permit service or filing of particular documents by facsimile or electronic mail or similar electronic means unless such service or filing is precluded by a provision of law. When permitted, service by facsimile, electronic mail or similar electronic means is complete upon transmission. In the absence of such an order, facsimile or electronic transmission does not satisfy service or filing requirements, but may be used to supplement service or filing when rapid notice is needed.

191—3.13(17A) Discovery.

3.13(1) Where statutory time limitations permit, discovery may be conducted as permitted by the Iowa Rules of Civil Procedure. Unless lengthened or shortened by these rules or by order of the presiding officer, time periods for compliance with discovery shall be as provided in the Iowa Rules of Civil Procedure.

3.13(2) Any motion relating to discovery shall allege that the moving party has previously made a good-faith attempt to resolve the discovery issues involved with the opposing party. Motions in regard to discovery shall be ruled upon by the presiding officer. Opposing parties shall be afforded the opportunity to respond within ten days of the filing of the motion unless the time is shortened as provided in subrule

3.13(1). The presiding officer may rule on the basis of the written motion and any response, or may order argument on the motion.

191—3.14(17A) Subpoenas.

3.14(1) A subpoena shall be issued by the presiding officer at a party's request. Such a request must be in writing. In the absence of good cause for permitting later action, a request for a subpoena must be received at least ten days before the scheduled hearing. The request shall include the name, address, and telephone number of the requesting party.

3.14(2) Except to the extent otherwise provided by law, parties are responsible for service of their own subpoenas and payment of witness fees and mileage expenses.

3.14(3) The presiding officer may quash or modify a subpoena upon motion as provided in the Iowa Rules of Civil Procedure. A motion to quash or modify a subpoena shall be promptly set for hearing.

191—3.15(17A) Motions.

3.15(1) No technical form for motions is required. However, prehearing motions must be in writing, state the grounds for relief and relief sought.

3.15(2) Any party may file a written response to a motion within ten days after the motion is served, unless the time period is extended or shortened by the presiding officer. In ruling on a motion, the presiding officer may consider the motion unresisted, if no response is timely filed.

3.15(3) The presiding officer may schedule oral argument on any motion.

3.15(4) Motions pertaining to the hearing, except motions for summary judgment, must be filed and served at least ten days prior to the date of hearing unless there is good cause for permitting later action or the time for such action is lengthened or shortened by an order of the presiding officer.

3.15(5) Motions for summary judgment shall comply with the requirements of Iowa Rule of Civil Procedure 237 and shall be subject to disposition according to the requirements of that rule to the extent such requirements are not inconsistent with the provisions of this rule or any other provision of law governing the procedure in contested cases.

Motions for summary judgment may be filed and served within a reasonable time prior to the hearing, as determined by the presiding officer. Any party resisting the motion shall file and serve a resistance within 15 days, unless otherwise ordered by the presiding officer, from the date a copy of the motion was served. The time fixed for hearing or nonoral submission shall be not less than 20 days after the filing of the motion, unless a shorter time is ordered by the presiding officer. A summary judgment order rendered on all issues in a contested case is subject to rehearing pursuant to rule 3.28(17A) and appeal pursuant to rule 3.27(17A).

191—3.16(17A) Prehearing conference.

3.16(1) Any party may request a prehearing conference. A written request for prehearing conference or an order for prehearing conference on the presiding officer's own motion shall be filed not less than 14 days prior to the hearing date. A prehearing conference shall be scheduled not less than three business days prior to the hearing date.

The presiding officer shall give written notice of the prehearing conference to all parties.

3.16(2) Prehearing conferences shall be conducted by telephone unless otherwise ordered.

3.16(3) Each party shall exchange and receive prior to the prehearing conference:

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

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

3.16(4) Witness or exhibit lists may be amended subsequent to the prehearing conference within time limits established by the presiding officer at the prehearing conference. Any such amendments must be served on all parties.

3.16(5) In addition to the requirements of subrule 3.16(3), the parties at a prehearing conference may:

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

191—3.17(17A) Continuances. Unless otherwise provided, applications for continuances shall be made to the presiding officer.

3.17(1) An application for a continuance shall:

- a. Be made at the earliest possible time and no less than 14 days before the hearing except in case of unanticipated emergencies or consent of all parties, and
- b. State the specific reasons for the request.

3.17(2) In determining whether to grant a continuance, the presiding officer may consider:

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

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

191—3.18(17A) Withdrawals. A party requesting a contested case proceeding may withdraw that request prior to the hearing.

191—3.19(17A) Intervention.

3.19(1) A motion for leave to intervene in a contested case proceeding shall state the grounds for the proposed intervention, including any statutory grounds, and the position and interest of the proposed intervenor. A proposed answer or petition in intervention shall be attached to the motion. Any party may file a response within 14 days of service of the motion to intervene unless the time period is extended or shortened by the presiding officer.

3.19(2) Motion for leave to intervene shall be filed as early in the proceeding as possible to avoid adverse impact on existing parties or the conduct of the proceeding. Unless otherwise ordered, a motion for leave to intervene shall be filed before the prehearing conference, if any, or at least 20 days before the date scheduled for hearing. Any later motion must contain a statement of good cause for failure to file in a timely manner. Unless inequitable or unjust, an intervenor shall be bound by any agreement, arrangement, or other matter previously raised in the case. Requests by untimely intervenors for continuances which would delay the proceeding will ordinarily be denied.

3.19(3) The movant shall demonstrate that (a) intervention would not unduly prolong the proceedings or otherwise prejudice the rights of existing parties; (b) the movant is likely to be aggrieved or adversely affected by a final order in the proceeding; and (c) the interests of the movant are not adequately represented by existing parties; or (d) there exists a statutory right to intervene.

3.19(4) If appropriate, the presiding officer may order consolidation of the petitions and briefs of different parties whose interests are aligned and limit the number of representatives allowed to participate actively in the proceedings. A person granted leave to intervene is a party to the proceeding. The order granting intervention may restrict the issues that may be raised by the intervenor or otherwise condition the intervenor's participation in the proceeding.

191—3.20(17A) Hearing procedures.

3.20(1) The presiding officer presides at the hearing, and may rule on motions, require briefs, issue a proposed decision, and issue such orders and rulings as will ensure orderly conduct of the proceedings.

3.20(2) 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. Parties shall be given an opportunity to present opening statements;

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

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

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

3.20(3) The presiding officer shall maintain the decorum of the hearing and may refuse to admit or may expel a person whose conduct is disorderly.

3.20(4) Parties have the right to participate or to be represented in all hearings or prehearing conferences related to their case. Partnerships, corporations, or associations may be represented by any member, officer, director, or duly authorized agent. Any party may be represented by an attorney or another person authorized by law, subject to Iowa Court Rule 113.

3.20(5) Subject to terms and conditions prescribed by the presiding officer, parties have the right to introduce evidence on issues of material fact, cross-examine witnesses present at the hearing as necessary for a full and true disclosure of the facts, present evidence in rebuttal, and submit briefs and engage in oral argument.

3.20(6) All objections shall be timely made and stated on the record.

3.20(7) Witnesses may be sequestered during the hearing. This rule does not authorize exclusion of (1) a party who is a natural person, or (2) an officer or employee of a party which is not a natural person designated as its representative by its attorney, or (3) a person whose presence is shown by a party to be essential to presentation of the cause.

191—3.21(17A) Evidence.

3.21(1) The presiding officer shall rule on admissibility of evidence and may, where appropriate, take official notice of facts in accordance with applicable requirements of law.

3.21(2) Stipulation of facts is encouraged. The presiding officer may make a decision based on stipulated facts.

3.21(3) Evidence in the proceeding shall be confined to the issues as to which the parties received notice prior to the hearing unless the parties waive their right to such notice or the presiding officer determines that good cause justifies expansion of the issues. If the presiding officer decides to admit evidence on issues outside the scope of the notice over the objection of a party who did not have actual notice of those issues, that party, upon timely request, may receive a continuance sufficient to amend pleadings and to prepare on the additional issue.

3.21(4) The party seeking admission of an exhibit must provide opposing parties with an opportunity to examine the exhibit prior to the ruling on its admissibility. Copies of documents should be provided to opposing parties no later than the time they are proffered to the presiding officer. All exhibits admitted into evidence shall be appropriately marked and be made part of the record.

3.21(5) A party may object to specific evidence. A party may request limits on the scope of any examination or cross-examination. Objections shall be accompanied by a brief statement of the grounds upon which the objections are based. The objection and the ruling on the objection 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, if appropriate.

3.21(6) Whenever evidence is ruled inadmissible, the party offering that evidence may submit an offer of proof on the record. The party making the offer of proof for excluded oral testimony shall briefly summarize the testimony or, with permission of the presiding officer, present the testimony. If

the excluded evidence consists of a document or exhibit, it shall be marked as part of an offer of proof and inserted in the record.

191—3.22(17A) Default.

3.22(1) If a party fails to appear or participate in a contested case proceeding after proper service of notice, the presiding officer may, if no adjournment is granted, enter a default decision or proceed with the hearing and render a decision in the absence of the party.

3.22(2) Where appropriate and not contrary to law, any party may move for default against a party who has requested the contested case proceeding and failed to file a required pleading or has failed to appear after proper service.

3.22(3) Default decisions or decisions rendered on the merits after a party has failed to appear or participate become final agency action unless, within 15 days after the date of notification or mailing of the decision, a motion to vacate is filed and served on all parties or an appeal of a decision on the merits is timely initiated within the time provided by rule 3.27(17A). A motion to vacate must state all facts relied upon by the moving party which establish that good cause existed for that party's failure to appear or participate at the contested case proceeding. Each fact so stated must be substantiated by at least one sworn affidavit of a person with personal knowledge of each such fact, which affidavit(s) must be attached to the motion.

3.22(4) The time for further appeal of a decision for which a timely motion to vacate has been filed is stayed pending a decision on the motion to vacate.

3.22(5) Properly substantiated and timely filed motions to vacate shall be granted only for good cause shown. The burden of proof as to good cause is on the moving party. Adverse parties shall have ten days to respond to a motion to vacate. Adverse parties shall be allowed to conduct discovery as to the issue of good cause and to present evidence on the issue prior to a decision on the motion, if a request to do so is included in that party's response.

3.22(6) "Good cause" for purposes of this rule shall have the same meaning as "good cause" for setting aside a default judgment under Iowa Rule of Civil Procedure 236.

3.22(7) A decision denying a motion to vacate is subject to further appeal within the time limit allowed for further appeal of a decision on the merits in the contested case proceeding. A decision granting a motion to vacate is subject to interlocutory appeal by the adverse party pursuant to rule 3.25(17A).

3.22(8) If a motion to vacate is granted and no timely interlocutory appeal has been taken, the presiding officer shall schedule another hearing on the merits and the contested case shall proceed accordingly.

3.22(9) A default decision may award any relief consistent with the request for relief made in the petition, notice of hearing, or charging document and embraced in its issues.

3.22(10) A default decision may provide either that the default decision is to be stayed pending a timely motion to vacate or that the default decision is to take effect immediately, subject to a request for stay under rule 3.29(17A).

191—3.23(17A) Ex parte communication.

3.23(1) 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 division or seeking the advice or help of persons other than those with a personal interest in, or those engaged in personally investigating as defined in subrule 3.9(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.

3.23(2) Prohibitions on ex parte communications commence with the issuance of the notice of hearing in a contested case and continue for as long as the case is pending.

3.23(3) Written, oral or other forms of communication are “ex parte” if made without notice and opportunity for all parties to participate.

3.23(4) To avoid prohibited ex parte communications notice must be given in a manner reasonably calculated to give all parties a fair opportunity to participate. Notice of written communications shall be provided in compliance with rule 3.12(17A) and may be supplemented by telephone, facsimile, electronic mail or other means of notification.

3.23(5) Persons who jointly act as presiding officer in a pending contested case may communicate with each other without notice or opportunity for parties to participate.

3.23(6) 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 3.16(17A).

3.23(7) A presiding officer who receives a prohibited ex parte communication during the pendency of a contested case must initially determine if the effect of the communication is so prejudicial that the presiding officer should be disqualified. If the presiding officer determines that disqualification is warranted, a copy of any prohibited written communication, all written responses to the communication, a written summary stating the substance of any prohibited oral or other communication not available in written form for disclosure, all responses made, and the identity of each person from whom the presiding officer received a prohibited ex parte communication shall be submitted for inclusion in the record, either under seal by protective order or in the public file, at the discretion of the presiding officer. If the presiding officer determines that disqualification is not warranted, such documents shall be submitted for inclusion in the record and served on all parties. Any party desiring to rebut the prohibited communication must be allowed the opportunity to do so upon written request filed within ten days after notice of the communication.

3.23(8) 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.

3.23(9) 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, 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 first deputy commissioner or designee for possible sanctions including censure, suspension, dismissal or other disciplinary action.

191—3.24(17A) Recording costs. Upon request, the presiding officer with notice to all parties shall provide a copy of the whole or any portion of the record at a reasonable cost. The cost of preparing a copy of the record or of transcribing the hearing record shall be paid by the requesting party. Parties who request that a hearing be recorded by certified shorthand reporters rather than by electronic means shall bear the cost of that recordation, unless otherwise provided by law.

191—3.25(17A) Interlocutory appeals. Upon written request of a party or on its own motion, the commissioner or designee may review an interlocutory order of the presiding officer. In determining whether to do so, the commissioner or designee shall weigh the extent to which granting the interlocutory appeal would expedite final resolution of the case and the extent to which review of that interlocutory order at the time the proposed decision of the presiding officer is reviewed would provide an adequate

remedy. Any request for interlocutory review must be filed within 14 days of issuance of the challenged order, but no later than the time for compliance with the order or the date of hearing, whichever is first.

191—3.26(17A) Final decision.

3.26(1) When the commissioner presides over the reception of evidence at the hearing, the commissioner's decision is a final decision.

3.26(2) When the commissioner does not preside over the reception of evidence, the presiding officer shall make a proposed decision. The proposed decision becomes the final decision of the agency without further proceedings unless there is an appeal to, or review on motion of, the commissioner within the time provided in rule 3.27(17A).

3.26(3) The presiding officer's decision shall specify in bold print either that the decision is final or that the decision shall become final without further proceedings unless there is an appeal to, or review on motion of, the commissioner within the time provided in rule 3.27(17A).

3.26(4) Any administrative law judge serving as a presiding officer in a contested case shall report to the commissioner on a monthly basis all matters taken under advisement for longer than 60 days, together with an explanation of the reasons for the delay and an expected date of a proposed decision. A matter shall be reported when all hearings have been completed and the matter awaits decision without further appearance of the parties or their attorneys, even though briefs or transcripts have been ordered but have not yet been filed. The report shall be due on the tenth day of each calendar month for the period ending with the last day of the preceding calendar month. The report shall be signed by the administrative law judge. All reports received will be filed with the Iowa insurance division as records available for public inspection.

191—3.27(17A) Appeals and review.

3.27(1) Any adversely affected party may appeal a proposed decision to the commissioner within 30 days after issuance of the proposed decision.

3.27(2) The insurance division may initiate review of a proposed decision on its own motion at any time within 30 days following issuance of such a decision.

3.27(3) An appeal of a proposed decision is initiated by filing a timely notice of appeal with the commissioner. The notice of appeal must be signed by the appealing party or a representative of that party and contain a certificate of service. The notice shall specify:

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

3.27(4) On appeal from a proposed decision of a presiding officer, the issues shall be limited to those raised before the presiding officer. No new issues will be considered for the first time on appeal.

3.27(5) On appeal, a party may request the taking of additional evidence only by establishing that the evidence is material, that good cause existed for 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 ten days of service of the notice of appeal. The commissioner may remand a case to the presiding officer for further hearing or the commissioner may preside at the taking of additional evidence.

3.27(6) The commissioner shall issue a schedule for consideration of the appeal.

3.27(7) 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. Any written requests to present oral argument shall be filed with the briefs. The commissioner may resolve the appeal on the briefs or provide an opportunity for oral argument. The commissioner may shorten or extend the briefing period as appropriate.

191—3.28(17A) Applications for rehearing.

3.28(1) Any party to a contested case proceeding may file an application for rehearing from a final order.

3.28(2) The application for rehearing shall state on whose behalf it is filed, the specific grounds for rehearing, and the relief sought. In addition, the application shall state whether the applicant desires reconsideration of all or part of the agency decision on the existing record and whether, on the basis of the grounds enumerated in subrule 3.27(5), the applicant requests an opportunity to submit additional evidence.

3.28(3) The application shall be filed with the commissioner within 20 days after issuance of the final decision.

3.28(4) A copy of the application shall be timely mailed by the applicant to all parties of record not joining therein. If the application does not contain a certificate of service, the division shall serve copies on all parties.

3.28(5) Any application for a rehearing shall be deemed denied unless the commissioner grants the application within 20 days after its filing.

191—3.29(17A) Stay of agency action.

3.29(1) Petition requirements for stay of agency action:

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

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

3.29(2) In determining whether to grant a stay, the presiding officer or commissioner shall consider the factors listed in 1998 Iowa Acts, chapter 1202, section 23(5c).

3.29(3) A stay may be vacated by the issuing authority upon application of the commissioner or any other party.

191—3.30(17A) No factual dispute contested cases. If the parties agree that no dispute of material fact exists as to a matter that would be a contested case if such a dispute of fact existed, the parties may present all relevant admissible evidence either by stipulation or otherwise as agreed by the parties, without necessity for the production of evidence at an evidentiary hearing. If such agreement is reached, a jointly submitted schedule detailing the method and timetable for submission of the record, briefs and oral argument should be submitted to the presiding officer for approval as soon as is practicable.

191—3.31(17A) Emergency adjudicative proceedings.

3.31(1) To the extent necessary to prevent or avoid immediate danger to the public health, safety, or welfare, and consistent with the Constitution and other provisions of law, the insurance division may issue a written order in compliance with 1998 Iowa Acts, chapter 1202, section 21, to suspend a license in whole or in part, order the cessation of any continuing activity, order affirmative action, or take other action within the jurisdiction of the division by emergency adjudicative order. Before issuing an emergency adjudicative order the division shall consider factors including, but not limited to, the following:

a. Whether there has been a sufficient factual investigation to ensure that the division is proceeding on the basis of reliable information;

b. Whether the specific circumstances which pose immediate danger to the public health, safety or welfare have been identified and determined to be continuing;

c. Whether the person required to comply with the emergency adjudicative order may continue to engage in other activities without posing immediate danger to the public health, safety or welfare;

- d.* Whether imposition of monitoring requirements or other interim safeguards would be sufficient to protect the public health, safety or welfare;
- e.* Whether the specific action contemplated by the insurance division is necessary to avoid the immediate danger; and
- f.* Whether the proposed emergency adjudicative order is sufficiently limited in scope and narrowly tailored to protect the public health, safety or welfare.

3.31(2) 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 insurance division's decision to take immediate action.

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

- (1) For nonlicensed persons, delivery may be executed by:
 - 1. Personal service as provided in the Iowa Rules of Civil Procedure; or
 - 2. Certified mail, return receipt requested; or
 - 3. First-class mail; or
 - 4. Publication, as provided in the Iowa Rules of Civil Procedure; or
 - 5. Facsimile or other electronic transmission. Facsimile or other electronic transmission may be used as the sole method of delivery if the person required to comply with the order has filed a written request that agency orders be sent by facsimile and has provided a fax number for that purpose.
- (2) For licensees, delivery shall be executed by:
 - 1. Personal service as provided in the Iowa Rules of Civil Procedure; or
 - 2. Restricted certified mail.

b. If practical, the insurance division shall select the procedure for providing written notice that best ensures prompt, reliable delivery.

3.31(3) Unless the written emergency adjudicative order is provided by personal delivery on the same day that the order issues, the insurance division shall make reasonable immediate efforts to contact by telephone the persons who are required to comply with the order.

3.31(4) After issuance of an emergency adjudicative order, the insurance division shall proceed as quickly as feasible to complete any proceedings that would be required if the matter did not involve an immediate danger.

3.31(5) A written emergency adjudicative order shall include notification of the date on which insurance division proceedings are scheduled for completion. After an emergency adjudicative order is issued, continuance of further division proceedings to a later date will be granted only in compelling circumstances, and upon written application.

3.31(6) This rule does not preclude issuance of summary cease and desist orders as authorized by Iowa Code sections 502.604, 502A.12, 523A.17, 523B.8(1), 523D.13, and 523E.17; chapters 505, 507B, 507C, 508, and 515; and rule 191—3.32(502,505).

191—3.32(502,505,507B) Summary cease and desist orders. When a statute authorizes action to be taken without a prior hearing, the commissioner's order shall be sent to the last-known address of the party by certified mail, return receipt requested, unless the party is a licensee, in which case the order shall be sent by restricted certified mail. The order shall include a brief statement of findings of fact, conclusions of law and policy reasons for the decision; direct the person or insurer to cease and desist from engaging in the act or practice or to take other affirmative action as is necessary, in the judgment of the commissioner, to comply with the statute; and state that the party will be afforded a contested case proceeding and a hearing if a request is filed with the commissioner at least 30 days from the date that the order is issued, unless a different time is specified by statute. The commissioner shall issue a notice of hearing no later than 30 days from the date of receipt of a timely request for a contested case proceeding and hearing. If a statute requires a hearing to be held following issuance of a summary order, the date and time of that hearing shall be set forth in the order. Summary orders shall remain effective during the pendency of proceedings.

191—3.33(17A,502,505) Informal settlement.

3.33(1) A party to a controversy that may culminate in contested case proceedings may attempt informal settlement of the controversy by complying with the procedures set forth in this subrule. No party to a controversy shall be required to settle the controversy by submitting to informal settlement procedures.

a. Parties desiring informal settlement shall set forth in writing the various points of a proposed settlement, which may include a stipulated statement of facts.

b. When signed by the parties to a controversy, a proposed settlement shall represent final disposition of the matter in place of contested case proceedings.

c. Where there are more than two parties to a controversy involving the insurance division, a separate settlement between one party and the division is permissible.

d. A proposed settlement which is not accepted or signed by the parties shall not be admitted as evidence in the record of a contested case proceeding.

3.33(2) A party to a contested case proceeding may attempt informal settlement by complying with the procedures set forth in this subrule. No party shall be required to settle the contested case proceeding by submitting to informal settlement procedures.

a. Parties desiring informal settlement shall set forth in writing the various points of a proposed settlement, which may include a stipulated statement of facts.

b. When signed by the parties to the contested case proceeding and the presiding officer, a proposed settlement shall represent final disposition of the proceeding.

c. Where there are more than two parties to a contested case proceeding involving the insurance division, a separate settlement between one party and the division is permissible.

d. A proposed settlement which is not accepted or signed by the parties and the presiding officer shall not be admitted as evidence in the record of a contested case proceeding. Evidence of conduct or statements made in settlement negotiations likewise are not admissible. This rule does not require exclusion when the evidence is offered for another purpose, such as proving bias or prejudice of a witness, negating a contention of undue delay, or proving an effort to obstruct a criminal investigation or prosecution.

191—3.34(17A,502,505) Witness fees.

3.34(1) Subpoenaed witnesses shall be entitled to receive fees authorized by Iowa Code section 622.69.

3.34(2) Witnesses called to testify only to an opinion founded on special study or experience in any branch of science, or to make scientific or professional examinations and state the result thereof, may receive additional compensation, to be fixed by the presiding officer, with reference to the value of the time employed and the degree of learning or skill required; but such additional compensation shall not exceed the sum set forth in Iowa Code section 622.72.

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code chapter 17A as amended by 1998 Iowa Acts, chapter 1202.

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