

CHAPTER 6 DECERTIFICATION

[Ch 6 re Organization and Administration transferred to Ch 1, 4/10/85 IAC]
[Prior to 3/11/87, Law Enforcement Academy[550] Ch 6]

501—6.1(80B) Scope of rules. The rules contained in this chapter pertaining to practices and procedures are designed to implement the requirements of Iowa Code chapters 80B and 17A. These rules shall govern the practice, procedures, and conduct of contested case proceedings held in the revocation of a law enforcement officer's certification.

[ARC 5006C, IAB 3/25/20, effective 4/29/20]

501—6.2(80B,80D) Grounds for revocation.

6.2(1) Mandatory revocation. The council shall revoke a law enforcement officer's certification or a reserve peace officer's certification if:

- a. The law enforcement officer or reserve peace officer pleads guilty to or is convicted of a felony;
- b. The law enforcement officer or reserve peace officer manufactures, sells, or conspires to manufacture or sell an illegal drug other than an authorized act in connection with official duties;
- c. The law enforcement officer or reserve peace officer pleads guilty to or is convicted of a crime constituting a misdemeanor crime of domestic violence or other domestic abuse including other offenses or lesser included offenses stemming from domestic abuse;
- d. The law enforcement officer or reserve peace officer pleads guilty to or is convicted of any offense classified as a tier I, tier II, or tier III sex offense in Iowa Code chapter 692A.

6.2(2) Discretionary revocation. The director or the director's designee shall have the authority to conduct a preliminary inquiry and shall have the authority to determine which matters shall be referred to the council for consideration. The council, at its discretion, may revoke or suspend a law enforcement officer's or a reserve peace officer's certification under any of the following circumstances:

- a. The law enforcement officer or reserve peace officer has been discharged for "good cause" from employment as a law enforcement officer or from appointment as a reserve peace officer.
- b. The law enforcement officer or reserve peace officer leaves, voluntarily quits, or the officer's position is eliminated when disciplinary action was imminent or pending which could have resulted in the law enforcement officer being discharged or the reserve peace officer being removed for "good cause."
- c. The law enforcement officer or reserve peace officer:
 - (1) Makes, tenders, or certifies to a material false statement in a document prescribed by the academy or otherwise provided for or authorized by these rules, or in any other document intended to induce the academy or the council to take or withhold action.
 - (2) Falsifies or makes misrepresentations on an employment application submitted to any Iowa law enforcement agency or any other public document required to be completed by the officer.
 - (3) Testifies falsely in any court of law or administrative hearing.
 - (4) Commits any act of moral turpitude as defined in 501—subrule 2.1(5). A copy of the record of conviction of or plea of guilty to a crime of moral turpitude shall be conclusive evidence; however, a conviction or plea of guilty is not required.
 - (5) Uses or possesses an illegal substance other than in connection with official duties.
 - (6) Fails to comply with the requirements of 501—Chapters 8 and 10 relative to in-service training.
 - (7) Is decertified in any other state where the law enforcement officer or reserve peace officer may be certified.
- d. The law enforcement officer has failed to reimburse the employing agency for costs incurred by that agency, including fees paid to the academy, clothing vendor costs, meal costs, uniform/equipment costs, and the officer's salary paid during the academy if the officer leaves that agency and is employed by another law enforcement agency within a period of four years following completion of the certification training, under the following conditions:
 - (1) A written agreement or contract of employment must be entered into by the officer and the employing agency contemporaneously with the date of employment. The agreement shall specifically provide for the reimbursement to the employing agency by the officer of the costs of training incurred by

the employing agency, including fees paid to the Iowa law enforcement academy, clothing vendor costs, meal costs, uniform/equipment costs, and the officer's salary paid during the academy. The agreement must:

1. Specify the amount of reimbursement that the officer agrees to pay;
2. Set forth the time period within which this reimbursement will be made, which shall be on a declining scale similar to the provisions of Iowa Code section 384.15(7);
3. Contain a statement that if reimbursement is not made in accordance with the agreement, the officer understands that the employing agency may at its option seek the officer's decertification as an Iowa law enforcement officer; and
4. Contain a provision to the effect that the agreement or contract of employment is for bona fide employment of the officer and not for the purpose of achieving certification for the officer by way of "sponsorship" through the academy.

(2) A recommendation for decertification must be verified under oath by the administrator of the employing agency with which the officer contracted under this rule. The recommendation for decertification must contain the following information:

1. Have attached a copy of the agreement referred to in subparagraph 6.2(2)"d"(1) above;
2. Include an order of judgment from a small claims or civil court;
3. State that the officer has not made reimbursement to the employing agency as provided in the agreement, and clearly describe the nature of the default;
4. List an accounting of all payments made by the officer to the employing agency under the agreement, and specify the balance due;
5. State that written notice of the default or judgment has been given to the officer, that the officer has been provided opportunity to correct the default, and that there remains no reasonable alternative to decertification;
6. Specifically recommend that the council commence proceedings to decertify the officer, and state that the employing agency will do all things necessary to cooperate in this effort; and
7. Set out the last-known address of the officer, the officer's telephone number, and the officer's last-known place of employment.

(3) The recommendation for decertification must be submitted to the academy not more than one year after the date of the officer's default, unless the council, upon written application and for good cause shown, grants further time in which to submit the recommendation.

[ARC 5006C, IAB 3/25/20, effective 4/29/20]

501—6.3(80B,17A) Service and filing of pleadings and other papers.

6.3(1) *Computation of time and filing of documents.* The computation of time and filing of documents shall be in compliance with Iowa Code section 4.1(34).

6.3(2) *Service—when required.* Except where otherwise provided by law, every document filed in a contested case proceeding shall be served upon each of the parties of record to the proceeding, simultaneously with its filing. Except for the original notice of hearing and an application for rehearing as provided in Iowa Code section 17A.16(2), the party filing a document is responsible for service on all parties.

6.3(3) *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.

6.3(4) *Filing—when required.* After the notice of hearing, all documents in a contested case proceeding shall be filed with the council at Iowa Law Enforcement Academy, Camp Dodge, Johnston, Iowa 50131. All documents that are required to be served upon a party shall be filed simultaneously with the council and, if the presiding officer is not the council, at a location designated by the presiding officer.

6.3(5) *Filing—when made.* Except where otherwise provided by law, a document is deemed filed at the time it is delivered to the council, 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.

6.3(6) Proof of mailing. Proof of mailing includes either: a legible United States Postal Service postmark on the envelope, a certificate of service, a notarized affidavit, or a certification in substantially the following form:

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

(Date) (Signature)

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501—6.4(80B,17A) Prehearing procedures.

6.4(1) Council subpoenas. Prior to the commencement of a contested case, the council may exercise the authority to subpoena books, papers, and records and shall have all other subpoena powers conferred upon it by law.

6.4(2) Commencement of contested case proceedings. Contested case proceedings shall be commenced by the delivery of a notice by the council or its designee requiring the affected law enforcement officer to appear and show cause as to why certification to be a law enforcement officer in the state of Iowa should not be revoked or suspended. Notice may be given in the same manner as the service of original notice as provided in the Iowa Rules of Civil Procedure; by certified restricted mail, return receipt requested; by signed acknowledgment accepting service; or, when service cannot be accomplished using the aforementioned methods, 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 affected law enforcement officer. The first notice of hearing shall be published at least 30 days prior to the scheduled hearing.

The notice shall include:

- 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 held;
- c. A reference to the particular sections of the statutes and rules involved;
- d. A short and plain statement of the grounds for revocation or suspension and relevant facts;
- e. Reference to the procedural rules governing conduct of the contested case proceeding; and
- f. Identification of the presiding officer, if known. If not known, a description of who will serve as presiding officer.

Notice may also be sent in the manner aforementioned or by ordinary mail to any other interested party. After the delivery of the notice commencing the contested case proceedings, the presiding officer may allow further response of pleadings by the party as, in the presiding officer's discretion, is deemed necessary and appropriate.

6.4(3) Discovery. The following discovery procedures available in the Iowa Rules of Civil Procedure are available to the parties: 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.

e. 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 presiding officer may order the parties to comply with these procedures unless doing so would unreasonably complicate the proceedings or impose an undue hardship.

f. Iowa Rule of Civil Procedure 1.508 shall apply to discovery of any experts identified by a party to a contested case proceeding.

g. A party may file a motion to compel or other motion related to discovery in accordance with this subrule. Any motion filed with the presiding officer 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.

h. Evidence obtained in such discovery may be used in contested case proceedings if the evidence would otherwise be admissible in the contested case proceedings.

6.4(4) *Presiding officer subpoenas.* The presiding officer may issue subpoenas to a party on request, as permitted by law, compelling the attendance of witnesses and the production of books, papers, records or other real evidence.

6.4(5) *Motions.* No technical form for motions is required. However, prehearing motions must be in writing, state the grounds for relief, and state the relief sought.

a. 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 agency or the presiding officer.

b. The presiding officer may schedule oral arguments on any motion.

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

6.4(6) *Prehearing conference.* The presiding officer, upon its own motion or upon the written request of one of the parties, may, in the presiding officer's discretion and upon written notice, direct the parties to appear at a specified time and place before the presiding officer for a prehearing conference to consider:

a. The possibility or desirability of waiving any provision of these rules relating to contested case proceedings by written stipulation representing an informed mutual consent.

b. A necessity or desirability of setting a new date for hearing.

c. The simplification of issues.

d. The necessity or desirability of amending the pleadings for purposes of clarification, amplification or limitation.

e. The possibility of agreeing to the admission of facts, documents or records not substantially controverted, to avoid unnecessary introduction of proof.

f. The procedure at the hearing.

g. Limiting the number of witnesses.

h. The names and identification of witnesses and the facts each party will attempt to prove at the hearing.

i. Other matters as may aid in, expedite or simplify the disposition of the proceeding.

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

[ARC 5006C, IAB 3/25/20, effective 4/29/20]

501—6.5(80B,17A) Presiding officer.

6.5(1) The presiding officer assigned to render a proposed decision will be an administrative law judge employed by the Iowa department of inspections and appeals. However, the council in its discretion may elect to preside over a case in lieu of an administrative law judge.

6.5(2) Any party who wishes to request that the presiding officer assigned to render a proposed decision be an administrative law judge employed by the Iowa department of inspections and appeals must file a written request within 20 days after service of a notice of hearing which identifies or describes the presiding officer as the council.

6.5(3) The council may deny the request only upon a finding that one or more of the following apply:

a. Neither the council nor any officer of the council 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 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.

6.5(4) The council 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 ten days prior to hearing if a qualified administrative law judge will not be available.

6.5(5) Unless otherwise provided by law, all rulings by an administrative law judge acting as presiding officer are subject to appeal to the council. A party must seek any available intra-agency appeal in order to exhaust adequate administrative remedies.

6.5(6) Unless otherwise provided by law, the council, when reviewing a proposed decision upon intra-agency appeal, shall have the powers of and shall comply with the provisions of this chapter which apply to presiding officers.

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501—6.6(80B,17A) Disqualification.

6.6(1) A presiding officer or council member shall withdraw from participation in the making of any proposed or final decision in a contested case if that person:

a. Has a personal bias or prejudice concerning a party or a representative of a party;

b. Has personally investigated, prosecuted or advocated in connection with that case, the specific controversy underlying that case, another pending factually related contested case, or a pending factually related controversy that may culminate in a contested case involving the same parties;

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

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

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

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

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

(2) Is a lawyer in the case;

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

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

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

6.6(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 and subrules 6.6(3) and 6.11(9).

6.6(3) In a situation where a presiding officer or council member 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.

6.6(4) If a party asserts disqualification on any appropriate ground, including those listed in subrule 6.6(1), the party shall file a motion supported by an affidavit pursuant to Iowa Code section 17A.17(7). The motion must be filed as soon as practicable after the reason alleged in the motion becomes known to the party. If the presiding officer determines that disqualification is appropriate, the presiding officer or council member shall withdraw. If the presiding officer determines that withdrawal is not required, the presiding officer shall enter an order to that effect. A party asserting disqualification may seek an interlocutory appeal under rule 501—6.12(80B,17A) and seek a stay under rule 501—6.16(80B,17A). [ARC 5006C, IAB 3/25/20, effective 4/29/20]

501—6.7(80B,17A) Continuances. A party has no automatic right to a continuance or delay of the council’s hearing procedure or schedule. However, a party may request a continuance of the presiding officer prior to the date set for hearing. The presiding officer shall have the power to grant continuances. Within seven days of the date set for hearing, no continuances shall be granted except for extraordinary, extenuating or emergency circumstances.

[ARC 5006C, IAB 3/25/20, effective 4/29/20]

501—6.8(80B,17A) Hearing procedures.

6.8(1) Contested case proceeding. Unless the parties to a contested case proceeding have by written stipulation representing an informed mutual consent waived the provisions of the Act relating to the proceedings, contested case proceedings shall be initiated and culminate in an evidentiary hearing open to the public. Parties shall have been notified of the date and place of the hearing at least 30 days prior thereto.

a. Evidentiary hearings before the council shall be held at the council’s principal office, Iowa Law Enforcement Academy, Camp Dodge, Johnston, Iowa, except that a case may be assigned for hearing elsewhere when deemed necessary to afford a party an opportunity to appear at the hearing with as little inconvenience and expense as practicable.

b. Evidentiary hearings before an administrative law judge shall be held at an appropriate location designated by the department of inspections and appeals.

6.8(2) Conduct of the proceedings.

a. The presiding officer presides at the hearing and may rule on motions, require briefs, issue a proposed decision, and issue such orders and rulings as will ensure the orderly conduct of the proceedings. If the presiding officer is the council or a panel thereof, an administrative law judge from the Iowa department of inspections and appeals may be designated to assist the council in conducting proceedings under this chapter. An administrative law judge so designated may rule upon motions and other procedural matters and assist the council in conducting the hearings.

b. Evidentiary proceedings shall be oral and open to the public and shall be recorded either by mechanical means or by certified shorthand reporters. Parties requesting that the hearing be recorded by certified shorthand reporters shall bear the appropriate costs. The record of the oral proceedings or the transcription thereof shall be filed with and maintained by the council for at least five years from the date of the decision.

6.8(3) All objections shall be timely made and stated on the record.

6.8(4) Legal representation.

a. The law enforcement officer has a right to participate in all hearings or prehearing conferences and may be represented by an attorney or another person authorized by law. If the law enforcement officer is not represented by anyone qualified by these rules to make an appearance, the presiding officer shall explain to the law enforcement officer the rules of practice and procedure and generally conduct a hearing in a less formal manner than that used when a law enforcement officer has a representative qualified to appear. It should be the purpose of the presiding officer to assist any law enforcement officer who appears without a representative to the extent necessary to allow a fair presentation of evidence, testimony and arguments on the issues.

b. The office of the attorney general or an attorney designated by the director shall be responsible for prosecuting contested case proceedings under this chapter. The assistant attorney general or other designated attorney assigned to prosecute the contested case shall not represent the council in that case but shall represent the public interest.

6.8(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 argument.

6.8(6) Witnesses may be sequestered during the hearing.

6.8(7) The presiding officer shall conduct the hearing in the following manner:

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

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

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

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

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

[ARC 5006C, IAB 3/25/20, effective 4/29/20]

501—6.9(80B,17A) Evidence.

6.9(1) The presiding officer shall rule on admissibility of evidence and may, where appropriate, take official notice of facts in accordance with all applicable requirements of law.

6.9(2) Stipulation of facts is encouraged. The presiding officer may make a decision based on stipulated facts.

6.9(3) Evidence in the proceeding shall be confined to the issues concerning allegations raised on the face of petition for decertification as to which the parties received notice prior to the hearing.

6.9(4) The party seeking admission of an exhibit must provide opposing parties with an opportunity to examine the exhibit prior to the ruling on its admissibility. Copies of documents should normally be provided to opposing parties. All exhibits admitted into evidence shall be appropriately marked and be made part of the record.

6.9(5) Any party may object to specific evidence or may request limits on the scope of any examination or cross-examination. Such an objection shall be accompanied by a brief statement of the grounds upon which it is based. The objection, the ruling on the objection, and the reasons for the ruling shall be noted in the record. The presiding officer may rule on the objection at the time it is made or may reserve a ruling until the written decision.

6.9(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.

[ARC 5006C, IAB 3/25/20, effective 4/29/20]

501—6.10(80B,17A) Default.

6.10(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.

6.10(2) Where appropriate and not contrary to law, any party may move for default against a party who has requested the contested case proceeding and has failed to file a required pleading or has failed to appear after proper service.

6.10(3) Default decisions or decisions rendered on the merits after a party has failed to appear or participate in a contested case proceeding become final agency action unless, 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 501—6.14(80B,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.

6.10(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.

6.10(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.

6.10(6) "Good cause" for purposes of this rule shall have the same meaning as "good cause" for setting aside a default judgment under Iowa Rule of Civil Procedure 1.977.

6.10(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 501—6.12(80B,17A).

6.10(8) If a motion to vacate is granted and no timely interlocutory appeal has been taken, the presiding officer shall issue another notice of hearing and the contested case shall proceed accordingly.

6.10(9) A default decision may award any relief consistent with the request for relief made in the petition and embraced in its issues (but, unless the defaulting party has appeared, it cannot exceed the relief demanded).

6.10(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 501—6.16(80B,17A).

[ARC 5006C, IAB 3/25/20, effective 4/29/20]

501—6.11(80B,17A) Ex parte communication.

6.11(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 council or seeking the advice or help of persons other than those with a personal interest in, or those engaged in personally investigating, 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.

6.11(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.

6.11(3) Written, oral or other forms of communication are “ex parte” if made without notice and opportunity for all parties to participate.

6.11(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 501—6.3(80B,17A) and may be supplemented by telephone, facsimile, electronic mail or other means of notification. Where permitted, oral communications may be initiated through conference telephone call including all parties or their representatives.

6.11(5) Council members acting as presiding officers may communicate with each other without notice or opportunity for parties to participate.

6.11(6) The 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 6.11(1).

6.11(7) Communications with the presiding officer involving uncontested scheduling or procedural matters do not require notice or opportunity for parties to participate. Parties should notify other parties prior to initiating such contact with the presiding officer when feasible, and shall notify other parties when seeking to continue hearings or other deadlines pursuant to rule 501—6.7(80B,17A).

6.11(8) Disclosure of prohibited communications. A presiding officer who receives a prohibited ex parte communication during the pendency of a contested case must initially determine if the effect of the communication is so prejudicial that the presiding officer should be disqualified. If the presiding officer determines that disqualification is warranted, a copy of any prohibited written communication, all written responses to the communication, a written summary stating the substance of any prohibited oral or other communication not available in written form for disclosure, all responses made, and the identity of each person from whom the presiding officer received a prohibited ex parte communication shall be submitted for inclusion in the record under seal by protective order (or disclosed). If the presiding officer determines that disqualification is not warranted, such documents shall be submitted for inclusion in the record and served on all parties. Any party desiring to rebut the prohibited communication must be allowed the opportunity to do so upon written request filed within ten days after notice of the communication.

6.11(9) Promptly after being assigned to serve as presiding officer at any stage in a contested case proceeding, a presiding officer shall disclose to all parties material factual information received through ex parte communication prior to such assignment unless the factual information has already been or shortly will be disclosed pursuant to Iowa Code section 17A.13(2) or through discovery. Factual information contained in an investigative report or similar document need not be separately disclosed by the presiding officer as long as such documents have been or will shortly be provided to the parties.

6.11(10) The presiding officer may render a proposed or final decision imposing appropriate sanctions for violations of this rule including default, a decision against the offending party, censure, or suspension or revocation of the privilege to practice before the department. Violation of ex parte communication prohibitions by department personnel shall be reported to (agency to designate person to whom violations should be reported) for possible sanctions including censure, suspension, dismissal, or other disciplinary action.

[ARC 5006C, IAB 3/25/20, effective 4/29/20]

501—6.12(80B,17A) Interlocutory appeals. Upon written request of a party or on its own motion, the council may review an interlocutory order of the presiding officer. In determining whether to do so, the council shall weigh the extent to which its granting the interlocutory appeal would expedite final resolution of the case and the extent to which review of that interlocutory order by the council at the time it reviews the proposed decision of the presiding officer would provide an adequate remedy. Any

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

[ARC 5006C, IAB 3/25/20, effective 4/29/20]

501—6.13(80B,17A) Final decision.

6.13(1) When the council presides over the reception of evidence at the hearing, its decision is a final decision.

6.13(2) When the council does not preside over the reception of evidence at the hearing, the presiding officer shall make a proposed decision. The proposed decision becomes the final decision of the council without further proceedings unless there is an appeal to, or review on motion of, the council within the time provided in rule 501—6.14(80B,17A).

6.13(3) Final decisions shall be served on the affected law enforcement officer using one of the following methods: the same manner as the service of original notice as provided in the Iowa Rules of Civil Procedure; by certified restricted mail, return receipt requested; by signed acknowledgment accepting service; or, when service cannot be accomplished using the aforementioned methods, 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 affected law enforcement officer. If the officer is represented by an attorney, the final decision shall be mailed to the attorney. The attorney may waive the requirement to serve the affected law enforcement officer through a written acknowledgment that the attorney is accepting service on behalf of the client.

[ARC 5006C, IAB 3/25/20, effective 4/29/20]

501—6.14(80B,17A) Appeals and review.

6.14(1) *Appeal by party.* Any adversely affected party may appeal a proposed decision to the council within 30 days after issuance of the proposed decision.

6.14(2) *Review.* The council may initiate review of a proposed decision on its own motion at any time within 30 days following the issuance of such a decision.

6.14(3) *Notice of appeal.* An appeal of a proposed decision is initiated by filing a timely notice of appeal with the council. The notice of appeal must be signed by the appealing party or a representative of that party and contain a certificate of service. The notice shall specify:

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

6.14(4) *Requests to present additional evidence.* A party may request the taking of additional evidence only by establishing that the evidence is material, that good cause existed for the failure to present the evidence at the hearing, and that the party has not waived the right to present the evidence. A written request to present additional evidence must be filed with the notice of appeal or, by a nonappealing party, within 14 days of service of the notice of appeal. The council may remand a case to the presiding officer for further hearing or may itself preside at the taking of additional evidence.

6.14(5) *Scheduling.* The council shall issue a schedule for consideration of the appeal.

6.14(6) *Briefs and arguments.* Unless otherwise ordered, within 20 days of the notice of appeal or order for review, each appealing party may file exceptions and briefs. Within 20 days thereafter, any party may file a responsive brief. Briefs shall cite any applicable legal authority and specify relevant portions of the record in that proceeding. Written requests to present oral argument shall be filed with the briefs. The council may resolve the appeal on the briefs or provide an opportunity for oral argument. The council may shorten or extend the briefing period as appropriate.

[ARC 5006C, IAB 3/25/20, effective 4/29/20]

501—6.15(80B,17A) Application for rehearing.

6.15(1) *By whom filed.* Any party to a contested case proceeding may file an application for rehearing from a final order.

6.15(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 council decision on the existing record and whether, on the basis of the grounds enumerated in subrule 6.14(4), the applicant requests an opportunity to submit additional evidence.

6.15(3) *Time of filing.* The application shall be filed with the council within 20 days after issuance of the final decision.

6.15(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 council shall serve copies on all parties.

6.15(5) *Disposition.* Any application for a rehearing shall be deemed denied unless the council grants the application within 20 days after its filing.

[ARC 5006C, IAB 3/25/20, effective 4/29/20]

501—6.16(80B,17A) Stays of council actions.

6.16(1) *When available.*

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

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

6.16(2) *When granted.* In determining whether to grant a stay, the director or presiding officer shall consider the factors listed in Iowa Code section 17A.19(5).

6.16(3) *Vacation.* A stay may be vacated by the issuing authority upon application of the council or any other party.

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501—6.17(80B,17A) No factual dispute contested cases. If the parties agree that no dispute of material fact exists as to a matter that would be a contested case if such a dispute of fact existed, the parties may present all relevant admissible evidence either by stipulation or otherwise as agreed by the parties, without necessity for the production of evidence at an evidentiary hearing. If such agreement is reached, a jointly submitted schedule detailing the method and timetable for submission of the record, briefs and oral argument should be submitted to the presiding officer for approval as soon as practicable. If the parties cannot agree, any party may file and serve a motion for summary judgment pursuant to the rules governing such motions.

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501—6.18(80B,17A) Reinstatement. Any person whose certification has been suspended may apply to the board for reinstatement in accordance with the terms and conditions of the order of suspension and this rule. Any person whose certification has been revoked is not eligible for reinstatement.

6.18(1) All proceedings for reinstatement shall be initiated by the law enforcement officer or reserve peace officer, who shall file with the academy council an application for reinstatement. Such application shall be docketed in the original case in which the certification was suspended. All proceedings upon the application for reinstatement shall be subject to the same rules of procedure as other cases before the academy council.

6.18(2) An application for reinstatement shall allege facts which, if established, will be sufficient to enable the academy council to determine that the basis for the suspension of the law enforcement officer's or reserve peace officer's certification no longer exists and that it will be in the public interest for the

certification to be reinstated. The burden of proof to establish such facts shall be on the law enforcement officer or reserve peace officer seeking reinstatement.

6.18(3) An order denying or granting reinstatement shall be based upon a decision which incorporates findings of fact and conclusions of law.

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