

193C—9.1 (542B) Complaints and investigations.

9.1(1) *Complaints.* The board shall, upon receipt of a complaint in writing, or may upon its own motion pursuant to other evidence received by the board, review and investigate alleged acts or omissions which reasonably constitute cause under applicable law or administrative rule for licensee discipline. Written complaints may be submitted to the board office by mail, E-mail, facsimile, or personal delivery by members of the public, including clients, business organizations, nonprofit organizations, governmental bodies, licensees, or other individuals or entities with knowledge of possible violations of laws or rules by licensees.

9.1(2) *Form and content.* A written complaint may be submitted on forms available from the board office and on the board's Web site. The written complaint shall include the following information:

- a.* The full name, address, and telephone number of complainant (individual who is complaining).
- b.* The full name, address, and telephone number of respondent (individual against whom the complaint is filed).
- c.* A statement of the facts and circumstances giving rise to the complaint, including a description of the alleged acts or omissions which the complainant believes demonstrate that the respondent has violated or is violating laws or rules enforced by the board.
- d.* Citation of the statutes and administrative rules allegedly violated by the respondent.
- e.* Evidentiary supporting documentation.
- f.* Steps, if any, that have been taken by the complainant to resolve the dispute with the respondent prior to the filing of the complaint.

9.1(3) *Initial complaint screening.* All written complaints received by the board shall be initially screened by the board's administrator to determine whether the allegations of the complaint fall within the board's investigatory jurisdiction and whether the facts presented, if true, would constitute a basis for disciplinary action against a licensee. Complaints which are clearly outside the board's jurisdiction, which clearly do not allege facts upon which disciplinary action would be based, or which are frivolous shall be referred by the board administrator to the board for closure at the next scheduled board meeting. All other complaints shall be referred by the board administrator to the board's disciplinary committee for committee review.

9.1(4) *Investigation of allegations.* In order to determine if probable cause exists for a hearing on the complaint, the board may cause an investigation to be made into the allegations of the complaint. It may refer the complaint to a peer review committee or investigator for investigation, review and report to the board.

9.1(5) *Informal discussion.* If the board considers it advisable, or if requested by the affected licensee, the board may grant the licensee an opportunity to appear before the board or a committee of the board for a voluntary informal discussion of the facts and circumstances of an alleged violation. The licensee may be represented by legal counsel at the informal discussion. The licensee is not required to attend the informal discussion. By electing to attend, the licensee waives the right to seek disqualification, based upon personal investigation of a board member or staff, from participating in making a contested case decision or acting as a presiding officer in a later contested case proceeding. Because an informal discussion constitutes a part of the board's investigation of a pending disciplinary case, the facts discussed at the informal discussion may be considered by the board in the event the matter proceeds to a contested case hearing and those facts are independently introduced into evidence. The board may seek a consent order at the time of the informal discussion. If the parties agree to a consent order, a statement of charges shall be filed simultaneously with the consent order.

9.1(6) *Immunity.* As provided by Iowa Code section 272C.8, a person shall not be civilly liable as a result of filing a report or complaint with the board unless such act is done with malice, nor shall an employee be dismissed from employment or discriminated against by an employer for filing such a report or complaint.

9.1(7) *Role of complainant.* The role of the complainant in the disciplinary process is limited to providing the board with factual information relative to the complaint. A complainant is not party to any

disciplinary proceeding which the board may initiate based in whole or in part on information provided by the complainant.

9.1(8) *Role of the board.* The board does not act as an arbiter of disputes between private parties, nor does the board initiate disciplinary proceedings to advance the private interest of any person or party. The role of the board in the disciplinary process is to protect the public by investigating complaints and initiating disciplinary proceedings in appropriate cases. The board possesses sole decision-making authority throughout the disciplinary process, including the authority to determine whether a case will be investigated, the manner of the investigation, whether a disciplinary proceeding will be initiated, and the appropriate licensee discipline to be imposed, if any.