

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;
- c. The law enforcement officer or reserve peace officer pleads guilty to or is convicted of domestic abuse or other offenses stemming from domestic abuse.

6.2(2) Discretionary revocation. 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 Iowa law enforcement academy 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) Pleads guilty to or is found guilty of a crime, or an internal affairs investigation substantiates an act by the officer involving moral turpitude as defined in 501—subrule 2.1(5), including but not limited to:

1. Income tax evasion;
 2. Perjury, or its subornation;
 3. Theft;
 4. Indecent exposure;
 5. Sex crimes;
 6. Conspiracy to commit a crime;
 7. Defrauding the government;
 8. Assault;
 9. Stalking; and
 10. Any offense in which a weapon was used in the commission of a crime.
- (5) Uses or possesses an illegal substance other than in connection with official duties.
 - (6) Fails to comply with the requirements of 501—Chapter 8 and 501—Chapter 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 ILEA, 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; and

1. Have attached a copy of the agreement referred to in subparagraph (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 Iowa law enforcement academy 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 Iowa law enforcement academy council, upon written application and for good cause shown, grants further time in which to submit the recommendation.