

CHAPTER 65  
ANIMAL FEEDING OPERATIONS

[Prior to 7/1/83, DEQ Ch 20]

[Prior to 12/3/86, Water, Air and Waste Management[900]]

**567—65.1(455B) Definitions.** In addition to the definitions in Iowa Code sections 455B.101 and 455B.171 and Iowa Code section 455B.161, the following definitions shall apply to this chapter:

*“Abandoned animal feeding operation structure”* means the animal feeding operation structure has been razed, removed from the site, filled in with earth, or converted to uses other than an animal feeding operation structure so that it cannot be put back into service without significant construction activity.

*“Adjacent”* means, for the purpose of determining separation distance requirements pursuant to 65.11(455B), that two or more confinement feeding operations are adjacent if they have animal feeding operation structures that are separated at their closest points by less than the following:

1. 1,250 feet for confinement feeding operations with animal weight capacity less than 1,250,000 pounds for animals other than bovine, or less than 4,000,000 pounds for bovine.

2. 1,500 feet for confinement feeding operations with animal weight capacity from 1,250,000 pounds to less than 2,000,000 pounds for animals other than bovine; from 1,250,000 pounds to less than 2,500,000 pounds for swine in a farrow-to-finish operation; or 4,000,000 pounds to less than 6,000,000 pounds for bovine.

3. 2,500 feet for confinement feeding operations with animal weight capacity of 2,000,000 or more pounds for animals other than bovine; 2,500,000 or more pounds for swine in a farrow-to-finish operation; or 6,000,000 or more pounds for bovine.

4. These distances shall only be used to determine that two or more confinement feeding operations are adjacent if the animal feeding operation structure is constructed after March 20, 1996.

5. To determine if two or more confinement feeding operations are adjacent, the animal weight capacity of each individual operation shall be used. If two or more confinement feeding operations are not in the same animal weight capacity category, the greater animal weight capacity shall be used to determine the separation distance.

*“Adjacent”* means, for the purpose of determining whether a permit is required pursuant to 65.7(455B), that two or more confinement feeding operations are adjacent if they have animal feeding operation structures that are separated at their closest points by less than the following:

1. 1,250 feet for confinement feeding operations with combined animal weight capacity less than 625,000 pounds for animals other than bovine, or less than 1,600,000 pounds for bovine.

2. 2,500 feet for confinement feeding operations with combined animal weight capacity of 625,000 or more pounds for animals other than bovine, or 1,600,000 or more pounds for bovine.

3. These distances shall only be used to determine that two or more confinement feeding operations are adjacent if the animal feeding operation structure is constructed or expanded on or after May 21, 1998.

*“Aerobic structure”* means an animal feeding operation structure other than an egg washwater storage structure which relies on aerobic bacterial action which is maintained by the utilization of air or oxygen and which includes aeration equipment to digest organic matter. Aeration equipment shall be used and shall be capable of providing oxygen at a rate sufficient to maintain an average of 2 milligrams per liter dissolved oxygen concentration in the upper 30 percent of the depth of manure in the structure at all times.

*“Agricultural drainage well”* means a vertical opening to an aquifer or permeable substratum which is constructed by any means including but not limited to drilling, driving, digging, boring, augering, jetting, washing, or coring and which is capable of intercepting or receiving surface or subsurface drainage water from land directly or by a drainage system.

*“Agricultural drainage well area”* means an area of land where surface or subsurface water drains into an agricultural drainage well directly or through a drainage system connecting to the agricultural drainage well.

“*Anaerobic lagoon*” means an impoundment used in conjunction with an animal feeding operation, if the primary function of the impoundment is to store and stabilize organic wastes, the impoundment is designed to receive wastes on a regular basis, and the impoundment’s design waste loading rates provide that the predominant biological activity is anaerobic. An anaerobic lagoon does not include any of the following:

1. A confinement feeding operation structure.
2. A runoff control basin which collects and stores only precipitation-induced runoff from an animal feeding operation in which animals are confined to areas which are unroofed or partially roofed and in which no crop, vegetation, or forage growth or residue cover is maintained during the period in which animals are confined in the operation.
3. An anaerobic treatment system which includes collection and treatment facilities for all off gases.

“*Animal*” means a domesticated animal belonging to the bovine, porcine, ovine, caprine, equine, or avian species.

“*Animal capacity*” means the maximum number of animals which the owner or operator will confine in an animal feeding operation at any one time. In a confinement feeding operation, the animal capacity of all confinement buildings will be included in the determination of the animal capacity of the operation, unless the building has been abandoned in accordance with the definition of “abandoned animal feeding operation structure.”

“*Animal feeding operation*” means a lot, yard, corral, building, or other area in which animals are confined and fed and maintained for 45 days or more in any 12-month period, and all structures used for the storage of manure from animals in the operation. An animal feeding operation does not include a livestock market. Open feedlots and confinement feeding operations are considered to be separate animal feeding operations.

1. For purposes of water quality regulation, Iowa Code section 455B.171 provides that two or more animal feeding operations under common ownership or management are deemed to be a single animal feeding operation if they are adjacent or utilize a common area or system for manure disposal. For purposes of the separation distances in Iowa Code section 455B.162, Iowa Code section 455B.161 provides that two or more animal feeding operations under common ownership or management are deemed to be a single animal feeding operation if they are adjacent or utilize a common system for manure storage. The distinction is due to regulation of animal feeding operations for water quality purposes under the federal Clean Water Act. The Code of Federal Regulations at 40 CFR §122.23 (1995) sets out the requirements for an animal feeding operation and requires that two or more animal feeding operations under common ownership be considered a single operation if they adjoin each other or if they use a common area or system for manure disposal. However, this federal regulation does not control regulation of animal feeding operations for the purposes of the separation distances in Iowa Code section 455B.162, and therefore the definition is not required by federal law to include common areas for manure disposal.

2. To determine if two or more animal feeding operations are deemed to be one animal feeding operation, the first test is whether the animal feeding operations are under common ownership or management. If they are not under common ownership or management, they are not one animal feeding operation. For purposes of water quality regulation, the second test is whether the two animal feeding operations are adjacent or utilize a common area or system for manure disposal. If the two operations are not adjacent and do not use a common area or system for manure disposal, they are not one animal feeding operation. For purposes of the separation distances in Iowa Code section 455B.162, the second test is whether the two animal feeding operations are adjacent or utilize a common system for manure storage. If the two operations are not adjacent and do not use the same system for manure storage, they are not one animal feeding operation.

*“Animal feeding operation structure”* means an anaerobic lagoon, formed manure storage structure, egg washwater storage structure, earthen manure storage basin, or confinement building.

*“Animal unit”* means a unit of measurement used to determine the animal capacity of an animal feeding operation, based upon the product of multiplying the number of animals in each species by the following:

1. Slaughter and feeder cattle	1.0
2. Mature dairy cattle	1.4
3. Butcher and breeding swine, over 55 pounds	0.4
4. Swine between 15 and 55 pounds	0.1
5. Sheep or lambs	0.1
6. Horses	2.0
7. Turkeys	0.018
8. Broiler or layer chickens	0.01

*“Animal weight capacity”* means the sum of the average weight of all animals in a confinement feeding operation when the operation is at full animal capacity. For confinement feeding operations with only one species, the animal weight capacity is the product of multiplying the animal capacity by the average weight during a production cycle. For operations with more than one species, the animal weight capacity of the operation is the sum of the animal weight capacities for all species.

EXAMPLE 1. Bill wants to construct a confinement feeding operation with two confinement buildings and an earthen manure storage basin. The capacity of each building will be 900 market hogs. The hogs enter the building at 40 pounds and leave at 250 pounds. The average weight during the production cycle is then 145 pounds for this operation. The animal weight capacity of the operation is 145 pounds multiplied by 1800 for a total of 261,000 pounds.

EXAMPLE 2. Howard is planning to build a confinement feeding operation with eight confinement buildings and an egg washwater storage lagoon. The capacity of each building will be 125,000 laying hens. The hens enter the building at around 2.5 pounds and leave at around 3.5 pounds. The average weight during the production cycle for these laying hens is 3.0 pounds. Manure will be handled in dry form. The animal weight capacity of the operation is 3.0 pounds multiplied by 1,000,000 for a total of 3,000,000 pounds.

EXAMPLE 3. Carol has an animal feeding operation with four confinement buildings with below floor formed concrete manure storage tanks and one open feedlot. One confinement building is a farrowing building with a capacity of 72 sows. One confinement building is a nursery building with a capacity of 1,450 pigs. The open feedlot contains 425 sows. Two of the confinement buildings are finishing buildings with a capacity of 1,250 market hogs. The farrowing building contains 72 sows at an average weight of 400 pounds for an animal weight capacity of 28,800 pounds. The nursery building contains 1,450 pigs with an average weight over the production cycle of 25 pounds for an animal weight capacity of 36,250 pounds. The two finishing buildings contain 2,500 market hogs (combined) with an average weight over the production cycle of 150 pounds for an animal weight capacity of 375,000 pounds. The total animal weight capacity of the confinement feeding operation is 440,050 pounds. The weights of the animals in open lots are not included in the calculation of the animal weight capacity of the confinement feeding operation.

*“Applicant”* means the person applying for a construction or operation permit for an animal feeding operation. The applicant shall be the owner or owners of the animal feeding operation.

*“Business”* means a commercial enterprise.

*“Cemetery”* means a space held for the purpose of permanent burial, entombment or interment of human remains that is owned or managed by a political subdivision or private entity, or a cemetery regulated pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 523I or 566A. A cemetery does not include a pioneer cemetery where there have been six or fewer burials in the preceding fifty years.

“*Church*” means a religious institution.

“*Commercial enterprise*” means a building which is used as a part of a business that manufactures goods, delivers services, or sells goods or services, which is customarily and regularly used by the general public during the entire calendar year and which is connected to electric, water, and sewer systems. A commercial enterprise does not include a farm operation.

“*Commercial manure applicator*” means a person who engages in the business of and charges a fee for applying manure on the land of another person.

“*Common management*” means significant control by a person of the management of the day-to-day operations of each of two or more animal feeding operations.

“*Common ownership*” means the ownership of an animal feeding operation as a sole proprietor, or a majority ownership interest held by a person, in each of two or more animal feeding operations as a joint tenant, tenant in common, shareholder, partner, member, beneficiary, or other equity interest holder. The majority ownership interest is a common ownership interest when it is held directly, indirectly through a spouse or dependent child, or both.

“*Confinement building*” means a building used in conjunction with a confinement feeding operation to house animals.

“*Confinement feeding operation*” means an animal feeding operation in which animals are confined to areas which are totally roofed.

“*Confinement feeding operation structure*” means a formed manure storage structure, egg wash-water storage structure, earthen manure storage basin, or confinement building. A confinement feeding operation structure does not include an anaerobic lagoon.

“*Confinement site*” means a site where there is located a manure storage structure which is part of a confinement feeding operation, other than a small animal feeding operation.

“*Confinement site manure applicator*” means a person who applies manure stored at a confinement site other than a commercial manure applicator.

“*Construction permit*” means a written approval of the department to construct an animal feeding operation structure.

“*Controlling interest*” means ownership of a confinement feeding operation as a sole proprietor or a majority ownership interest held by a person in a confinement feeding operation as a joint tenant, tenant in common, shareholder, partner, member, beneficiary, or other equity interest holder. The majority ownership interest is a controlling interest when it is held directly, indirectly through a spouse or dependent child, or both. The majority ownership interest must be a voting interest or otherwise control management of the confinement feeding operation.

“*Covered*” means organic or inorganic material, placed upon an animal feeding operation structure used to store manure, which significantly reduces the exchange of gases between the stored manure and the outside air. Organic materials include, but are not limited to, a layer of chopped straw, other crop residue, or a naturally occurring crust on the surface of the stored manure. Inorganic materials include, but are not limited to, wood, steel, aluminum, rubber, plastic, or Styrofoam. The materials shall shield at least 90 percent of the surface area of the stored manure from the outside air. Cover shall include an organic or inorganic material which current scientific research shows reduces detectable odor by at least 75 percent. A formed manure storage structure directly beneath a floor where animals are housed in a confinement feeding operation is deemed to be covered.

“*Cropland*” means any land suitable for use in agricultural production including, but not limited to, feed, grain and seed crops, fruits, vegetables, forages, sod, trees, grassland, pasture and other similar crops.

“*Deep well*” means a well located and constructed in such a manner that there is a continuous layer of low permeability soil or rock at least 5 feet thick located at least 25 feet below the normal ground surface and above the aquifer from which water is to be drawn.

*“Designated area”* means a known sinkhole, or a cistern, abandoned well, unplugged agricultural drainage well, agricultural drainage well surface tile inlet, drinking water well, lake, or a farm pond or privately owned lake as defined in Iowa Code section 462A.2. A designated area does not include a terrace tile inlet or surface tile inlet other than an agricultural drainage well surface tile inlet.

*“Discontinued animal feeding operation”* means an animal feeding operation whose structures have been abandoned or whose use has been discontinued as evidenced by the removal of all animals and the owner or operator has no immediate plans to repopulate.

*“Discontinued animal feeding operation structure”* means an animal feeding operation structure that has been abandoned or whose use has been discontinued as evidenced by the removal of all animals from the structure and the owner or operator has no immediate plans to repopulate.

*“Earthen manure storage basin”* means an earthen cavity, either covered or uncovered, which, on a regular basis, receives manure discharges from a confinement feeding operation if accumulated manure from the basin is completely removed at least once each year.

*“Earthen waste slurry storage basin”* means an uncovered and exclusively earthen cavity which, on a regular basis, receives manure discharges from a confinement animal feeding operation if accumulated manure from the basin is completely removed at least twice each year and which was issued a permit, constructed or expanded on or after July 1, 1990, but prior to May 31, 1995.

*“Educational institution”* means a building in which an organized course of study or training is offered to students enrolled in kindergarten through grade 12 and served by local school districts, accredited or approved nonpublic schools, area educational agencies, community colleges, institutions of higher education under the control of the state board of regents, and accredited independent colleges and universities.

*“Egg washwater storage structure”* means an aerobic or anaerobic structure used to store the wastewater resulting from the washing and in-shell packaging of eggs. It does not include a structure also used as a manure storage structure.

*“Enforcement action”* means an action against a confinement feeding operation initiated by the department or the attorney general to enforce the provisions of Iowa Code chapter 455B or rules adopted pursuant to the chapter. An enforcement action begins when the department issues an administrative order to the person, when the department notifies a person in writing of intent to recommend referral or the commission refers the action to the attorney general pursuant to Iowa Code section 455B.141 or 455B.191, or when the attorney general institutes proceedings pursuant to section 455B.112, whichever occurs first. An enforcement action is pending until final resolution of the action by satisfaction of an administrative order; rescission or other final resolution of an administrative order or satisfaction of a court order, for which all administrative and judicial appeal rights are exhausted, expired, or waived.

*“Formed manure storage structure”* means a structure, either covered or uncovered, used to store manure from a confinement feeding operation, which has walls and a floor constructed of concrete, concrete block, wood, steel, or similar materials. Similar materials may include, but are not limited to, plastic, rubber, fiberglass, or other synthetic materials. Materials used in a formed manure storage structure shall have the structural integrity to withstand expected internal and external load pressures.

*“Freeboard”* means the difference in elevation between the liquid level and the top of the lowest point of animal feeding operation structure’s berm or the lowest external outlet from a formed manure storage structure.

*“Grassed waterway”* means a natural or constructed channel that is shaped or graded to required dimensions and established in suitable vegetation for the stable conveyance of runoff.

*“Highly erodible land”* means a field that has one-third or more of its acres or 50 acres, whichever is less, with soils that have an erodibility index of eight or more, as determined by rules promulgated by the United States Department of Agriculture.

*“Human sanitary waste”* means wastewater derived from domestic uses including bathroom and laundry facilities generating wastewater from toilets, baths, showers, lavatories and clothes washing.

*“Incidental”* means a duty which is secondary or subordinate to a primary job or function.

*“Incorporation”* means a soil tillage operation following the surface application of manure which mixes the manure into the upper four inches or more of soil.

*“Indemnity fund”* means the manure storage indemnity fund created in Iowa Code section 455J.2.

*“Injection”* means the application of manure into the soil surface using equipment that discharges it beneath the surface.

*“Interest”* means ownership of a confinement feeding operation as a sole proprietor or a 10 percent or more ownership interest held by a person in a confinement feeding operation as a joint tenant, tenant in common, shareholder, partner, member, beneficiary, or other equity interest holder. The ownership interest is an interest when it is held directly, indirectly through a spouse or dependent child, or both.

*“Livestock market”* means any place where animals are assembled from two or more sources for public auction, private sale, or on a commission basis, which is under state or federal supervision, including a livestock sale barn or auction market, if such animals are kept for ten days or less.

*“Low-pressure irrigation system”* means spray irrigation equipment which discharges manure from a maximum height of 9 feet in a downward direction, and which utilizes spray nozzles which discharge manure at a maximum pressure of 25 pounds per square inch.

*“Major water source”* means a lake, reservoir, river or stream located within the territorial limits of the state, any marginal river area adjacent to the state which can support a floating vessel capable of carrying one or more persons during a total of a six-month period in one out of ten years, excluding periods of flooding. Major water sources in the state are listed in Table 1 and Table 2 at the end of this chapter.

*“Man-made manure drainage system”* means a drainage ditch, flushing system, or other drainage device which was constructed by human beings and is used for the purpose of transporting manure.

*“Manure”* means animal excreta or other commonly associated wastes of animals including, but not limited to, bedding, litter, or feed losses. Manure does not include wastewater resulting from the washing and in-shell packaging of eggs.

*“Manure storage structure”* means an aerobic structure, anaerobic lagoon, earthen manure storage basin, or formed manure storage structure used to store manure as a part of a confinement feeding operation. Manure storage structure does not include an egg washwater storage structure.

*“New animal feeding operation”* means an animal feeding operation whose construction was begun after July 22, 1987, or whose operation is resumed after having been discontinued for a period of 12 months or more.

*“Nonpublic water supply”* means a water system that has fewer than 15 service connections or serves fewer than 25 people, or one that has more than 15 service connections or serves more than 25 people for less than 60 days a year.

*“Open feedlot”* means an unroofed or partially roofed animal feeding operation in which no crop, vegetation, or forage growth or residue cover is maintained during the period that animals are confined in the operation.

*“Operation permit”* means a written permit of the department authorizing the operation of a manure control facility or part of one.

*“Owner”* means the person who has title to the property where the animal feeding operation is located or the person who has title to the animal feeding operation structures. It does not include a person who has a lease to use the land where the animal feeding operation is located or to use the animal feeding operation structures.

*“Permanent vegetation cover”* means land which is maintained in perennial vegetative cover consisting of grasses, legumes, or both, and includes, but is not limited to, pastures, grasslands or forages.

*“Public use area”* means that portion of land owned by the United States, the state, or a political subdivision with facilities which attract the public to congregate and remain in the area for significant periods of time. Facilities include, but are not limited to, picnic grounds, campgrounds, cemeteries, lodges, shelter houses, playground equipment, lakes as listed in Table 2 at the end of this chapter, and swimming beaches. It does not include a highway, road right-of-way, parking areas, recreational trails or other areas where the public passes through, but does not congregate or remain in the area for significant periods of time.

*“Public water supply”* (also referred to as a system or a water system) means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption, if such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year. Such term includes (1) any collection, treatment, storage, and distribution facilities under control of the supplier of water and used primarily in connection with such system, and (2) any collection (including wells) or pretreatment storage facilities not under such control which are used primarily in connection with such system. A public water supply system is either a “community water system” or a “noncommunity water system.”

*“Qualified operation”* means a confinement feeding operation constructed or expanded under a construction permit issued on or after May 31, 1995, and which has an animal weight capacity of 2,000,000 or more pounds for animals other than animals kept in a swine farrow-to-finish operation or bovine kept in a confinement feeding operation; a swine farrow-to-finish operation having an animal weight capacity of 2,500,000 or more pounds; or a confinement feeding operation having an animal weight capacity of 8,000,000 or more pounds for bovine.

*“Release”* means an actual, imminent or probable discharge of manure from an animal feeding operation structure to surface water, groundwater, drainage tile line or intake, or to a designated area resulting from storing, handling, transporting or land-applying manure.

*“Religious institution”* means a building in which an active congregation is devoted to worship.

*“Research college”* means an accredited public or private college or university, including but not limited to a university under control of the state board of regents as provided in Iowa Code chapter 262, or a community college under the jurisdiction of a board of directors for a merged area as provided in Iowa Code chapter 260C, if the college or university performs research or experimental activities regarding animal agriculture or agronomy.

*“Residence”* means a house or other building, including all structures attached to the building, not owned by the owner of the animal feeding operation, which meets all of the following criteria at the location of the intended residence:

1. Used as a place of habitation for humans on a permanent and frequent basis.
2. Not readily mobile.
3. Connected to a permanent source of electricity, a permanent private water supply or a public water supply system and a permanent domestic sewage disposal system including a private, semipublic or public sewage disposal system.
4. Assessed and taxed as real property.

If a house or other building has not been occupied by humans for more than six months in the last two years, or if a house or other building has been constructed or moved to its current location within six months, the owner of the intended residence has the burden of proving that the house or other building is a residence. Paragraph “3” shall not apply to a house or other building inhabited by persons who are exempt from the compulsory education standards of Iowa Code section 299.24 and whose religious principles or tenets prohibit the use of the utilities listed.

*“Restricted spray irrigation equipment”* means spray irrigation equipment which disperses manure through an orifice at a rate of 80 pounds per square inch or more.

*“Runoff control basin”* means an impoundment designed and operated to collect and store runoff from an open feedlot.

*“School”* means an educational institution.

“*Secondary containment barrier*” means a structure used to retain accidental manure overflow from a manure storage structure.

“*Shallow well*” means a well located and constructed in such a manner that there is not a continuous layer of low permeability soil or rock (or equivalent retarding mechanism acceptable to the department) at least 5 feet thick, the top of which is located at least 25 feet below the normal ground surface and above the aquifer from which water is to be drawn.

“*Small animal feeding operation*” means an animal feeding operation which has an animal weight capacity of 200,000 pounds or less for animals other than bovine, or 400,000 pounds or less for bovine.

“*Solids settling facility*” means a basin, terrace, diversion, or other structure which is designed and operated to remove settleable solids from open feedlot runoff.

“*Spray irrigation equipment*” means mechanical equipment used for the aerial application of manure, if the equipment receives manure from a manure storage structure during application via a pipe or hose connected to the structure, and includes a type of equipment customarily used for aerial application of water to aid the growing of general farm crops.

“*Swine farrow-to-finish operation*” means a confinement feeding operation in which porcine are produced and in which a primary portion of the phases of the production cycle is conducted at one confinement feeding operation. Phases of the production cycle include, but are not limited to, gestation, farrowing, growing and finishing. At a minimum, farrowing, growing, and finishing shall be conducted at the operation with a majority of the pigs farrowed at the site finished to market weight in order to qualify as a farrow-to-finish operation.

“*Thoroughfare*” means a road, street, bridge or highway open to the public and constructed or maintained by the state or a political subdivision.

“*Unformed manure storage structure*” means a covered or uncovered animal feeding operation structure in which manure is stored, other than a formed manure storage structure or egg washwater storage structure, which is an anaerobic lagoon, earthen aerobic structure or earthen manure storage basin.

“*Watercourse*” means any lake, river, creek, ditch, or other body of water or channel having definite banks and bed with water flow or the occurrence of water, except lakes or ponds without outlet to which only one landowner is riparian. Watercourse does not include water flow or the occurrence of water in a terrace, grassed waterway, solids settling basin, road ditch, areas subject to rill erosion, or other similar areas.

“*Wetted perimeter*” means the outside edge of land where the direct discharge of manure occurs from spray irrigation equipment.

**567—65.2(455B) Minimum manure control requirements and reporting of releases.** Water pollution control facilities shall be constructed and maintained to meet the minimum manure control requirements stated in subrules 65.2(1) to 65.2(8) of this rule. A release shall be reported to the department as provided in subrule 65.2(9) of this rule.

**65.2(1)** The minimum level of manure control for any open feedlot shall be the removal of settleable solids from the manure prior to discharge into a water of the state.

*a.* Settleable solids may be removed by use of solids-settling basins, terraces, diversions, or other solid-removal methods. Construction of solids-settling facilities shall not be required where existing site conditions provide adequate settleable solids removal.

*b.* Removal of settleable manure solids shall be considered adequate when the velocity of manure flows has been reduced to less than 0.5 foot per second for a minimum of five minutes. Sufficient capacity shall be provided in the solids-settling facilities to store settled solids between periods of manure application and to provide required flow-velocity reduction for manure flow volumes resulting from precipitation events of less intensity than the ten-year, one-hour frequency event. Solids-settling facilities receiving open feedlot runoff shall provide a minimum of 1 square foot of surface area for each 8 cubic feet of runoff per hour resulting from the ten-year, one-hour frequency-precipitation event.

**65.2(2)** The minimum level of manure control for an open feedlot covered by the operation-permit application requirements of 65.4(1) or 65.4(2) shall be retention of all manure flows from the feedlot areas and all other manure-contributing areas resulting from the 25-year, 24-hour precipitation event. Open feedlots which design, construct, and operate manure control facilities in accordance with the requirements of any of the manure control alternatives listed in Appendix A of these rules shall be considered to be in compliance with this rule, unless discharges from the manure control facility cause a violation of state water quality standards. If water quality standards violations occur, the department may impose additional manure control requirements upon the feedlot, as specified in subrule 65.2(4).

Control of manure from open feedlots may be accomplished through use of manure-retention basins, terraces, or other runoff control methods. Diversion of uncontaminated surface drainage prior to contact with feedlot or manure-storage areas may be required. Manure-solids-settling facilities shall precede the manure-retention basins or terraces.

**65.2(3)** The minimum level of manure control for a confinement feeding operation shall be the retention of all manure produced in the confinement enclosures between periods of manure application. In no case shall manure from a confinement feeding operation be discharged directly into a water of the state or into a tile line that discharges to waters of the state.

*a.* Control of manure from confinement feeding operations may be accomplished through use of manure storage structures or other manure control methods. Sufficient capacity shall be provided in the manure storage structure to store all manure between periods of manure application. Additional capacity shall be provided if precipitation, manure or wastes from other sources can enter the manure storage structure.

*b.* Manure shall be removed from the control facilities as necessary to prevent overflow or discharge of manure from the facilities. Manure stored in earthen manure storage structures (anaerobic lagoons, earthen manure storage basins, or earthen waste slurry storage basins) shall be removed from the structures as necessary to maintain a minimum of two feet of freeboard in the structure, unless a greater level of freeboard is required to maintain the structural integrity of the structure or prevent manure overflow. Manure stored in unroofed formed manure storage structures shall be removed from the structures as necessary to maintain a minimum of one foot of freeboard in the structure unless a greater level of freeboard is required to maintain the structural integrity of the structure or prevent manure overflow.

*c.* To ensure that adequate capacity exists in the manure storage structure to retain all manure produced during periods when manure application cannot be conducted (due to inclement weather conditions, lack of available land disposal areas, or other factors), the manure shall be removed from the manure storage structure as needed prior to these periods.

**65.2(4)** If site topography, operation procedures, experience, or other factors indicate that a greater or lesser level of manure control than that specified in subrule 65.2(1), 65.2(2), or 65.2(3) is required to provide an adequate level of water pollution control for a specific animal feeding operation, the department may establish different minimum manure control requirements for that operation.

**65.2(5)** In lieu of using the manure control methods specified in subrule 65.2(1), 65.2(2), or 65.2(3), the department may allow the use of manure treatment or other methods of manure control if it determines that an adequate level of manure control will result.

**65.2(6)** No direct discharge shall be allowed from an animal feeding operation into a publicly owned lake, a sinkhole, or an agricultural drainage well.

**65.2(7)** All manure removed from an animal feeding operation or its manure control facilities shall be land-applied in a manner which will not cause surface or groundwater pollution. Application in accordance with the provisions of state law, and the rules and guidelines in this chapter, shall be deemed as compliance with this requirement.

**65.2(8)** As soon as practical but not later than six months after the use of an animal feeding operation is discontinued, all manure shall be removed from the discontinued animal feeding operation and its manure control facilities and be land-applied.

**65.2(9)** A release, as defined in rule 65.1(455B), shall be reported to the department as provided in this subrule. This subrule does not apply to land application of manure in compliance with these rules, or to precipitation or snowmelt-induced runoff from open feedlots which complies with the minimum control requirements of these rules.

*a.* Notification. A person storing, handling, transporting, or land-applying manure from an animal feeding operation who becomes aware of a release shall notify the department of the occurrence of release as soon as possible but not later than six hours after the onset or discovery of the release, as follows:

(1) During normal working hours, 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding holidays. It is preferable that the appropriate environmental protection division field office of the department be contacted by telephone.

(2) During other times, or if the field office cannot be reached, the department may be contacted at (515)281-8694, and the local police department or the office of the sheriff of the affected county shall be contacted. A sheriff or police chief who has been notified of a release shall immediately notify the department. Reports made pursuant to this rule shall be confirmed in writing as provided in 65.2(9) "c."

*b.* Verbal report. The verbal report of such a release should provide information on as many items listed in 65.2(9) "c" as available information will allow.

*c.* Written report. The written report of a release shall be submitted at the request of the department within 30 days after the verbal report of the release and contain at a minimum the following information:

(1) The approximate location of alleged release (including at a minimum the quarter-quarter section, township and county in which the release occurred or is discovered).

(2) The time and date of onset of the alleged release, if known, and the time and date of the discovery of the alleged release.

(3) The time and date of the verbal report to the department of the release.

(4) The name, mailing address and telephone number of the person reporting the release.

(5) The name, mailing address and telephone number of any other person with knowledge of the event who can be contacted for further information.

(6) The source of the manure allegedly released (e.g., formed storage, earthen storage, open feedlot retention basin).

(7) The estimated or known volume of manure allegedly released.

(8) The weather conditions at the time of the onset or discovery of the release.

(9) If known, the circumstances under which the alleged release occurred or exists (e.g., overflow, storage structure breach, equipment malfunction or breakdown, land runoff).

(10) The approximate location of the nearest stream or other water body which is or could be impacted by the alleged release, and the approximate location to the alleged release of any known tile intakes or tile lines which could be a direct conveyance to a surface water or groundwater.

(11) A description of any containment or remedial measures taken to minimize the impact of the release.

(12) Any information that may assist the department in evaluating the release.

*d.* Reporting of subsequent findings. All subsequent findings and laboratory results should be reported and submitted in writing to the department as soon as they become available.

*e.* A waiver from the notification requirement of paragraph "a" of this subrule may be granted by the department for a release to a specific drainage tile line or intake if sufficient information is provided to demonstrate that the drainage tile line or intake will not result in a discharge to a water of the state.

**567—65.3(455B) Requirements and recommended practices for land application of manure.**

**65.3(1) Application rate based on crop nitrogen use.** A confinement feeding operation that is required to submit a manure management plan to the department under rule 65.16(455B) shall not apply manure in excess of the nitrogen use levels necessary to obtain optimum crop yields. Calculations to determine the maximum manure application rate allowed under this subrule shall be performed pursuant to rule 65.17(455B).

**65.3(2) General requirements for application rates and practices.**

*a.* For confinement feeding operations required to submit a manure management plan to the department under rule 65.16(455B), application rates and practices shall be determined pursuant to rule 65.17(455B).

*b.* For manure originating from an anaerobic lagoon or aerobic structure, application rates and practices shall be used to minimize groundwater or surface water pollution resulting from application, including pollution caused by runoff or other manure flow resulting from precipitation events. In determining appropriate application rates and practices, the person land-applying the manure shall consider the site conditions at the time of application including anticipated precipitation and other weather factors, field residue and tillage, site topography, the existence and depth of known or suspected tile lines in the application field, and crop and soil conditions, including a good-faith estimate of the available water holding capacity given precipitation events, the predominant soil types in the application field and planned manure application rate.

*c.* Spray irrigation equipment shall be operated in a manner and with an application rate and timing that does not cause runoff of the manure onto the property adjoining the property where the spray irrigation equipment is being operated.

*d.* For manure from an earthen waste slurry storage basin, earthen manure storage basin, or formed manure storage structure, restricted spray irrigation equipment shall not be used unless the manure has been diluted with surface water or groundwater to a ratio of at least 15 parts water to 1 part manure. Emergency use of spray irrigation equipment without dilution shall be allowed to minimize the impact of a release as approved by the department.

**65.3(3) Separation distance requirements for land application of manure.** Land application of manure shall be separated from objects and locations as specified in this subrule.

*a.* For liquid manure from a confinement feeding operation, the required separation distance from a residence not owned by the titleholder of the land, a business, a church, a school, or a public use area is 750 feet, as specified in Iowa Code section 455B.162. The separation distance for application of manure by spray irrigation equipment shall be measured from the actual wetted perimeter and the closest point of the residence, business, church, school, or public use area.

*b.* The separation distance specified in paragraph 65.3(3)“*a*” shall not apply if any of the following apply:

(1) The liquid manure is injected into the soil or incorporated within the soil not later than 24 hours after the original application.

(2) The titleholder of the land benefitting from the separation distance requirement executes a written waiver with the titleholder of the land where the manure is applied.

(3) The liquid manure originates from a small animal feeding operation.

(4) The liquid manure is applied by low-pressure spray irrigation equipment pursuant to paragraph 65.3(3)“*d*.”

*c.* Separation distance for spray irrigation from property boundary line. Spray irrigation equipment shall be set up to provide for a minimum distance of 100 feet between the wetted perimeter as specified in the spray irrigation equipment manufacturer’s specifications and the boundary line of the property where the equipment is being operated. The actual wetted perimeter, as determined by wind speed and direction and other operating conditions, shall not exceed the boundary line of the property where the equipment is being operated. For property which includes a road right-of-way, railroad right-of-way or an access easement, the property boundary line shall be the boundary line of the right-of-way or easement.

d. Distance from structures for low-pressure irrigation systems. Low-pressure irrigation systems shall have a minimum separation distance of 250 feet between the actual wetted perimeter and the closest point of a residence, a business, church, school or public use area.

e. Variances. Variances to paragraph "c" of this subrule may be granted by the department if sufficient and proposed alternative information is provided to substantiate the need and propriety for such action. Variances may be granted on a temporary or permanent basis. The request for a variance shall be in writing and include information regarding:

(1) The type of manure storage structure from which the manure will be applied by spray irrigation equipment.

(2) The spray irrigation equipment to be used in the application of manure.

(3) Other information as the department may request.

f. Agricultural drainage wells. Manure shall not be applied by spray irrigation equipment on land located within an agricultural drainage well area.

g. Designated areas. A person shall not apply manure on cropland within 200 feet from a designated area, unless one of the following applies:

(1) The manure is applied by injection or by surface application with incorporation occurring within 24 hours after application.

(2) An area of permanent vegetation cover exists for 50 feet surrounding the designated area and that area is not subject to manure application.

**65.3(4) Recommended practices.** Except as required by rule in this chapter, the following practices are recommended:

a. *Nitrogen application rates.* To minimize the potential for leaching to groundwater or runoff to surface waters, nitrogen application from all sources, including manure, legumes, and commercial fertilizers, should not be in excess of the nitrogen use levels necessary to obtain optimum crop yields for the crop being grown.

b. *Phosphorous application rates.* To minimize phosphorous movement to surface waters, manure should be applied at rates equivalent to crop uptake when soil tests indicate adequate phosphorous levels. Phosphorous application more than crop removal can be used to obtain maximum crop production when soil tests indicate very low or low phosphorous levels.

c. *Manure application on frozen or snow-covered cropland.* Manure application on frozen or snow-covered cropland should be avoided where possible. If manure is spread on frozen or snow-covered cropland, application should be limited to areas on which:

(1) Land slopes are 4 percent or less, or

(2) Adequate erosion control practices exist. Adequate erosion control practices may include such practices as terraces, conservation tillage, cover crops, contour farming or similar practices.

d. *Manure application on cropland subject to flooding.* Manure application on cropland subject to flooding more than once every ten years should be injected during application or incorporated into the soil after application. Manure should not be spread on such areas during frozen or snow-covered conditions.

e. *Manure application on land adjacent to water bodies.* Unless adequate erosion controls exist on the land and manure is injected or incorporated into the soil, manure application should not be done on land areas located within 200 feet of and draining into a stream or surface intake for a tile line or other buried conduit. No manure should be spread on waterways except for the purpose of establishing seedings.

f. *Manure application on steeply sloping cropland.* Manure application on tilled cropland with greater than 10 percent slopes should be limited to areas where adequate soil erosion control practices exist. Injection or soil incorporation of manure is recommended where consistent with the established soil erosion control practices.

**567—65.4(455B) Operation permit required.** An animal feeding operation shall apply for and obtain an operation permit if any of the following conditions exist:

**65.4(1)** The capacity of an open feedlot exceeds any of the following:

- a. 1,000 beef cattle
- b. 700 dairy cattle
- c. 2,500 butcher and breeding swine (over 55 lbs.)
- d. 10,000 sheep or lambs
- e. 55,000 turkeys
- f. 500 horses
- g. 1,000 animal units

**65.4(2)** Manure from the operation is discharged into a water of the state through a man-made manure drainage system or is discharged directly into a water of the state which originates outside of and traverses the operation, and the capacity of the operation exceeds:

- a. 300 beef cattle
- b. 200 dairy cattle
- c. 750 butcher and breeding swine (over 55 lbs.)
- d. 3,000 sheep or lambs
- e. 16,500 turkeys
- f. 30,000 broiler or layer chickens
- g. 150 horses
- h. 300 animal units

**65.4(3)** The department notifies the operation in writing that, in accordance with the departmental evaluation provisions of 65.5(2) "a," application for an operation permit is required.

**567—65.5(455B) Departmental evaluation.**

**65.5(1)** The department may evaluate any animal feeding operation to determine if any of the following conditions exist:

- a. Manure from the operation is being discharged into a water of the state and the operation is not providing the applicable minimum level of manure control as specified in subrule 65.2(1), 65.2(2), or 65.2(3);
- b. Manure from the operation is causing or may reasonably be expected to cause pollution of a water of the state; or
- c. Manure from the operation is causing or may reasonably be expected to cause a violation of state water quality standards.

**65.5(2)** If departmental evaluation determines that any of the conditions listed in subrule 65.5(1) exist, the operation shall:

- a. Apply for an operation permit if the operation receives a written notification from the department that it is required to apply for an operation permit. However, no operation with an animal capacity less than that specified in subrule 65.4(2) shall be required to apply for a permit unless manure from the operation is discharged into a water of the state through a man-made manure drainage system or is discharged into a water of the state which traverses the operation.
- b. Institute necessary remedial actions to eliminate the conditions if the operation receives a written notification from the department of the need to correct the conditions. This paragraph shall apply to all permitted and unpermitted animal feeding operations, regardless of animal capacity.

**567—65.6(455B) Operation permits.**

**65.6(1)** *Existing animal feeding operations holding an operation permit.* Animal feeding operations which hold a valid operation permit issued prior to July 22, 1987, are not required to reapply for an operation permit. However, the operations are required to apply for permit renewal in accordance with subrule 65.6(10).

**65.6(2)** *Existing animal feeding operations not holding an operation permit.* Animal feeding operations in existence on July 22, 1987, which are covered by the operation-permit provisions of subrule 65.4(1) or 65.4(2) but have not obtained a permit, shall apply for an operation permit prior to January 22, 1988. Once application has been made, the animal feeding operation is authorized to continue to operate without an operation permit until the application has either been approved or disapproved by the department.

**65.6(3)** *Expansion of existing animal feeding operations.* A person intending to expand an existing animal feeding operation which, upon completion of the expansion, will be covered by the operation-permit provisions of subrule 65.4(1) or 65.4(2) shall apply for an operation permit at least 180 days prior to the date operation of the expanded facility is scheduled. Operation of the expanded portion of the facility shall not begin until an operation permit has been obtained.

**65.6(4)** *New animal feeding operations.* A person intending to begin a new animal feeding operation which, upon completion, will be covered by the operation-permit provisions of subrule 65.4(1) or 65.4(2) shall apply for an operation permit at least 180 days prior to the date operation of the new animal feeding facility is scheduled. Operation of the new facility shall not begin until an operation permit has been obtained.

**65.6(5)** *Permits required as a result of departmental evaluation.* An animal feeding operation which is required to apply for an operation permit as a result of departmental evaluation (in accordance with the provisions of 65.5(2)“a”) shall apply for an operation permit within 90 days of receiving written notification of the need to obtain a permit. Once application has been made, the animal feeding operation is authorized to continue to operate without a permit until the application has either been approved or disapproved by the department.

**65.6(6)** *Voluntary operation permit applications.* Applications for operation permits received from animal feeding operations not meeting the operation-permit requirements of subrules 65.4(1) to 65.4(3) will be acknowledged by the department and returned to the applicant. Operation permits will not be issued for facilities not meeting the permit requirements of subrules 65.4(1) to 65.4(3).

**65.6(7)** *Application forms.* An application for an operation permit shall be made on a form provided by the department. The application shall be complete and shall contain detailed information as deemed necessary by the department. The application shall be signed by the person who is legally responsible for the animal feeding operation and its associated manure control system.

**65.6(8)** *Compliance schedule.* When necessary to comply with a present standard or a standard which must be met at a future date, an operation permit shall include a schedule for modification of the permitted facility to meet the standard. The schedule shall not relieve the permittee of the duty to obtain a construction permit pursuant to subrule 65.7(1).

**65.6(9)** *Permit conditions.* Operation permits shall contain conditions considered necessary by the department to ensure compliance with all applicable rules of the department, to ensure that the manure-control system is properly operated and maintained, to protect the public health and beneficial uses of state waters, and to prevent water pollution from manure storage or application operations. Self-monitoring and reporting requirements which may be imposed on animal feeding operations are specified in 567—subrule 63.5(1).

**65.6(10)** *Permit renewal.* An operation permit may be issued for any period of time not to exceed five years. An application for renewal of an operation permit must be submitted to the department at least 180 days prior to the date the permit expires. Each permit to be renewed shall be subject to the provisions of those rules of the department which apply to the facility at the time of renewal.

A permitted animal feeding operation which does not meet the operation-permit requirements of subrules 65.4(1) to 65.4(3) will be exempted from the need to retain that permit at the time of permit renewal, and the existing operation permit will not be renewed.

**65.6(11) *Permit modification, suspension or revocation.*** The department may modify, suspend, refuse to renew or revoke in whole or part any operation permit for cause. Cause for modification, suspension or revocation of a permit may include the following:

- a. Violation of any term or condition of the permit.
- b. Obtaining a permit by misrepresentation of fact or failure to disclose fully all material facts.
- c. A change in any condition that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the permitted discharge.
- d. Failure to submit the records and information that the department requires in order to ensure compliance with the operation and discharge conditions of the permit.
- e. A determination by the department that the continued operation of a confinement feeding operation constitutes a clear, present and impending danger to public health or the environment.

**567—65.7(455B) Construction permits.**

**65.7(1) *Animal feeding operations required to obtain a construction permit.***

a. An animal feeding operation covered by the operation permit provisions of subrules 65.4(1) to 65.4(3) shall obtain a construction permit prior to constructing, installing, or modifying a manure control system for that operation or reopening the operation if it was discontinued for 24 months or more.

b. Except as provided in subrule 65.7(2), a confinement feeding operation beginning construction, installation or modifications after March 20, 1996, shall obtain a construction permit prior to beginning construction, installation of an animal feeding operation structure used in that operation or prior to beginning significant modifications in the volume or manner in which the manure is stored or reopening the operation if it was discontinued for 24 months or more if any of the following conditions exist:

(1) The confinement feeding operation uses an aerobic structure, anaerobic lagoon or earthen manure storage basin.

(2) The confinement feeding operation uses a formed manure storage structure and has an animal weight capacity of 625,000 pounds or more for animals other than bovine or 1,600,000 pounds or more for bovine.

(3) The confinement feeding operation structure provides for the storage of manure exclusively in a dry form and has an animal weight capacity of 1,250,000 pounds or more for animals other than bovine or 4,000,000 pounds or more for bovine.

(4) The confinement feeding operation uses an egg washwater storage structure.

(5) The confinement feeding operation contains more than one species and the sum of the total animal weight capacity for each species divided by the permit threshold for that species is greater than 1.0(100%).

(6) The confinement feeding operation is proposed for an increase in animal weight capacity which would otherwise require a construction permit, even though no physical changes or construction is necessary.

**65.7(2) *Animal feeding operations not required to obtain a construction permit.***

a. A construction permit shall not be required for an animal feeding operation structure used in conjunction with a small animal feeding operation.

b. A construction permit shall not be required for an animal feeding operation structure related to research activities and experiments performed under the authority and regulations of a research college.

**65.7(3) *Operations that shall not be issued construction permits.***

a. The department shall not issue a construction permit to a person if an enforcement action by the department, relating to a violation of this chapter concerning a confinement feeding operation in which the person has an interest, is pending.

b. The department shall not issue a construction permit to a person for five years after the date of the last violation committed by a person or confinement feeding operation in which the person holds a controlling interest during which the person or operation was classified as a habitual violator under Iowa Code section 455B.191.

c. The department shall not issue a construction permit to expand or modify a confinement feeding operation for one year after completion of the last construction or modification at the operation, if a permit was not required for the last construction or modification. The department, upon good cause demonstrated by the applicant, shall grant a waiver to this rule.

**65.7(4) *Plan review criteria.*** Review of plans and specifications shall be conducted to determine the potential of the proposed manure control system to achieve the level of manure control being required of the animal feeding operation. In conducting this review, applicable criteria contained in federal law, state law, these rules, natural resource conservation service design standards and specifications unless inconsistent with federal or state law or these rules, and department of commerce precipitation data shall be used. If the proposed facility plans are not adequately covered by these criteria, applicable criteria contained in current technical literature shall be used.

**65.7(5) *Expiration of construction permits.*** The construction permit shall expire if construction, as defined in rule 65.8(455B), is not begun within one year of the date of issuance. The director may grant an extension of time to begin construction if it is necessary or justified, upon showing of such necessity or justification to the director, unless a person who has an interest in the proposed operation is the subject of a pending enforcement action, or a person who has a controlling interest in the proposed operation has been classified as a habitual violator.

**65.7(6) *Revocation of construction permits.*** The department may revoke a construction permit or refuse to renew a permit expiring according to subrule 65.7(5) if it determines that the operation of the confinement feeding operation constitutes a clear, present and impending danger to public health or the environment.

**65.7(7) *Permit prior to construction.*** An applicant for a construction permit shall not begin construction at the location of a site planned for the construction of an animal feeding operation structure, including an aerobic structure, until the person has been granted a permit for the construction of the structure by the department.

**567—65.8(455B) Construction.** For purposes of these rules:

**65.8(1)** Construction of an animal feeding operation structure begins or an animal feeding operation structure is constructed when any of the following occurs:

a. Excavation for a proposed animal feeding operation structure, or excavation for footings for a proposed animal feeding operation structure.

b. Installation of forms for concrete for an animal feeding operation structure.

c. Installation of piping for movement of manure within or between animal feeding operation structures.

**65.8(2)** Construction does not begin upon occurrence of any of the following:

a. Removal of trees, brush, or other vegetative growth.

b. Construction of driveways or roads.

c. General earth moving for leveling or compacting at the site.

d. Installation of temporary utility services.

**65.8(3)** Prohibition on construction.

a. A person shall not construct or expand an animal feeding operation structure which is part of a confinement feeding operation, if the person is either of the following:

(1) A party to a pending action for a violation of this chapter concerning a confinement feeding operation in which the person has a controlling interest and the action is commenced in district court by the attorney general

(2) A habitual violator.

b. A person shall not construct or expand an animal feeding operation structure which is part of a confinement feeding operation for five years after the date of the last violation committed by a person or a confinement feeding operation in which the person holds a controlling interest during which the person or operation was classified as a habitual violator under Iowa Code section 455B.191.

c. This rule shall not prohibit a person from completing the construction or expansion of an animal feeding operation structure, if either of the following applies:

(1) The person has an unexpired permit for the construction or expansion of the animal feeding operation structure.

(2) The person is not required to obtain a permit for the construction or expansion of the animal feeding operation structure.

### **567—65.9(455B) Construction permit application.**

**65.9(1) Confinement feeding operations.** Application for a construction permit for a confinement feeding operation shall be made on a form provided by the department. The application shall include all of the information required. At the time the department receives a complete application, the department shall make a determination regarding the approval or denial of the permit within 60 days. However, the 60-day requirement shall not apply to an application if the applicant is not required to obtain a permit. A construction permit application for a confinement feeding operation shall include at least the following information:

a. The owner and the name of the confinement feeding operation, including mailing address and telephone number.

b. The contact person for the confinement feeding operation, including mailing address and telephone number.

c. The location of the confinement feeding operation.

d. Whether the application is for the expansion of an existing or the construction of a proposed confinement feeding operation.

e. The animal weight capacity by animal species of the current confinement feeding operation to be expanded, if applicable, and of the proposed confinement feeding operation.

f. For a manure storage structure in which manure is stored in a liquid or semiliquid form or for an egg washwater storage structure, an engineering report, construction plans and specifications, prepared by a licensed professional engineer or by Natural Resources Conservation Service personnel, that detail the proposed structures.

g. A report on soil corings in the area of the aerobic structure, anaerobic lagoon, egg washwater storage structure, or manure storage basin, as described in subrule 65.17(6), if an earthen lagoon, structure or basin is being constructed.

h. Payment to the department of the indemnity fund fee as required in Iowa Code section 455J.3.

i. If the confinement feeding operation contains three or more animal feeding operation structures, a licensed professional engineer shall certify that either the construction of the structure will not impede the drainage through established drainage tile lines which cross property boundary lines or that if the drainage is impeded during construction, the drainage tile will be rerouted to reestablish the drainage prior to operation of the structure.

j. Information (e.g., maps, drawings, aerial photos) that clearly shows the proposed location of the animal feeding operation structures, any locations or objects from which a separation distance is required by Iowa Code sections 455B.162 and 455B.204 and that the structures will meet all applicable separation distances.

k. The names of all parties with an interest or controlling interest in the confinement feeding operation who also have an interest or controlling interest in at least one other confinement feeding operation in Iowa, and the names and locations of such other operations.

*l.* Documentation that a copy of the permit application and manure management plan has been provided to the county board of supervisors or county auditor in the county where the operation or structure subject to the permit is to be located, and documentation of the date received by the county.

**65.9(2) *Open feedlots.*** An open feedlot required to obtain a construction permit in accordance with the provisions of 65.7(1)“*a*” shall apply for a construction permit at least 90 days before the date that construction, installation, or modification of the manure control system is scheduled to start.

*a.* Application forms. Application for a construction permit for an open feedlot shall be made on a form provided by the department. The application shall be complete and shall include detailed engineering plans as determined necessary by the department.

*b.* Plan requirements. Manure control system plans for an open feedlot shall be designed and submitted in conformance with Iowa Code chapter 542B.

**567—65.10(455B) County participation in site inspections and the construction permit application review process.**

**65.10(1) *Delivery of application to county.*** The applicant for a construction permit for a confinement feeding operation or related animal feeding operation structure shall deliver in person or by certified mail a copy of the permit application and manure management plan to the county board of supervisors of the county where the confinement feeding operation or related animal feeding operation structure is proposed to be constructed. Receipt of the application and manure management plan by the county auditor is deemed receipt of the application and manure management plan by the county board of supervisors. Documentation of the delivery or mailing of the permit application and manure management plan shall be forwarded to the department.

**65.10(2) *County comment.*** The county board of supervisors may submit comments by the board and the public regarding compliance of the construction permit application and manure management plan with the requirements in this chapter and Iowa Code chapter 455B for obtaining a construction permit.

*a.* The department shall consider and respond to comments submitted by the county board of supervisors regarding compliance by the applicant with the legal requirements for approving a construction permit as provided in this chapter, including rules adopted by the department pursuant to Iowa Code section 455B.200. The comments shall be delivered to the department within 30 days after receipt of the application by the county board of supervisors in order to be considered in the permit review process.

*b.* Comments may include, but are not limited to, the following:

(1) The existence of an object or location not included in the construction permit application which benefits from a separation distance requirement as provided in Iowa Code section 455B.162 or 455B.204.

(2) The suitability of soils and the hydrology of the site where construction or expansion of a confinement feeding operation or related animal feeding operation structure is proposed.

(3) The availability of land for the application of manure originating from the confinement feeding operation.

(4) Whether the construction or expansion of a proposed animal feeding operation structure will impede drainage through established tile lines, laterals, or other improvements which are constructed to facilitate the drainage of land not owned by the person applying for the construction permit.

**65.10(3) *Inspection of proposed construction site.*** The department shall notify the county board of supervisors at least three days prior to conducting an inspection of the site where construction is proposed in the permit application. The county board of supervisors may designate a county employee to accompany a departmental official during the site inspection. The county designee shall have the same right to access to the site’s real estate as the departmental official conducting the inspection during the period that the county designee accompanies the departmental official.

**65.10(4) *Waiting period.*** The department shall not approve or disapprove the application until 30 days following delivery of the application to the county board of supervisors.

**65.10(5) *Departmental notification of permit application decision.*** Within three days following the department's decision to approve or disapprove the application, the department shall deliver a notice of the decision to the county board of supervisors. For an approved application, the notice shall consist of a copy of the construction permit as issued. For a disapproved application, the notice shall consist of a copy of the department's letter of denial.

**65.10(6) *County demand for hearing.*** The county board of supervisors may contest the department's decision to approve or disapprove an application by filing a written demand for a hearing before the commission. Due to the need for expedited scheduling, the county board of supervisors shall, as soon as possible but not later than 14 days following receipt of the department's notice of decision, notify the chief of the department's water quality bureau by facsimile transmission to (515)281-8895 that it intends to file a demand for hearing. The demand for hearing shall be mailed to Director, Department, Henry A. Wallace Building, 502 East Ninth Street, Des Moines, Iowa 50319, and must be post-marked within 14 days following receipt of the department's notice of decision. The demand shall include a statement providing all reasons the application should be approved or disapproved according to legal requirements in this chapter and Iowa Code chapter 455B; legal briefs and any other documents to be considered by the commission or a statement indicating that no other documents will be submitted for consideration by the commission; and a statement indicating whether oral argument before the commission is desired.

**65.10(7) *Decision by the commission.*** The director shall schedule the matter for consideration at the next regular meeting of the commission and notify the county board of supervisors and the applicant of the time and place. However, if the next regular meeting of the commission will take place more than 35 days after receipt of the demand for hearing, the director shall schedule an electronic meeting of the commission pursuant to Iowa Code section 21.8. The director shall provide the applicant with copies of all documents submitted by the county board of supervisors and a copy of the department's file on the permit application within three days after receipt of the county board of supervisors' comments. The applicant may submit responses or other documents for consideration by the commission postmarked or hand-delivered at least 14 days prior to the date of consideration by the commission. Consideration by the commission is not a contested case and, unless otherwise determined by the commission, oral participation before the commission will be limited to argument by one representative each from the county board of supervisors, the applicant and the department. The decision by the commission shall be stated on the record and shall be final agency action pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 17A. If the commission reverses or modifies the department's decision, the department shall issue the appropriate superseding permit or letter of denial to the applicant. The letter of decision shall contain the reasons for the action regarding the permit.

**65.10(8) *Complaint investigations.*** Complaints of violations of Iowa Code chapter 455B and this rule, which are received by the department or are forwarded to the department by a county, following a county board of supervisor's determination that a complainant's allegation constitutes a violation, shall be investigated by the department if it is determined that the complaint is legally sufficient and an investigation is justified.

*a.* If after evaluating a complaint to determine whether the allegation may constitute a violation, without investigating whether the facts supporting the allegation are true or untrue, the county board of supervisors shall forward its finding to the department director.

*b.* A complaint is legally sufficient if it contains adequate information to investigate the complaint and if the allegation constitutes a violation, without investigating whether the facts supporting the allegation are true or untrue, of rules adopted by the department, Iowa Code chapter 455B or environmental standards in regulations subject to federal law and enforced by the department.

*c.* The department in its discretion shall determine the urgency of the investigation, and the time and resources required to complete the investigation, based upon the circumstances of the case, including the severity of the threat to the quality of surface water or groundwater.

*d.* The department shall notify the complainant and the alleged violator if an investigation is not conducted specifying the reason for the decision not to conduct an investigation.

*e.* The department will notify the county board of supervisors where the violation is alleged to have occurred before doing a site investigation unless the department determines that a clear, present and impending danger to the public health or environment requires immediate action.

*f.* The county board of supervisors may designate a county employee to accompany the department on the investigation of any site as a result of a complaint.

*g.* A county employee accompanying the department on a site investigation has the same right of access to the site as the department official conducting the investigation during the period that the county designee accompanies the department official. The county shall not have access to records required in subrule 65.17(12) or the current manure management plan maintained at the facility.

*h.* Upon completion of an investigation, the department shall notify the complainant of the results of the investigation, including any anticipated, pending or complete enforcement action arising from the investigation. The department shall deliver a copy of the notice to the animal feeding operation that is the subject of the complaint, any alleged violators if different from the animal feeding operation and the county board of supervisors of the county where the violation is alleged to have occurred.

*i.* When entering the premises of an animal feeding operation, both of the following shall apply to a person who is a departmental official, an agent of the department, or a person accompanying the departmental official or agent:

(1) The person may enter at any reasonable time in and upon any private or public property to investigate any actual or possible violation of this chapter or the rules or standards adopted under this chapter. However, the owner or person in charge shall be notified.

1. If the owner or occupant of any property refuses admittance to the operation, or if prior to such refusal the director demonstrates the necessity for a warrant, the director may make application under oath or affirmation to the district court of the county in which the property is located for the issuance of a search warrant.

2. In the application the director shall state that an inspection of the premises is mandated by the laws of this state or that a search of certain premises, areas, or things designated in the application may result in evidence tending to reveal the existence of violations of public health, safety, or welfare requirements imposed by statutes, rules or ordinances established by the state or a political subdivision thereof. The application shall describe the area, premises, or thing to be searched, give the date of the last inspection if known, give the date and time of the proposed inspection, declare the need for such inspection, recite that notice of desire to make an inspection has been given to affected persons and that admission was refused if that be the fact, and state that the inspection has no purpose other than to carry out the purpose of the statute, ordinance, or regulation pursuant to which inspection is to be made. If an item of property is sought by the director, it shall be identified in the application.

3. If the court is satisfied from the examination of the applicant, and of other witnesses, if any, and of the allegations of the application of the existence of the grounds of the application, or that there is probable cause to believe their existence, the court may issue such search warrant.

4. In making inspections and searches pursuant to the authority of this rule, the director must execute the warrant:

- Within ten days after its date.
- In a reasonable manner, and any property seized shall be treated in accordance with the provisions of Iowa Code chapters 808, 809, and 809A.
- Subject to any restrictions imposed by the statute, ordinance or regulation pursuant to which inspection is made.

(2) The person shall comply with standard biosecurity requirements customarily required by the animal feeding operation which are necessary in order to control the spread of disease among an animal population.

**567—65.11(455B) Confinement feeding operation separation distance requirements.** All animal feeding operation structures shall be separated from locations and objects as specified in this rule regardless of whether a construction permit is required. Exceptions are allowed to the extent provided in 567—65.12(455B).

**65.11(1)** Separation from residences, businesses, churches, schools, public use areas, and thoroughfares shall be as specified in Iowa Code section 455B.162 and summarized in Table 6 and Table 7 at the end of this chapter. The residence, business, church, school, public use area or thoroughfare must exist at the time an applicant submits an application for a construction permit to the department or at the time construction of the animal feeding operation structure begins if a construction permit is not required.

**65.11(2)** Separation from surface intakes, wellheads or cisterns of agricultural drainage wells, known sinkholes, major water sources and watercourses shall be as specified in Iowa Code section 455B.204 and summarized in Table 6 and Table 7 at the end of this chapter.

**65.11(3)** For structures constructed after March 20, 1996, the separation to wells shall be as specified in Table 6 and Table 7 at the end of this chapter.

**65.11(4)** Unformed manure storage structures shall not be constructed or expanded in an agricultural drainage well area as specified in Iowa Code section 455I.5.

**65.11(5)** The distance between animal feeding operation structures and locations or objects from which separation is required shall be measured horizontally by standard survey methods between the closest point of the location or object (not a property line) and the closest point of the animal feeding operation structure.

*a.* Measurement to an anaerobic lagoon or earthen manure storage basin shall be to the point of maximum allowable level of manure pursuant to paragraph 65.2(3) “*b.*”

*b.* Measurement to a public use area shall be to the facilities which attract the public to congregate and remain in the area for significant periods of time, not to the property line.

*c.* Measurement to a major water source or watercourse shall be to the top of the bank of the stream channel of a river or stream or the ordinary high water mark of a lake or reservoir.

*d.* Measurement to a thoroughfare shall be to the closest point of the right-of-way.

*e.* The separation distance for an animal feeding operation structure qualifying for the exemption to separation distances under 65.12(3) “*b*”(1) shall be measured from the closest point of the animal feeding operation structure which is constructed or expanded after December 31, 1998.

**567—65.12(455B) Exemptions to confinement feeding operation separation distance requirements.**

**65.12(1)** As specified in Iowa Code section 455B.165, the separation required from residences, businesses, churches, schools, public use areas and thoroughfares specified in Iowa Code section 455B.162 and summarized in Table 6 and Table 7 at the end of this chapter shall not apply to the following:

*a.* A confinement feeding operation structure which stores manure exclusively in a dry form.

*b.* A confinement feeding operation structure, other than an unformed manure storage structure, if the structure is part of a small animal feeding operation.

c. An animal feeding operation structure which is constructed or expanded, if the titleholder of the land benefiting from the distance separation requirement executes a written waiver with the titleholder of the land where the structure is located, under such terms and conditions that the parties negotiate. The written waiver becomes effective only upon the recording of the waiver in the office of the recorder of deeds of the county in which the benefited land is located. The benefited land is the land upon which is located the residence, business, church, school or public use area from which separation is required. The filed waiver shall preclude enforcement by the department of the separation distance requirements of Iowa Code section 455B.162.

d. An animal feeding operation structure closer than the distances in Table 6 and Table 7 at the end of this chapter from a residence, business, church, school or public use area, if the residence, business, church, school or public use area was constructed or expanded after the date that the animal feeding operation commenced operating. An animal feeding operation commences operating when it is first occupied by animals. A change in ownership or expansion of the animal feeding operation does not change the date the operation commenced operating.

**65.12(2)** As specified in Iowa Code section 455B.165(4), the separation required from thoroughfares specified in Iowa Code section 455B.162(5) and summarized in Table 6 and Table 7 at the end of this chapter shall not apply if permanent vegetation stands between the animal feeding operation structure and that part of the right-of-way from which separation is required. The permanent vegetation must be at least seedlings of plants with mature height of at least 20 feet and stand along the full length of the structure. The minimum vegetation requirement shall be a single row of conifers or columnar deciduous trees on 12- to 16-foot spacing. It is recommended that the advice of a professional forester or nursery stock expert, a department district forester or the Natural Resource Conservation Service be sought to identify tree species for a specific site.

**65.12(3)** As specified in Iowa Code section 455B.163, the separation required from residences, businesses, churches, schools, public use areas and thoroughfares specified in Iowa Code section 455B.162 and summarized in Table 6 and Table 7 at the end of this chapter shall not apply to confinement feeding operations constructed before the effective date of the separation distance in the following cases:

a. The confinement feeding operation continues to operate, but does not expand.

b. The animal feeding operation structure as constructed or expanded prior to January 1, 1999, complies with the distance requirements applying to that structure at the time of construction or expansion.

c. The confinement feeding operation expands on or after January 1, 1999, and any of the following apply:

(1) The animal feeding operation structure as constructed or expanded complies with the separation requirements. The separation required shall be based on the animal weight capacity of the entire confinement feeding operation, including existing and proposed structures.

(2) All of the following apply to the expansion:

1. No portion of the confinement feeding operation after expansion is closer than before expansion to a location or object for which separation is required.

2. The animal weight capacity of the confinement feeding operation which did not comply with a separation requirement that went into effect on May 31, 1995, after expansion is not more than the lesser double its capacity on May 31, 1995, or of 625,000 pounds for animals other than bovine, or 1,600,000 pounds for bovine.

3. The animal weight capacity of a confinement feeding operation which complied with the separation requirements that went into effect on May 1, 1995, but did not comply with a separation requirement that went into effect on January 1, 1999, after expansion is not more than the lesser of double its capacity on January 1, 1999, or 625,000 pounds for animals other than bovine, or 1,600,000 pounds for bovine.

(3) The confinement feeding operation is expanded by replacing one or more unformed manure storage structures with one or more formed manure storage structures and all of the following apply:

1. The animal weight capacity of the portion of the operation that changes from unformed to formed manure storage does not increase.
2. Use of the replaced unformed manure storage structures is discontinued within one year after construction of the replacement formed manure storage structures.
3. The replacement formed manure storage structures do not provide more than 14 months of manure storage.
4. No portion of the operation after expansion is closer than before expansion to a location or object for which separation is required.

(NOTE: A construction permit is not required to construct the replacement formed manure storage structures if a permit would not be required for the construction if the unformed manure storage structures did not exist.)

**65.12(4)** As specified in Iowa Code section 455B.165(7), the separation required from a cemetery shall not apply to animal feeding operations structures on which construction or expansion began before January 1, 1999.

**65.12(5)** As specified in Iowa Code section 455B.204(3), the separation required from surface intakes, wellheads or cisterns of agricultural drainage wells, known sinkholes, major water sources and watercourses specified in Iowa Code section 455B.204 and summarized in Table 6 and Table 7 at the end of this chapter shall not apply to a farm pond, privately owned lake or a manure storage structure constructed with a secondary containment barrier according to subrule 65.15(17).

**65.12(6)** Variances to the well separation requirements may be granted by the director if the applicant provides an alternative that is substantially equivalent to the required separation or provides improved or greater protection for the well. Requests for a variance shall be made in writing at the time an application is submitted. The denial of a variance request may be appealed to the environmental protection commission.

**567—65.13(455B) Separation distances from certain lakes, rivers and streams.** Rescinded IAB 4/7/99, effective 5/12/99.

**567—65.14(455B) Well separation distances for open feedlots.** Open feedlots, open feedlot runoff control basins and open feedlot solids settling facilities shall be separated from wells as specified in Table 6 and Table 7 at the end of this chapter.

**65.14(1)** Rescinded IAB 4/7/99, effective 5/12/99.

**65.14(2)** Variances to this rule may be granted by the director if the applicant provides an alternative that is substantially equivalent to the rule or provides improved effectiveness or protection as required by the rule. Variance shall be made in writing at the time the application is submitted. The denial of a variance may be appealed to the commission.

**567—65.15(455B) Manure storage structure design requirements.** The requirements in this rule apply to all animal feeding operation structures unless specifically stated otherwise.

**65.15(1)** Drainage tile removal for new construction of a manure storage structure. Prior to constructing a manure storage structure, other than storage of manure in an exclusively dry form, the site for the animal feeding operation structure shall be investigated for drainage tile lines as provided in this subrule. All applicable records of known drainage tiles shall be examined for the existence of drainage tile lines.

*a.* Prior to excavation for the berm of an unformed manure storage structure, the owner of the unformed manure storage structure shall follow any one of the following procedures:

- (1) An inspection trench of at least ten inches wide shall be dug around the structure to a depth of at least 6 feet from the original grade and at least 50 feet from the projected outside edge of the berm.

(2) A core trench shall be dug to a depth of at least 6 feet from grade at the projected center of the berm. After investigation for tile lines and any discovered tile lines are removed, an additional containment barrier shall be constructed underneath the center of the berm. The secondary containment shall meet the same percolation standards as the lagoon or basin with the lateral flow potential restricted to one-sixteenth of an inch per day.

*b.* The drainage tile lines discovered near an unformed manure storage structure shall be removed within 50 feet of the projected outside edge of the berm and within the projected site of the structure including under the berm. Drainage tile lines discovered upgrade from the structure shall be rerouted outside of 50 feet from the berm to continue the flow of drainage. Drainage tile lines installed at the time of construction to lower a groundwater table may remain where located. A device to allow monitoring of the water in the drainage tile lines installed to lower the groundwater table and a device to allow shutoff of the drainage tile lines shall be installed if the drainage tile lines do not have a surface outlet accessible on the property where the unformed manure storage structure is located. All other drainage tile lines discovered shall be rerouted, capped, plugged with concrete, Portland cement concrete grout or similar materials, or reconnected to upgrade tile lines.

*c.* The applicant for a construction permit for a formed manure storage structure shall investigate for tile lines during excavation for the structure. Drainage tile lines discovered upgrade from the structure shall be rerouted around the formed manure storage structure to continue the flow of drainage. All other drainage tile lines discovered shall be rerouted, capped, plugged with concrete, Portland cement concrete grout or similar materials or reconnected to upgrade tile lines. Drainage tile lines installed at the time of construction to lower a groundwater table may remain where located. A device to allow monitoring of the water in the drainage tile lines installed to lower the groundwater table and a device to allow shutoff of the drainage tile lines shall be installed if the drainage tile lines do not have a surface outlet accessible on the property where the formed manure storage structure is located.

*d.* An owner of a confinement feeding operation may utilize other proven methods approved by the department to discover drainage tile lines.

*e.* Variances to this subrule may be granted by the director if the owner of the confinement feeding operation provides an alternative that is substantially equivalent to the subrule or provides improved effectiveness or protection as required by the subrule. A request for a variance shall be made in writing at the time the application is submitted or prior to investigating for drainage tile, whichever is earlier. The denial of a variance may be appealed to the commission.

*f.* A waiver to this subrule may be granted by the director if sufficient information is provided that the location does not have a history of drainage tile.

**65.15(2)** Drainage tile removal around an existing manure storage structure. The owner of an aerobic structure, anaerobic lagoon or earthen manure storage basin or earthen waste slurry storage basin, other than an egg washwater storage structure, that is part of a confinement feeding operation with a construction permit granted before March 20, 1996, but after December 31, 1992, shall inspect by March 20, 1997, for drainage tile lines as provided in this subrule, and all applicable records of known drainage tiles shall be examined. The owner of an aerobic structure, anaerobic lagoon, earthen manure storage basin or earthen waste slurry storage basin, other than an egg washwater storage structure, that is part of a confinement feeding operation with a construction permit granted before January 1, 1993, but after May 31, 1985, shall have an inspection conducted by July 1, 2000, for drainage tiles as provided in this subrule, and all applicable records of known drainage tiles shall be examined.

*a.* Inspection shall be by digging an inspection trench of at least ten inches wide around the structure to a depth of at least 6 feet from the original grade and at least 50 feet from the outside edge of the berm. The owner first shall inspect the area where trenching is to occur and manure management records to determine if there is any evidence of leakage and, if so, shall contact the department for further instructions as to proper inspection procedures. The owner of a confinement feeding operation shall either obtain permission from an adjoining property owner or trench up to the boundary line of the property if the distance of 50 feet would require the inspection trench to go onto the adjoining property.

*b.* The owner of the confinement feeding operation may utilize other proven methods approved by the department to discover drainage tile lines.

*c.* The drainage tile lines discovered near an aerobic structure, anaerobic lagoon, earthen manure storage basin or earthen waste slurry storage basin, other than an egg washwater storage structure, shall be removed within 50 feet of the outside edge of the berm. Drainage tile lines discovered upgrade from the aerobic structure, anaerobic lagoon or earthen manure storage basin shall be rerouted outside of 50 feet from the berm to continue the flow of drainage. All other drainage tile lines discovered shall be rerouted, capped, plugged with concrete, Portland cement concrete grout or similar materials, or re-connected to upgrade tile lines. Drainage tile lines that were installed at the time of construction to lower a groundwater table may either be avoided if the location is known or may remain at the location if discovered.

*d.* The owner of an aerobic structure, anaerobic lagoon, earthen manure storage structure or an earthen waste slurry storage basin with a tile drainage system to artificially lower the groundwater table shall have a device to allow monitoring of the water in the drainage tile lines that lower the groundwater table and to allow shutoff of the drainage tile lines if the drainage tile lines do not have a surface outlet accessible on the property where the aerobic structure, anaerobic lagoon, earthen manure storage basin or earthen waste slurry storage basin is located.

*e.* If the owner of the confinement feeding operation discovers drainage tile that projects underneath the berm, it shall follow one of the following options:

(1) Contact the department to obtain permission to remove the drainage tile under the berm. The manure in the structure must be lowered to a point below the depth of the tile prior to removing the drainage tile from under the berm. Prior to using the structure, a new percolation test must be submitted to the department and approval received from the department.

(2) Grout the length of the tile under the berm to the extent possible. The material used to grout shall include concrete, Portland cement concrete grout or similar materials.

*f.* Variances to this subrule may be granted by the director if the applicant provides an alternative that is substantially equivalent to the subrule or provides improved effectiveness or protection as required by the subrule. A request for a variance shall be made in writing. The denial of a variance may be appealed to the commission.

*g.* A waiver to this subrule may be granted by the director if sufficient information is provided that the location does not have a history of drainage tile.

*h.* A written record describing the actions taken to determine the existence of tile lines, the findings, and actions taken to comply with this subrule shall be prepared and maintained as part of the manure management plan records.

**65.15(3)** Guidelines for drainage tile removal around an existing manure storage structure.

*a.* It is recommended that a manure storage structure, other than the storage of manure in an exclusively dry form, that is part of a confinement feeding operation with a construction permit granted before May 31, 1985, be inspected for drainage tile lines as provided in this subrule, and all applicable records of known drainage tiles may be examined. For an aerobic structure, anaerobic lagoon, earthen manure storage basin or earthen waste slurry storage basin, inspection may be by digging an inspection trench of at least ten inches wide around the structure at a depth of at least 6 feet from the original grade and at least 50 feet from the projected outside edge of the berm. The owner first should inspect the area where trenching is to occur and manure management records to determine if there is any evidence of leakage and, if so, shall contact the department for further instructions as to proper inspection procedures.

*b.* The drainage tile lines discovered may be removed within 50 feet of the outside edge of the berm. Drainage tile lines discovered upgrade from the structure may be rerouted outside of 50 feet from the berm to continue the flow of drainage. Drainage tile lines that were installed at the time of construction to lower a groundwater table may either be avoided if the location is known or may remain at the location if discovered. All other drainage tile lines discovered may be rerouted, capped, plugged with concrete, Portland cement concrete grout or similar materials or reconnected to upgrade tile lines. The owner of a confinement feeding operation should either obtain permission from an adjoining property owner or trench up to the boundary line of the property if the distance of 50 feet would require the inspection trench to go onto the adjoining property.

*c.* If the owner of a confinement feeding operation discovers drainage tile that projects underneath the berm, it may follow one of the following options:

(1) Contact the department to obtain permission to remove the drainage tile under the berm. The manure in the structure must be lowered to a point below the depth of the tile prior to removing the drainage tile from under the berm. Prior to using the structure, a new percolation test must be submitted to the department and approval received from the department.

(2) Grout the length of the tile under the berm to the extent possible. The material used to grout may include concrete, Portland cement concrete grout or similar materials.

*d.* The owner of a confinement feeding operation with a formed manure storage structure other than dry manure storage may inspect for tile lines. Drainage tile lines discovered upgrade from the structure may be rerouted around the formed manure storage structure to continue the flow of drainage. Drainage tile lines put in place during or after construction of the formed manure storage structure to relieve hydrologic pressure may remain where located. All other drainage tile lines discovered may be rerouted, capped, plugged with concrete, Portland cement concrete grout or similar materials or reconnected to upgrade tile line.

**65.15(4)** Earthen waste slurry storage basins. An earthen waste slurry storage basin shall have accumulated manure removed at least twice each year unless there is sufficient basin capacity to allow removal of manure once each year and maintain freeboard as determined pursuant to 65.2(3)“*b.*”

**65.15(5)** Earthen manure storage basins. An earthen manure storage basin shall have accumulated manure removed at least once each year. An earthen manure storage basin may have enough manure storage capacity to contain the manure from the confinement feeding operation for up to 14 months and maintain freeboard as determined pursuant to 65.2(3)“*b.*”

**65.15(6)** Soil testing for earthen structures. Applicants for construction permits for earthen manure storage structures shall submit soils information according to this subrule for the site of the proposed structure. All subsurface soil classification shall be based on American Society for Testing and Materials Designations D 2487-92 or D 2488-90. Soil corings shall be taken to determine subsurface soil characteristics and groundwater elevation and direction of flow of the proposed site for an anaerobic lagoon, aerobic structure, earthen egg washwater storage structure, or earthen manure storage basin. Soil corings shall be conducted by a qualified person normally engaged in soil testing activities. Data from the soil corings shall be submitted with a construction permit application and shall include a description of the geologic units encountered, and a discussion of the effects of the soil and groundwater elevation and direction of flow on the construction and operation of the anaerobic lagoon, aerobic structure, earthen egg washwater storage structure, or earthen manure storage basin. All soil corings shall be taken by a method that identifies the continuous soil profile and does not result in the mixing of soil layers. The number and location of the soil corings will vary on a case-by-case basis as determined by the designing engineer and accepted by the department. The following are minimum requirements:

a. A minimum of four soil corings reflecting the continuous soil profile is required for each anaerobic lagoon, aerobic structure, earthen egg washwater storage structure, or earthen manure storage basin. Corings which are intended to represent soil conditions at the corner of the structure must be located within 50 feet of the bottom edge of the structure and spaced so that one coring is as close as possible to each corner. Should there be no bottom corners, corings shall be equally spaced around the structure to obtain representative soil information for the site. An additional coring will be required if necessary to ensure that one coring is at the deepest point of excavation. For an anaerobic lagoon, aerobic structure, earthen egg washwater storage structure, or earthen manure storage basin larger than 4 acres water surface area, one additional coring per acre is required for each acre above 4 acres surface area.

b. All corings shall be taken to a minimum depth of ten feet below the bottom elevation of the anaerobic lagoon, aerobic structure, earthen egg washwater storage structure, or earthen manure storage basin.

c. At least one coring shall be taken to a minimum depth of 25 feet below the bottom elevation of the anaerobic lagoon, aerobic structure, earthen egg washwater storage structure, or earthen manure storage basin or into bedrock, whichever is shallower.

d. Upon abandonment of the soil core holes, all soil core holes including those developed as temporary water level monitoring wells shall be plugged with concrete, Portland cement concrete grout, bentonite, or similar materials.

**65.15(7) Hydrology.**

a. *Groundwater table.* A minimum separation of four feet between the top of the liner on any earthen aerobic structure, anaerobic lagoon, or earthen manure storage basin floor and the groundwater table is recommended; however, in no case shall the top of the liner on an earthen aerobic structure, anaerobic lagoon, or earthen manure storage basin floor be below the groundwater table. If the groundwater table is less than two feet below the top of the liner on an earthen aerobic structure, anaerobic lagoon, or earthen manure storage basin floor, the aerobic structure, anaerobic lagoon, or earthen manure storage basin shall be provided with a synthetic liner as described in 65.15(12)“f.”

b. *Permanent artificial lowering of groundwater table.* The groundwater table around an anaerobic lagoon, aerobic structure, or earthen manure storage basin may be artificially lowered to levels required in paragraph “a” by using a gravity flow tile drainage system or other permanent nonmechanical system for artificial lowering of the groundwater table. For a permitted animal feeding operation, detailed engineering and soil drainage information shall be provided with a construction permit application for an earthen aerobic structure, anaerobic lagoon or earthen manure storage basin to confirm the adequacy of the proposed permanent system to provide the required drainage without materially increasing the seepage potential of the site. (See 65.15(1)“b” for monitoring and shutoff requirements for drainage tile lines installed to lower the groundwater table.) For formed manure storage structures partially or completely constructed below the normal soil surface, a tile drainage system or other permanent system for artificial lowering of groundwater levels shall be installed around the structure if the groundwater table is above the bottom of the structure.

c. *Determination of groundwater table.* For purposes of this rule, groundwater table means the average annual high water table determined by a licensed professional engineer, and where a construction permit is required, approved by the department. Current groundwater levels shall be measured using three temporary monitoring wells by measuring the water level seven days after installation. The corings required in subrule 65.15(6) may be completed as temporary monitoring wells for this purpose. The monitoring well measurements, along with evaluation of site soils for indicative features such as color and mottling, other existing water table data, and other pertinent information shall be used to determine the average annual high water table. If a drainage system for artificially lowering the groundwater table will be installed in accordance with the requirements of paragraph 65.15(7)“b,” the level to which the groundwater table will be lowered will be considered to represent the average annual high water table.

**65.15(8)** Karst features. The anaerobic lagoon or earthen manure storage basin shall not be located on a site that exhibits Karst features such as sinkholes, or solution channeling generally occurring in areas underlain by limestone or dolomite.

**65.15(9)** Bedrock separation. A minimum of four feet of separation between an unformed manure storage structure bottom and any bedrock formation is required. A ten-foot separation is recommended. A synthetic liner shall be required if the unformed structure is to be located less than ten feet above a carbonate or limestone formation.

**65.15(10)** Flooding protection. The top of a manure storage structure shall be constructed at least one foot above the elevation of the 100-year flood.

**65.15(11)** Seals for anaerobic lagoons, aerobic structures, and earthen manure storage basins. A lagoon or basin shall be sealed such that seepage loss through the seal is as low as practically possible. The percolation rate shall not exceed 1/16 inch per day at the design depth of the lagoon or basin. Following construction of the lagoon or basin, the results of a testing program which indicates the adequacy of the seal shall be provided to this department in writing prior to start-up of a permitted operation. The owner of a confinement feeding operation not required to obtain a construction permit shall keep a record of the construction methods and materials used to provide the seal and any test results available on the adequacy of the seal.

**65.15(12)** Aerobic structure, anaerobic lagoon, or earthen manure storage basin liner design and construction standards. An aerobic structure, anaerobic lagoon or earthen manure storage basin which receives a construction permit after January 21, 1998, shall comply with the following minimum standards in addition to subrule 65.15(11).

*a.* If the location of the proposed aerobic structure, anaerobic lagoon or earthen manure storage basin contains suitable materials as determined by the soil corings taken pursuant to subrule 65.15(6), those materials shall be compacted to establish a minimum of a 12-inch liner. A minimum initial overexcavation of 6 inches of material shall be required. The underlying material shall be scarified, reworked and compacted to a depth of 6 inches. The overexcavated materials shall be replaced and compacted.

*b.* If the location of the proposed aerobic structure, anaerobic lagoon or earthen manure storage basin does not contain suitable materials as determined by the soil corings taken in subrule 65.15(6), suitable materials shall be compacted to establish a minimum of a 24-inch liner.

*c.* Where sand seams, gravel seams, organic soils or other materials that are not suitable are encountered during excavation, the area where they are discovered shall be overexcavated a minimum of 24 inches and replaced with suitable materials and compacted.

*d.* All loose lift material must be placed in lifts of nine inches or less and compacted. The material shall be compacted at or above optimum moisture content and meet a minimum of 95 percent of the maximum density as determined by the Standard Proctor test after compaction.

*e.* For purposes of this rule, suitable materials means soil, soil combinations or other similar material that is capable of meeting the permeability and compaction requirements. Sand seams, gravel seams, organic soils or other materials generally not suitable for anaerobic lagoon, aerobic structure, or earthen manure storage basin construction are not considered suitable materials.

*f.* As an alternative to the above standards, a synthetic liner may be used. If the use of a synthetic liner is planned for an earthen aerobic structure, an anaerobic lagoon, or earthen manure storage basin, the permit application shall outline how the site will be prepared for placement of the liner, the physical, chemical, and other pertinent properties of the proposed liner, and information on the procedures to be used in liner installation and maintenance. In reviewing permit applications which involve use of synthetic liners, DNR will consider relevant synthetic liner standards adopted by industry, governmental agencies, and professional organizations as well as technical information provided by liner manufacturers and others.

**65.15(13)** Anaerobic lagoon design standards. An anaerobic lagoon shall meet the requirements of this subrule.

*a. General.*

(1) Depth. Liquid depth shall be at least 8 feet but 15 to 20 feet is preferred if soil and other site conditions allow.

(2) Inlet. One subsurface inlet at the center of the lagoon or dual (subsurface and surface) inlets are preferred to increase dispersion. If a center inlet is not provided, the inlet structure shall be located at the center of the longest side of the anaerobic lagoon.

(3) Shape. Long, narrow anaerobic lagoon shapes decrease manure dispersion and should be avoided. Anaerobic lagoons with a length-to-width ratio of greater than 3:1 shall not be allowed.

(4) Aeration. Aeration shall be treatment as an “add-on process” and shall not eliminate the need for compliance with all anaerobic lagoon criteria contained in these rules.

(5) Manure loading frequency. The anaerobic lagoon shall be loaded with manure and dilution water at least once per week.

(6) Design procedure. Total anaerobic lagoon volume shall be determined by summation of minimum stabilization volume; minimum dilution volume (not less than 50 percent of minimum stabilization volume); manure storage between periods of disposal; and storage for 8 inches of precipitation.

(7) Manure storage period. Annual or more frequent manure removal from the anaerobic lagoon, preferably prior to May 1 or after September 15 of the given year, shall be practiced to minimize odor production. Design manure storage volume between disposal periods shall not exceed the volume required to store 14 months’ manure production. Manure storage volume shall be calculated based on the manure production values found in Table 5 at the end of this chapter.

*b. Minimum stabilization volume and loading rate.*

(1) For all animal species other than beef cattle, there shall be 1000 cubic feet minimum design volume for each 5 pounds of volatile solids produced per day if the volatile solids produced per day are 6000 pounds or fewer and for each 4 pounds if the volatile solids produced per day are more than 6000 pounds. For beef cattle, there shall be 1000 cubic feet minimum design volume for each 10 pounds of volatile solids produced per day.

(2) In Lyon, Sioux, Plymouth, Woodbury, Osceola, Dickinson, Emmet, Kossuth, O’Brien, Clay, Palo Alto, Cherokee, Buena Vista, Pocahontas, Humboldt, Ida, Sac, Calhoun, and Webster counties for all animal species other than beef there shall be 1000 cubic feet minimum design volume for each 4.5 pounds of volatile solids per day if the volatile solids produced per day are 6000 pounds or fewer. However, if a water analysis as required in 65.15(3)“c”(2) below indicates that the sulfate level is below 500 milligrams per liter, then the rate is 1000 cubic feet for each 5.0 pounds of volatile solids per day.

(3) Credit shall be given for removal of volatile solids from the manure stream prior to discharge to the lagoon. The credit shall be in the form of an adjustment to the volatile solids produced per day. The adjustments shall be at the rate of 0.50 pound for each pound of volatile solids removed. For example, if a swine facility produces 7000 pounds of volatile solids per day, and if 2000 pounds of volatile solids per day are removed, the volatile solids produced per day would be reduced by 1000 pounds, leaving an adjusted pounds of volatile solids produced per day of 6000 pounds (for which the loading rate would be 5 pounds according to subparagraph (1) above).

(4) Credit shall be given for mechanical aeration if the upper one-third of the lagoon volume is mixed by the aeration equipment and if at least 50 percent of the oxygen requirement of the manure is supplied by the aeration equipment. The credit shall be in the form of an increase in the maximum loading rate (which is the equivalent of a decrease in the minimum design volume) in accordance with Table 8.

(5) If a credit for solids removal is given in accordance with subparagraph (3) above, the credit for qualified aeration shall still be given. The applicant shall submit evidence of the five-day biochemical oxygen demand (BOD5) of the manure after the solids removal so that the aeration credit can be calculated based on an adjustment rate of 0.50 pound for each pound of solids removed.

(6) American Society of Agricultural Engineers (ASAE) standards, "Manure Production and Characteristics," D384.1, or Midwest Plan Service-18 (MWPS-18), Table 2-1, shall be used in determining the BOD<sub>5</sub> production and volatile solid production of various animal species.

*c. Water supply.*

(1) The source of the dilution water discharged to the anaerobic lagoon shall be identified.

(2) The sulfate concentration of the dilution water to be discharged to the anaerobic lagoon shall be identified. The sulfate concentration shall be determined by standard methods as defined in 567—60.2(455B).

(3) A description of available water supplies shall be provided to prove that adequate water is available for dilution. It is recommended that, if the sulfate concentration exceeds 250 mg/l, then an alternate supply of water for dilution should be sought.

*d. Initial lagoon loading.* Prior to the discharge of any manure to the anaerobic lagoon, the lagoon shall be filled to a minimum of 50 percent of its minimum design volume with fresh water.

*e. Lagoon manure and water management during operation.* Following initial loading, the manure and water content of the anaerobic lagoon shall be managed according to either of the following:

(1) For single cell lagoons or multicell lagoons without a site-specific lagoon operation plan. The total volume of fresh water for dilution added to the lagoon annually shall equal one-half the minimum design volume. At all times, the amount of fresh water added to the lagoon shall equal or exceed the amount of manure discharged to the lagoon.

(2) For a two or three cell anaerobic lagoon. The manure and water content of the anaerobic lagoon may be managed in accordance with a site-specific lagoon operation plan approved by the department. The lagoon operation plan must describe in detail the operational procedures and monitoring program to be followed to ensure proper operation of the lagoon. Operational procedures shall include identifying the amounts and frequencies of planned additions of manure, fresh water and recycle water, and amount and frequencies of planned removal of solids and liquids. Monitoring information shall include locations and intervals of sampling, specific tests to be performed, and test parameter values used to indicate proper lagoon operation. As a minimum, annual sampling and testing of the first lagoon cell for electrical conductivity (EC) and either chemical oxygen demand (COD) or ammonia (NH<sub>4</sub>-N) shall be required.

*f. Manure removal.* If the anaerobic lagoon is to be dewatered once a year, manure should be removed to approximate the annual manure volume generated plus the dilution water used. If the anaerobic lagoon is to be dewatered more frequently, the anaerobic lagoon liquid level should be managed to maintain adequate freeboard.

**65.15(14)** Concrete standards. A concrete formed manure storage structure, other than for the storage of manure in an exclusively dry form in a roofed structure, that is part of a confinement feeding operation which receives a construction permit after January 21, 1998, shall meet the minimum design and construction standards as described in this rule.

*a.* All concrete used in the construction of the formed manure storage structure shall have a minimum compressive strength of 4000 pounds per square inch (psi) as batched and delivered for use and meet the engineering design standards as placed. However, the minimum compressive strength for concrete used in footings shall be 3000 psi as batched and delivered for use and meet the engineering design standards as placed. All rebar used in the construction of the concrete formed manure storage structure shall be made of a minimum of grade 40 steel.

*b.* The floor of a concrete formed manure storage structure shall be a minimum of 5 inches thick. The floor of any concrete formed manure storage structure with a designed manure storage depth of 48 inches or more shall be reinforced with a minimum of either 6 × 6-W1.4 × W1.4 welded wire fabric (formed by 0.014 square inch cross-sectional area steel wires at right angles spaced 6 inches apart in each direction) or #4 rebar placed a maximum of 18 inches on center in each direction, or the steel equivalent.

c. The load-bearing walls of any concrete formed manure storage structure with a designed manure storage depth of less than 120 inches shall be a minimum of 6 inches thick. The load-bearing walls of any concrete formed manure storage structure with a designed manure storage depth of 120 inches or greater shall be a minimum of 8 inches thick. The walls shall be reinforced with a minimum of either #4 rebar placed a maximum of 18 inches on center in each direction or the steel equivalent.

d. All load-bearing walls shall be formed with rigid forming systems and shall not be ground formed.

e. All construction joints of the formed manure storage structure shall be poured to prevent discontinuity of steel and concrete and have rebar placed through the joint that is properly spliced and overlaid.

**65.15(15) Berm erosion control.**

a. The following requirements shall apply to any anaerobic lagoons, earthen aerobic structures, or earthen manure storage basins constructed after May 12, 1999.

(1) Concrete, riprap, synthetic liners or similar erosion control materials or measures shall be used on the berm surface below pipes where manure will enter the anaerobic lagoon, aerobic structure, or earthen manure storage basin.

(2) Concrete, riprap, synthetic liners or similar erosion control materials or measures of sufficient thickness and area to accommodate manure removal equipment and to protect the integrity of the liner shall be placed at all locations on the berm, side slopes, and base of the anaerobic lagoon, aerobic structure, or earthen manure storage basin where agitation or pumping may cause damage to the liner.

(3) Erosion control materials or measures shall be used at the corners of the anaerobic lagoon, aerobic structure, or earthen manure storage basin.

b. The owner of a confinement feeding operation with an anaerobic lagoon, earthen aerobic structure, earthen manure storage basin, earthen waste slurry storage basin, or earthen egg washwater storage structure shall inspect the structure berms at least semiannually for evidence of erosion. Erosion problems found which may impact either structural stability or liner integrity shall be corrected in a timely manner.

**65.15(16) Agricultural drainage wells.** After May 29, 1997, a person shall not construct a new or expand an existing earthen aerobic structure, earthen anaerobic lagoon, earthen manure storage basin, earthen waste slurry storage basin, or earthen egg washwater storage structure within an agricultural drainage well area.

**65.15(17) Secondary containment barriers for manure storage structures.** Secondary containment barriers used to qualify any operation for the exemption provision in subrule 65.12(5) shall meet the following:

a. A secondary containment barrier shall consist of a structure surrounding or downslope of a manure storage structure that is designed to contain 120 percent of the volume of manure stored above the manure storage structure's final grade. If the containment barrier does not surround the manure storage structure, upland drainage must be diverted.

b. The barrier may be constructed of earth, concrete, or a combination of both and shall not have a relief outlet or valve.

c. The base shall slope to a collecting area where storm water can be pumped out. If storm water is contaminated with manure, it shall be land-applied at normal fertilizer application rates in compliance with rule 65.3(455B).

d. Secondary containment barriers constructed entirely or partially of earth shall comply with the following requirements:

(1) The soil surface, including dike, shall be constructed to prevent downward water movement at rates greater than  $1 \times 10^{-6}$  cm/sec and shall be maintained to prevent downward water movement at rates greater than  $1 \times 10^{-5}$  cm/sec.

(2) Dikes shall not be steeper than 45 degrees and shall be protected against erosion. If the slope is 19 degrees or less, grass can be sufficient protection, provided it does not interfere with the required soil seal.

(3) The top width of the dike shall be no less than 3 feet.

*e.* Secondary containment barriers constructed of concrete shall be watertight and comply with the following requirements:

(1) The base of the containment structure shall be designed to support the manure storage structure and its contents.

(2) The concrete shall be routinely inspected for cracks, which shall be repaired with a suitable sealant.

**65.15(18)** Human sanitary waste shall not be directed to a manure storage structure or egg washwater storage structure.

**65.15(19)** Requirements for qualified operations. A confinement feeding operation that meets the definition of a qualified operation shall only use an aerobic structure for manure storage and treatment. This requirement does not apply to a confinement feeding operation that only handles manure in a dry form or to an egg washwater storage structure or to a confinement feeding operation which was constructed before May 31, 1995, and does not expand.

### **567—65.16(455B) Manure management plan requirements.**

**65.16(1)** In accordance with Iowa Code section 455B.202, the following persons are required to submit manure management plans to the department:

*a.* An applicant for a construction permit for a confinement feeding operation. However, a manure management plan shall not be required of an applicant for an egg washwater storage structure.

*b.* The owners of confinement feeding operations, other than a small animal feeding operation, if the operation was constructed or expanded after May 31, 1985, and regardless of whether the operation was required to have a construction permit. Owners of confinement feeding operations which submitted a manure management plan are not required to submit a new plan if the plan meets the requirements of Iowa Code section 455B.200 which are summarized in 65.17(455B). Persons who have previously submitted manure management plans which do not meet the current plan requirements, and persons who have not previously submitted a manure management plan but are now required to do so, have until July 1, 1999, to submit a manure management plan which meets the requirements.

*c.* A person who applies manure in Iowa that was produced in a confinement feeding operation, other than a small operation, located outside of Iowa.

*d.* A research college is exempt from this subrule and the manure management plan requirements of rule 65.17(455B) for research activities and experiments performed under the authority of the research college and related to animal feeding operations.

**65.16(2)** The department shall review and approve or disapprove all complete manure management plans within 60 days of the date they are received.

**65.16(3)** Manure shall not be removed from a manure storage structure, which is part of a confinement feeding operation required to submit a manure management plan, until the department has approved the plan. As an exception to this requirement, during calendar year 1999, the owner of a confinement feeding operation may remove and apply manure from a storage structure in accordance with a manure management plan which has been submitted to the department, but which has not been approved within the required 60-day period. Manure shall be applied in compliance with rule 65.2(455B).

**65.16(4)** All persons required to submit a manure management plan to the department shall also pay to the department an indemnity fee as required in Iowa Code section 455J.3 except those operations constructed prior to May 31, 1995, which were not required to obtain a construction permit.

**567—65.17(455B) Manure management plan content requirements.** All manure management plans submitted after January 1, 1999, or when forms are available, whichever is later, are to be submitted on forms prescribed by the department. The plans shall include all of the information specified in Iowa Code section 455B.203 and described below.

**65.17(1) General.**

*a.* A confinement feeding operation that is required to submit a manure management plan to the department shall not apply manure in excess of the nitrogen use levels necessary to obtain optimum crop yields. Nitrogen application rates shall be based on total nitrogen content of the manure unless the calculations are submitted to show that crop usage rates based on plant available nitrogen have not been exceeded for the crop schedule submitted. Information to complete the required calculations may be obtained from the tables in this chapter, actual testing samples or from other credible sources including, but not limited to, Iowa State University, the United States Department of Agriculture, a licensed professional engineer, or an individual certified as a crop consultant under the American Registry of Certified Professionals in Agronomy, Crops, and Soils (ARCPACS) program, the Certified Crop Advisors (CCA) program, or the Registry of Environmental and Agricultural Professionals (REAP) program.

*b.* Manure management plans shall comply with the minimum manure control requirements of 65.2(455B) and the requirements for land application of manure in 65.3(455B).

*c.* All manure management plans shall include:

- (1) The owner and the name of the confinement feeding operation, including mailing address and telephone number.
- (2) The contact person for the confinement feeding operation, including mailing address and telephone number.
- (3) The location of the confinement feeding operation and the animal weight capacity of the operation.

**65.17(2) Manure management plans for sales of manure.** Selling manure means the transfer of ownership of the manure for monetary or other valuable consideration. Selling manure does not include a transaction where the consideration is the value of the manure, or where an easement, lease or other agreement granting the right to use the land only for manure application is executed.

*a.* Confinement feeding operations that will sell dry manure as a commercial fertilizer or soil conditioner regulated by the department of agriculture and land stewardship under Iowa Code chapter 200 or 200A shall submit documentation that manure will be sold pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 200 or 200A.

*b.* A confinement feeding operation not fully covered by paragraph “a” above and has an established practice of selling manure, or the confinement feeding operation that contains an animal species for which selling manure is a common practice shall submit a manure management plan that includes the following:

- (1) An estimate of the number of acres required for manure application calculated by dividing the total nitrogen available to be applied from the confinement feeding operation by the crop usage rate. Crop usage rate may be estimated by using a corn crop usage rate factor and an estimate of the optimum crop yield for the property in the vicinity of the confinement feeding operation.
- (2) The total nitrogen available to be applied from the confinement feeding operation.
- (3) An estimate of the annual animal production and manure volume or weight produced.
- (4) A manure sales form, if manure will be sold, shall include the following information:
  1. A place for the name and address of the buyer of the manure.
  2. A place for the quantity of manure purchased.
  3. The optimum crop yield usage rate for the crops indicated in the crop schedule.
  4. A place for manure application methods and the timing of manure application.

5. A place for the location of field where the manure will be applied including the number of acres where the manure will be applied.

6. A place for the manure application rate.

(5) Statements of intent if the manure will be sold. The number of acres indicated in the statements of intent shall be sufficient according to the manure management plan to apply the manure from the confinement feeding operation. The permit holder for an existing confinement feeding operation with a construction permit may submit past records of manure sales instead of statements of intent. The statements of intent shall include the following information:

1. The name and address of the person signing the statement.

2. A statement indicating the intent of the person to purchase the confinement feeding operation's manure.

3. The location of the farm where the manure can be applied including the total number of acres available for manure application.

4. The signature of the person who may purchase the confinement feeding operation's manure.

(6) The owner shall maintain in the owner's records a current manure management plan and copies of all of the manure sales forms completed and signed by each buyer of the manure and the applicant for three years. An owner of a confinement feeding operation shall not be required to maintain current statements of intent as part of the manure management plan.

**65.17(3)** *Manure management plan for nonsales of manure.* Confinement feeding operations that will not sell all of their manure shall submit the following for that portion of the manure which will not be sold:

a. Calculations to determine the land area required for manure application.

b. The total nitrogen available to be applied from the confinement feeding operation.

c. The optimum crop yield and crop usage rate for the crops indicated in the crop schedule.

d. Manure application methods and timing of the application.

e. The location of manure application.

f. An estimate of the annual animal production and manure volume or weight produced.

g. Methods, structures or practices that will be used to reduce soil loss and prevent surface water pollution.

h. Methods or practices that will be utilized to reduce odor if spray irrigation equipment is used to apply manure.

**65.17(4)** *Manure management plan calculations to determine land area required for manure application.*

a. The number of acres of cropland needed for manure application shall be calculated by dividing the total nitrogen available to be applied from the confinement feeding operation by the crop usage rate.

b. Manure from a confinement feeding operation may be applied in excess of the annual crop usage rate if soil testing determines that phosphorus or potassium levels are below recommended levels. However, maximum manure application rates shall not exceed 1.5 times the annual crop nitrogen usage rate; or, that rate which provides the recommended amount of phosphorus or potassium, whichever is more limiting, to obtain the optimum crop yield.

c. Nitrogen in addition to that allowed in the manure management plan may be applied up to the amounts, indicated by soil or crop nitrogen test results, necessary to obtain the optimum crop yield.

**65.17(5)** *Total nitrogen available from the confinement feeding operation.*

a. To determine the nitrogen content of the manure per year, use the factors in Table 3, "Annual Pounds of Nitrogen Per Space of Capacity," at the end of this chapter multiplied by the number of spaces. If the table is not used to determine the nitrogen content of the manure per year, other credible sources for standard table values or the actual nitrogen content of the manure may be used. The actual nitrogen content shall be determined by a laboratory analysis of the manure from the manure storage structure or from a manure storage structure with similar design and management as the confinement feeding operation's manure storage structure.

b. Credit for nitrogen from legume production in the year prior to growing corn or other grass crops shall be deducted from the total nitrogen to be applied according to the crop schedule submitted. Any planned commercial fertilizer nitrogen shall also be deducted from the total nitrogen that can be applied from manure sources.

c. The correction factor for nitrogen losses shall be determined for the method of application by the following, or from other credible sources for standard nitrogen loss values.

Surface-apply dry with no incorporation	0.70
Surface-apply liquids with no incorporation	0.75
Surface-apply liquid or dry with incorporation within 24 hours	0.95
Surface-apply liquid or dry with incorporation after 24 hours	0.80
Knifed in or soil injection of liquids	0.98
Irrigated liquids with no incorporation	0.60

**65.17(6) Calculating the crop usage rate.**

a. The optimum crop yield shall be determined for the cropland where the manure is to be applied. Any of the following methods for calculating the optimum crop yield may be used. To determine the optimum crop yield, the applicant may either exclude the lowest crop yield for the period of the crop schedule in the determination or allow for a crop yield increase of 10 percent. In using these methods, adjustment to update yield averages to current yield levels may be made if it can be shown that the available yield data is not representative of current yields.

(1) Soil survey interpretation record. The plan shall include a soil type map showing soil types for the fields where manure will be applied. The optimum crop yield for each field shall be determined by using the weighted average of the soil interpretation record yields for the soils on the cropland where the manure is to be applied. Soil interpretation records from the Natural Resources Conservation Service shall be used to determine yields based on soil type.

(2) Consolidated farm service agency yields. The plan shall include a copy of the consolidated farm service agency's determined crop yield or verified yield data for the cropland where the manure is to be applied.

(3) Countywide crop insurance yields. The plan shall include a copy of the county average yields established for crops covered by the catastrophic crop insurance program administered by the consolidated farm service agency.

(4) Multiperil crop insurance proven yields. Yields established for the purpose of purchasing multiperil crop insurance shall be used as proven yield data. A copy of the yield information on the multiperil crop insurance form shall be submitted as proven yield verification. The optimum yield determined for each crop shall be the average of at least three years' yield data.

(5) Proven yields. The plan shall include the proven yield for the cropland that will be used for manure application and indicate the method used in determining the proven yield. Proven yields can only be used if a minimum of the most recent three years of yield data is submitted. The proven yields may exclude years in which a crop disaster occurred on the field or farm. These yields can be proven on a field-by-field or farm-by-farm basis.

(6) USDA county crop yields. The plan shall include the county yield data from the USDA Iowa Agricultural Statistics Service.

b. Crop schedule. Crop schedules shall include the name and total acres of the planned crop on a field-by-field or farm-by-farm basis where manure application will be made. A map can be used to indicate crop plans by field or farm. These plans shall name the crop that is planned to be grown in each successive growing season beginning with the crop planned or actually grown during the year this plan is submitted. Records shall be maintained of a multiyear planned crop schedule, including the crop grown, or planned to be grown for the current year and the planned crops for successive years. The confinement feeding operation owner shall not be penalized for exceeding the nitrogen application rate for an unplanned crop, if crop schedules are altered because of weather, farm program changes, market factor changes, or other unforeseeable circumstances.

c. Crop usage rates. Crop nitrogen requirements may be based on the values in Table 4 at the end of this chapter or other credible sources. The corn crop usage rate and the optimum corn crop yield instead of the table value for a legume crop for those years in the crop schedule that are part of a corn/legume rotation may be used.

**65.17(7) *Manure application methods and timing.***

a. The manure management plan shall identify the methods that will be used to land-apply the confinement feeding operation's manure. Methods to land-apply the manure may include, but are not limited to, surface-apply dry with no incorporation, surface-apply liquids with no incorporation, surface-apply liquid or dry with incorporation within 24 hours, surface-apply liquid or dry with incorporation after 24 hours, knifed in or soil injection of liquids, or irrigated liquids with no incorporation.

b. The manure management plan shall identify the approximate time of year that land application of manure is planned. The time of year may be identified by season or month.

**65.17(8) *Location of manure application.***

a. The manure management plan shall identify each farm where the manure will be applied, the number of acres that will be available for the application of manure from the confinement feeding operation, and the basis under which the land is available.

b. The manure management plan shall include a copy of each written agreement executed with the owner of the land where manure will be applied. The written agreement shall indicate the acres on which manure from the confinement feeding operation may be applied and the length of the agreement. A written agreement is not required if the land is owned or rented for crop production by the owner of the confinement feeding operation.

c. The current manure management plan must also include a copy of each written agreement executed with the landowner when the location where the manure will be applied to land not owned or rented for crop production by the owner of the confinement feeding operation is changed. If a present location becomes unavailable for manure application, additional land for manure application shall be identified in the current manure management plan prior to the next manure application period.

**65.17(9) *Estimate of annual animal production and manure volume or weight produced.*** Volumes or weights of manure produced shall be estimated based on the numbers of animals, species, and type of manure storage used. The plan shall list the annually expected number of production animals by species. The volume of manure may be estimated based on the values in Table 5 at the end of this chapter and submitted as a part of the plan. If the plan does not use the table to determine the manure volume, other credible sources for standard table values or the actual manure volume from the confinement feeding operation may be used.

**65.17(10) *Methods to reduce soil loss and potential surface water pollution.*** The manure management plan shall include an identification of the methods, structures or practices that will be used to prevent or diminish soil loss and potential surface water pollution during the application of manure. The plan shall include a summary or copy of the conservation plan for the cropland where manure from the animal feeding operation will be applied if the manure will be applied on highly erodible cropland. The conservation plan shall be the conservation plan approved by the local soil and water conservation district or its equivalent. The summary of the conservation plan shall identify the methods, structures or practices that are contained in the conservation plan. The manure management plan may include additional information such as whether the manure will be injected or incorporated or the type of manure storage structure.

**65.17(11) *Spray irrigation.*** Requirements contained in subrules 65.3(2) and 65.3(3) regarding the use of spray irrigation equipment to apply manure shall be followed. A plan which has identified spray irrigation equipment as the method of manure application shall identify any additional methods or practices to reduce potential odor, if any other methods or practices will be utilized.

**65.17(12) Current manure management plan.** The owner of a confinement feeding operation which is required to submit a manure management plan shall maintain a current manure management plan at the site of the confinement feeding operation unless other arrangements acceptable to the department are made so that a copy of the current plan can be made available to the department within two working days after being requested. The plan shall include completed manure sales forms for a confinement feeding operation from which manure is sold. If manure management practices change, a person required to submit a manure management plan shall make appropriate changes consistent with this rule. If values other than the standard table values are used for manure management plan calculations, the source of the values used shall be identified.

**65.17(13) Record keeping.** Records shall be maintained by the owner of a confinement feeding operation which is required to submit a manure management plan. This recorded information shall be maintained for three years following the year of application or for the length of the crop rotation, whichever is greater. Records shall be maintained at the site of the confinement feeding operation unless other arrangements acceptable to the department are made so that a copy can be made available to the department within two working days after being requested by the department for inspection pursuant to Iowa Code section 455B.203. Records to demonstrate compliance with the manure management plan shall include:

- a. Methods of application when manure from the confinement feeding operation was applied.
- b. Date(s) when the manure from the confinement feeding operation was applied or sold.
- c. Location of the field where the manure from the confinement feeding operation was applied, including the number of acres.
- d. The manure application rate.

**65.17(14) Record inspection.** The department may inspect a confinement feeding operation at any time during normal working hours and may inspect the manure management plan and any records required to be maintained. As required in Iowa Code section 455B.203(5), Iowa Code chapter 22 shall not apply to the records which shall be kept confidential by the department and its agents and employees. The contents of the records are not subject to disclosure except as follows:

- a. Upon waiver by the owner of the confinement feeding operation.
- b. In an action or administrative proceeding commenced under this chapter. Any hearing related to the action or proceeding shall be closed.
- c. When required by subpoena or court order.

**65.17(15) Enforcement action.** An owner required to provide the department a manure management plan pursuant to this rule who fails to provide the department a plan or who is found in violation of the terms and conditions of the plan shall not be subject to an enforcement action other than assessment of a civil penalty pursuant to Iowa Code section 455B.191.

**567—65.18(455B) Construction certification.** A confinement feeding operation which obtains a construction permit after March 20, 1996, shall submit to the department a certification from a licensed professional engineer that the manure storage structure in which manure is stored in a liquid or semiliquid form or the egg washwater storage structure was:

1. Constructed in accordance with the design plan. If actual construction deviates from the approved plans, identify all changes and certify that the changes were consistent with the standards of these rules or statute;
2. Supervised by the licensed professional engineer or a designee of the engineer during critical points of the construction. A designee shall not be the permittee, owner of the confinement feeding operation, a direct employee of the permittee or owner, or the contractor or an employee of the contractor;
3. Inspected by the licensed professional engineer after completion of construction and before commencement of operation; and
4. Constructed in accordance with the drainage tile removal standards of subrule 65.15(1), and including a report of the findings and actions taken to comply with this subrule.

**567—65.19(455B) Manure applicators certification.**

**65.19(1)** After March 2, 1999, a commercial manure applicator and a confinement site manure applicator shall not apply dry or liquid manure to land, unless the person is certified. Certification of a commercial manure applicator under this rule will also satisfy the commercial license requirement under 567—Chapter 68 only as it applies to manure removal and application. Each person who operates a manure applying vehicle or equipment must be certified individually except as allowed in subrule 65.19(6).

**65.19(2)** Certification requirements. To be certified as a commercial or a confinement site manure applicator by the department, a person must do all of the following:

- a. Apply for certification on a form provided by the department.
- b. Pay the required certification fee of \$50.
- c. Pass the examination given by the department or in lieu of the examination attend continuing instruction courses as described in subrule 65.19(5).

**65.19(3)** Certification term.

- a. Certification for a confinement site applicator shall be for a period of three years.
- b. Certification for a commercial manure applicator shall be for a period of one year.

**65.19(4)** Examinations.

a. Persons wishing to take the examination required to become certified commercial manure applicators or certified confinement site manure applicators may request a listing of dates and locations of examinations. The applicant must have a photo identification card at the time of taking the examination.

- b. If a person fails the examination, the person may reapply.
- c. Upon written request by an applicant, the director will consider the presentation of an oral examination on an individual basis when the applicant has failed the written examination at least twice; and the applicant has shown difficulty in reading or understanding written questions but may be able to respond to oral questioning.

**65.19(5)** Continuing instruction courses in lieu of examination.

- a. To establish or maintain certification and license, a commercial manure applicator must each year either pass an examination or attend three hours of continuing instructional courses.
- b. To establish or maintain certification, a confinement site manure applicator must either pass an examination every three years or attend two hours of continuing instructional courses each year.
- c. Application for renewal of a certification must be received by the department or postmarked by the expiration date of the certification. Application shall be on forms provided by the department and shall include:

- (1) Certification renewal fee.
- (2) A passing grade on the certification examination or proof of attending the required hours of continuing instructional courses.
- d. A commercial manure applicator or a confinement site manure applicator may not continue to apply manure after expiration of a certificate.

**65.19(6)** Exemption from certification.

a. Certification as a commercial manure applicator is not required of a person who is any of the following:

- (1) Actively engaged in farming who trades work with another such person.
- (2) Employed by a person actively engaged in farming not solely as a manure applicator who applies manure as an incidental part of the person's general duties.
- (3) Engaged in applying manure as an incidental part of a custom farming operation.
- (4) Engaged in applying manure as an incidental part of a person's duties.

(5) Applying manure within a period of 30 days from the date of initial employment as a commercial manure applicator if the person applying the manure is acting under direct instructions and control of a certified commercial manure applicator who is physically present at the manure application site by being in sight or hearing distance of the supervised person where the certified commercial applicator can physically observe and communicate with the supervised person at all times.

(6) Employed by a research college to apply manure from animal feeding operations that are part of the research activities or experiments of the research college.

*b.* Certification as a confinement site manure applicator is not required of a person who is either of the following:

(1) A part-time employee of a confinement site manure applicator and is acting under direct instruction and control of a certified commercial manure applicator who is physically present at the manure application site by being in sight or hearing distance of the supervised person where the certified commercial manure applicator can physically observe and communicate with the supervised person at all times.

(2) Employed by a research college to apply manure from an animal feeding operation that is part of the research activities or experiments of the research college.

**65.19(7)** Certified commercial manure applicators have the following obligations:

*a.* Maintain the following records of manure disposal operations for a period of three years:

(1) A copy of instructions for manure application provided by the owner of the animal feeding operation.

(2) Dates that manure was applied or sold.

(3) The manure application rate.

(4) Location of fields where manure was applied.

*b.* Comply with the provisions of the manure management plan (MMP) prepared for the animal feeding operation and the requirements of 65.2(455B). If a manure management plan does not exist, the requirements of 65.2(455B) must still be met.

*c.* Any tanks or equipment used for hauling manure shall not be used for hauling hazardous or toxic wastes, as defined in 567—Chapter 131, or other wastes detrimental to land application and shall not be used in a manner that would contaminate a potable water supply or endanger the food chain or public health.

*d.* Pumps and associated piping on manure handling equipment shall be installed with watertight connections to prevent leakage.

*e.* Any vehicle used by a certified commercial manure applicator to transport manure on a public road shall display the certification/license number(s) of the certified applicator with three-inch or larger letters and numbers on the side of the tank or vehicle. The name and address of the certified commercial manure applicator shall also be prominently displayed on the side of the tank or vehicle.

*f.* Direct connection shall not be made between a potable water source and the tank or equipment on the vehicle.

**65.19(8)** Discipline of certified applicators.

*a.* Disciplinary action may be taken against a certified commercial manure applicator or confinement site manure applicator on any of the following grounds:

(1) Violation of state law or rules applicable to certified manure applicators or the handling or application of manure.

(2) Failure to maintain required records of manure application or other reports required by this rule.

(3) Knowingly making any false statement, representation, or certification on any application, record, report or document required to be maintained or submitted under any applicable permit or rule of the department.

b. Disciplinary sanctions allowable are:

- (1) Revocation of a certificate.
- (2) Probation under specified conditions relevant to the specific grounds for disciplinary action.

Additional training or reexamination may be required as a condition of probation.

c. The procedure for discipline is as follows:

- (1) The director shall initiate disciplinary action.

(2) Written notice shall be given to an applicator against whom disciplinary action is being considered. The notice shall state the informal and formal procedures available for determining the matter. The applicator shall be given 20 days to present any relevant facts and indicate the person's position in the matter and to indicate whether informal resolution of the matter may be reached.

(3) An applicator who receives notice shall communicate verbally or in writing or in person with the director, and efforts shall be made to clarify the respective positions of the applicator and director.

(4) Failure to communicate facts and position relevant to the matter by the required date may be considered when determining appropriate disciplinary action.

(5) If agreement as to appropriate disciplinary sanction, if any, can be reached with the applicator and the director, a written stipulation and settlement between the department and the applicator shall be entered. The stipulation and settlement shall recite the basic facts and violations alleged, any facts brought forth by the applicator, and the reasons for the particular sanctions imposed.

(6) If an agreement as to appropriate disciplinary action, if any, cannot be reached, the director may initiate formal hearing procedures. Notice and formal hearing shall be in accordance with 561—Chapter 7 related to contested and certain other cases pertaining to license discipline.

**65.19(9)** Revocation of certificates. Upon revocation of a certificate, application for certification may be allowed after two years from the date of revocation. Any such applicant must successfully complete an examination and be certified in the same manner as a new applicant.

**65.19(10)** Record inspection. The department may inspect, with reasonable notice, the records maintained by a commercial applicator. If the records are for an operation required to maintain records to demonstrate compliance with a manure management plan, the confidentiality provisions of subrule 65.17(14) and Iowa Code section 455B.203 shall extend to the records maintained by the applicator.

**567—65.20(455B) Manure storage indemnity fund.** The manure storage indemnity fund created in Iowa Code chapter 455J will be administered by the department. Moneys in the fund shall be used for the exclusive purpose of administration of the fund and the cleanup of eligible facilities at confinement feeding operation sites.

**65.20(1)** *Eligible facility site.* The site of a confinement feeding operation which contains one or more animal feeding operation structures is an eligible site for reimbursement of cleanup costs if one of the following conditions exists:

a. A county has acquired title to real estate containing the confinement feeding operation following nonpayment of taxes and the site includes a manure storage structure which contains stored manure or site contamination originating from the confinement feeding operation.

b. A county or the department determines that the confinement feeding operation has caused a clear, present and impending danger to the public health or environment.

**65.20(2)** *Site cleanup.* Site cleanup includes the removal and land application or disposal of manure from an eligible facility site according to manure management procedures approved by the department. Cleanup may include remediation of documented contamination which originates from the confinement feeding operation. Cleanup may also include demolishing and disposing of animal feeding operation structures if their existence or further use would contribute to further environmental contamination and their removal is included in a cleanup plan approved by the department. Buildings and equipment must be demolished or disposed of according to rules adopted by the department in 567—Chapter 101 which apply to the disposal of farm buildings or equipment by an individual or business organization.

**65.20(3) Claims against the fund.** Claims for cleanup costs may be made by a county which has acquired real estate containing an eligible facility site pursuant to a tax deed. A county claim shall be signed by the chairperson of the county board of supervisors. Cleanup may be initiated by the department or may be authorized by the department based on a claim by a county.

*a. Advance notice of claim.* Prior to or after acquiring a tax deed to an eligible facility site, a county shall notify the department in writing of the existence of the facility and the title acquisition. The county shall request in this notice that the department evaluate the site to determine whether the department will order or initiate cleanup pursuant to its authority under Iowa Code chapter 455B.

*b. Emergency cleanup condition.* If a county determines that there exists at a confinement feeding operation site a clear, present and impending danger to the public health or environment, the county shall notify the department of the condition. The danger should be documented as to its presence and the necessity to avoid delay due to its increasing threat. If no cleanup action is initiated by the department within 24 hours after being notified of an emergency condition requiring cleanup, the county may provide cleanup and submit a claim against the fund.

**65.20(4) Contents of a claim against the fund.**

*a.* A county claim against the fund for an eligible site acquired by a county following nonpayment of taxes shall be submitted to the department for approval prior to the cleanup action and shall contain the following information:

(1) A copy of the advance notice of claim as described in paragraph 65.20(3)“a.”

(2) A copy of a bid by a qualified person, other than a governmental entity, to perform a site cleanup. The bid shall include a summary of the qualifications of the bidder including but not limited to prior experience in removal of hazardous substances or manure, experience in construction of confinement feeding operation facilities or manure storage structures, equipment available for conducting the cleanup, or any other qualifications bearing on the ability of the bidder to remove manure from a site. The bid must reference complying with a cleanup plan. The bid shall include a certification that the bidder has liability insurance in an amount not less than \$1 million.

(3) A copy of the tax deed to the real estate containing the eligible facility site.

(4) Name and address, if known, of the former owner(s) of the site. The claim shall also include a description of any efforts to contact the former owner regarding the removal of manure and any other necessary cleanup at the site.

(5) A response to the request in the advance notice described in paragraph 65.20(3)“a” that the department will not initiate cleanup action at the site, or that 60 days have passed from the advance notice and request.

(6) A proposed cleanup plan describing all necessary activity including manure to be removed, application rates and sites, any planned remediation of site contamination, and any structure demolition and justification.

*b.* A county claim against the fund for an emergency cleanup condition may be submitted following the cleanup and shall contain the following information:

(1) A copy of a bid as described in subparagraph 65.20(4)“a”(2).

(2) Name and address of the owner(s), or former owner(s), of the site or any other person who may be liable for causing the condition.

(3) Information on the response from the department to the notice given as described in paragraph 65.20(3)“b,” or if none was received, documentation of the time notice was given to the department.

(4) A cleanup plan or description of the cleanup activities performed.

**65.20(5) Department processing of claims against the fund.**

*a.* Processing of claims. The department will process claims in the order they are received.

*b.* The cleanup plan will be reviewed for acceptability to accomplish necessary actions according to subrule 65.20(2).

c. Review of bid. Upon receipt of a claim, the department will review the bid accompanying the claim. The department may consult with any person in reviewing the bid. Consideration will be given to the experience of the bidder, the bid amount, and the work required to perform the cleanup plan. If the department is satisfied that the bidder is qualified to perform the cleanup and costs are reasonable, the department will provide written approval to the county within 60 days from the date of receipt of the claim.

d. Obtaining a lower bid. If the department determines that it should seek a lower bid to perform the cleanup, it may obtain the names of qualified persons who may be eligible to perform the cleanup. One or more of those persons will be contacted and invited to view the site and submit a bid for the cleanup. If a lower bid is not received, the original bid may be accepted. If a bid is lower than the original bid submitted by the county, the department will notify the county that it should proceed to contract with that bidder to perform the cleanup.

**65.20(6) Certificate of completion.** Upon completion of the cleanup, the county shall submit a certificate of completion to the department. The certificate of completion shall indicate that the manure has been properly land-applied according to the cleanup plan and that any site contamination identified in the approved cleanup plan has been remediated and any approved structure demolition has been performed.

**65.20(7) Payment of claims.** Upon receipt of the certificate of completion, the department shall promptly authorize payment of the claim as previously approved. Payments will be made for claims in the order of receipt of certificates of completion.

**65.20(8) Subrogation.** The fund is subrogated to all county rights regarding any claim submitted or paid as provided in Iowa Code section 455J.5(5).

**567—65.21(455B) Transfer of legal responsibilities or title.** If title or legal responsibility for a permitted animal feeding operation and its animal feeding operation storage structure is transferred, the person to whom title or legal responsibility is transferred shall be subject to all terms and conditions of the permit and these rules. The person to whom the permit was issued and the person to whom title or legal responsibility is transferred shall notify the department of the transfer of legal responsibility or title of the operation within 30 days of the transfer. Within 30 days of receiving a written request from the department, the person to whom legal responsibility is transferred shall submit to the department all information needed to modify the permit to reflect the transfer of legal responsibility. A person who has been classified as a habitual violator under Iowa Code section 455B.191 shall not acquire legal responsibility or a controlling interest to any additional permitted confinement feeding operations for the period that the person is classified as a habitual violator. A person who has an interest in a confinement feeding operation that is the subject of a pending enforcement action shall not acquire legal responsibility or an interest to any additional permitted confinement feeding operations for the period that the enforcement action is pending.

**567—65.22(455B) Validity of rules.** If any part of these rules is declared unconstitutional or invalid for any reason, the remainder of said rules shall not be affected thereby and shall remain in full force and effect, and to that end, these rules are declared to be severable.

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code chapter 455J; Iowa Code sections 455B.104, 455B.110, 455B.134(3)“e,” 455B.161 to 455B.165, 455B.171 to 455B.188, 455B.191, and 455B.200 to 455B.206; and 1998 Iowa Acts, chapter 1209, sections 41 and 44 to 47.

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