IOWA ADMINISTRATIVE BULLETIN

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PREFACE

The Iowa Administrative Bulletin is published biweekly pursuant to Iowa Code chapters 2B and 17A and contains Notices of Intended Action and rules adopted by state agencies.

It also contains Proclamations and Executive Orders of the Governor which are general and permanent in nature; Regulatory Analyses; effective date delays and objections filed by the Administrative Rules Review Committee; Agenda for monthly Administrative Rules Review Committee meetings; and other materials deemed fitting and proper by the Administrative Rules Review Committee.

The Bulletin may also contain public funds interest rates [12C.6]; workers' compensation rate filings [515A.6(7)]; usury rates [535.2(3)"a"]; and agricultural credit corporation maximum loan rates [535.12].

PLEASE NOTE: Underscore indicates new material added to existing rules; ~~strike through~~ indicates deleted material.

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CITATION of Administrative Rules

The Iowa Administrative Code shall be cited as (agency identification number) IAC (chapter, rule, subrule, lettered paragraph, or numbered subparagraph).

441 IAC 79	(Chapter)
441 IAC 79.1	(Rule)
441 IAC 79.1(1)	(Subrule)
441 IAC 79.1(1)"a"	(Paragraph)
441 IAC 79.1(1)"a"(1)	(Subparagraph)

The Iowa Administrative Bulletin shall be cited as IAB (volume), (number), (publication date), (page number), (ARC number).

IAB Vol. XII, No. 23 (5/16/90) p. 2050, ARC 872A

NOTE: In accordance with Iowa Code section 7.17, a rule number within the Iowa Administrative Code includes a reference to the statute which the rule is intended to implement: 441—79.1(249A).

Schedule for Rule Making
2010

NOTICE SUBMISSION DEADLINE	NOTICE PUB. DATE	HEARING OR COMMENTS 20 DAYS	FIRST POSSIBLE ADOPTION DATE 35 DAYS	ADOPTED FILING DEADLINE	ADOPTED PUB. DATE	FIRST POSSIBLE EFFECTIVE DATE	POSSIBLE EXPIRATION OF NOTICE 180 DAYS
Dec. 23 '09	Jan. 13 '10	Feb. 2 '10	Feb. 17 '10	Feb. 19 '10	Mar. 10 '10	Apr. 14 '10	July 12 '10
Jan. 8	Jan. 27	Feb. 16	Mar. 3	Mar. 5	Mar. 24	Apr. 28	July 26
Jan. 22	Feb. 10	Mar. 2	Mar. 17	Mar. 19	Apr. 7	May 12	Aug. 9
Feb. 5	Feb. 24	Mar. 16	Mar. 31	Apr. 2	Apr. 21	May 26	Aug. 23
Feb. 19	Mar. 10	Mar. 30	Apr. 14	Apr. 16	May 5	June 9	Sep. 6
Mar. 5	Mar. 24	Apr. 13	Apr. 28	Apr. 30	May 19	June 23	Sep. 20
Mar. 19	Apr. 7	Apr. 27	May 12	May 14	June 2	July 7	Oct. 4
Apr. 2	Apr. 21	May 11	May 26	***May 26***	June 16	July 21	Oct. 18
Apr. 16	May 5	May 25	June 9	June 11	June 30	Aug. 4	Nov. 1
Apr. 30	May 19	June 8	June 23	***June 23***	July 14	Aug. 18	Nov. 15
May 14	June 2	June 22	July 7	July 9	July 28	Sep. 1	Nov. 29
May 26	June 16	July 6	July 21	July 23	Aug. 11	Sep. 15	Dec. 13
June 11	June 30	July 20	Aug. 4	Aug. 6	Aug. 25	Sep. 29	Dec. 27
June 23	July 14	Aug. 3	Aug. 18	Aug. 20	Sep. 8	Oct. 13	Jan. 10 '11
July 9	July 28	Aug. 17	Sep. 1	***Sep. 1***	Sep. 22	Oct. 27	Jan. 24 '11
July 23	Aug. 11	Aug. 31	Sep. 15	Sep. 17	Oct. 6	Nov. 10	Feb. 7 '11
Aug. 6	Aug. 25	Sep. 14	Sep. 29	Oct. 1	Oct. 20	Nov. 24	Feb. 21 '11
Aug. 20	Sep. 8	Sep. 28	Oct. 13	Oct. 15	Nov. 3	Dec. 8	Mar. 7 '11
Sep. 1	Sep. 22	Oct. 12	Oct. 27	***Oct. 27***	Nov. 17	Dec. 22	Mar. 21 '11
Sep. 17	Oct. 6	Oct. 26	Nov. 10	***Nov. 10***	Dec. 1	Jan. 5 '11	Apr. 4 '11
Oct. 1	Oct. 20	Nov. 9	Nov. 24	***Nov. 24***	Dec. 15	Jan. 19 '11	Apr. 18 '11
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PRINTING SCHEDULE FOR IAB

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19	**Friday, February 19, 2010**	**March 10, 2010**
20	**Friday, March 5, 2010**	**March 24, 2010**
21	**Friday, March 19, 2010**	**April 7, 2010**

PLEASE NOTE:

Rules will not be accepted after **12 o'clock noon** on the Friday filing deadline days unless prior approval has been received from the Administrative Rules Coordinator's office.

If the filing deadline falls on a legal holiday, submissions made on the following Monday will be accepted.

Note change of filing deadline

AGRICULTURE AND LAND STEWARDSHIP DEPARTMENT[21]

Nonchemical pest control devices, 45.19 IAB 2/10/10 **ARC 8523B**	Second Floor Conference Room Wallace State Office Bldg. Des Moines, Iowa	March 2, 2010 2 p.m.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT[281]

Student performance data in the evaluation of teachers, 83.4, 83.6(1) IAB 2/10/10 **ARC 8509B**	Second Floor, State Board Room Grimes State Office Bldg. Des Moines, Iowa	March 2, 2010 3 to 4 p.m.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION COMMISSION[567]

Cross-media electronic reporting, ch 15 IAB 1/13/10 **ARC 8467B**	Conference Rooms, Air Quality Bureau 7900 Hickman Rd. Windsor Heights, Iowa	February 15, 2010 10 a.m.

HUMAN SERVICES DEPARTMENT[441]

Juvenile detention home—eligible costs for reimbursement, 167.1, 167.3, 167.5 IAB 2/10/10 **ARC 8527B**	Auditorium Wallace State Office Bldg. Des Moines, Iowa	March 5, 2010 10 to 11 a.m.

INSURANCE DIVISION[191]

Iowa FAIR Plan, 20.52, 20.54 IAB 1/27/10 **ARC 8492B**	330 Maple St. Des Moines, Iowa	February 18, 2010 2 p.m.

MEDICINE BOARD[653]

Licensure of acupuncturists, amendments to ch 8, 17 IAB 2/10/10 **ARC 8524B**	Board Office 400 SW 8th St., Suite C Des Moines, Iowa	March 2, 2010 11:30 a.m.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT[641]

Immunizations, 7.4(1), 7.11(2) IAB 1/27/10 **ARC 8491B** (See also **ARC 8399B**, IAB 12/16/09) **(ICN Network)**	ICN Room, Sixth Floor Lucas State Office Bldg. 321 E. 12th St. Des Moines, Iowa	February 18, 2010 9 to 10 a.m.
	Room 276, Mason City High School 1700 4th St. S. Mason City, Iowa	February 18, 2010 9 to 10 a.m.
	Room 247, Ottumwa Regional Health Center 1001 E. Pennsylvania Ottumwa, Iowa	February 18, 2010 9 to 10 a.m.
	Room 465, Public Library 2950 Learning Campus Dr. Bettendorf, Iowa	February 18, 2010 9 to 10 a.m.
	West High School 2001 Casselman Sioux City, Iowa	February 18, 2010 9 to 10 a.m.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT[641] (Cont'd)

(ICN Network)	Room 106 Council Bluffs Community School District 2501 W. Broadway Council Bluffs, Iowa	February 18, 2010 9 to 10 a.m.
	Department of Human Services Pinecrest Office Bldg. 1407 Independence Ave. Waterloo, Iowa	February 18, 2010 9 to 10 a.m.

PUBLIC SAFETY DEPARTMENT[661]

Weather safe rooms, ch 315 IAB 2/10/10 **ARC 8521B**	First Floor Conference Room 125 Public Safety Headquarters Bldg. 215 E. 7th St. Des Moines, Iowa	March 2, 2010 10 a.m.

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Involuntary discharge appeal—judicial review, 10.47(7) IAB 1/27/10 **ARC 8488B**	Ford Memorial Conference Room Iowa Veterans Home 1301 Summit St. Marshalltown, Iowa	February 17, 2010 1 p.m. (If requested)

The following list will be updated as changes occur.

"Umbrella" agencies and elected officials are set out below at the left-hand margin in CAPITAL letters.

Divisions (boards, commissions, etc.) are indented and set out in lowercase type under their statutory "umbrellas."

Other autonomous agencies are included alphabetically in SMALL CAPITALS at the left-hand margin.

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AGRICULTURE AND LAND STEWARDSHIP DEPARTMENT[21]

Notice of Intended Action

Twenty-five interested persons, a governmental subdivision, an agency or association of 25 or more persons may demand an oral presentation hereon as provided in Iowa Code section 17A.4(1)*"b."*

Notice is also given to the public that the Administrative Rules Review Committee may, on its own motion or on written request by any individual or group, review this proposed action under section 17A.8(6) at a regular or special meeting where the public or interested persons may be heard.

Pursuant to the authority of Iowa Code section 206.21, the Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship hereby gives Notice of Intended Action to amend Chapter 45, "Pesticides," Iowa Administrative Code.

The amendment requires that the efficacy and safety data on a nonchemical pest control device be submitted to the Department prior to sale or lease. The Department may examine or test the devices.

Any interested persons may make written suggestions or comments on the proposed amendment on or before 4:30 p.m. on March 2, 2010. Written comments should be addressed to Margaret Thomson, Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship, Wallace State Office Building, 502 East 9th Street, Des Moines, Iowa 50319. Comments may also be submitted by fax to (515)281-6236 or by E-mail to Margaret.Thomson@IowaAgriculture.gov.

A public hearing will be held in the Second Floor Conference Room of the Wallace State Office Building, 502 East 9th Street, Des Moines, Iowa, at 2 p.m. on March 2, 2010.

The proposed amendment is subject to the Department's general waiver provisions found at 21—Chapter 8.

This amendment is intended to implement Iowa Code section 206.16.

The following amendment is proposed.

Amend rule 21—45.19(206) as follows:

21—45.19(206) Enforcement.

45.19(1) Collection of samples. Samples of pesticides and devices shall be collected by an official investigator or by any employee of the state who has been duly designated by the secretary, by entry into any place during reasonable business hours.

45.19(2) Nonchemical pest control devices. Manufacturers or their representatives intending to sell or lease a nonchemical pest control device in the state shall submit efficacy and safety data to the department of agriculture and land stewardship prior to the sale or lease. This requirement may include the furnishing of specimen devices or samples. The department or the department's designee shall examine or test the device as may be necessary to ascertain the reliability, efficacy and safety data of the device and actual or potential adverse effects of the device upon human health and safety. The costs of conducting the examination or test shall be borne by the manufacturer or the manufacturer's representative.

~~**45.19(2)**~~ **45.19(3)** Notice of apparent violation. If from an examination or analysis a pesticide appears to be in noncompliance with the pesticide Act, a written stop sale, use or removal notice will be initiated by the secretary or the secretary's duly appointed authority. The notice shall state the manner in which the product fails to meet the requirements of the Act and the regulations and that the recipient shall be given an opportunity to offer such written explanation as the recipient may desire.

~~**45.19(3)**~~ **45.19(4)** Any person may obtain an opportunity to present relevant arguments or comments by submitting a written request within 20 days from the date of mailing of the notice.

~~**45.19(4)**~~ **45.19(5)** The secretary may suspend an applicator's license, permit or certification pending inquiry and, after opportunity for a hearing, may deny, suspend, revoke or modify any provision of any license, permit or certification issued under ~~this~~ the Act, upon receipt of information from the

environmental protection agency that the applicator has been convicted under the criminal provision of Section 14(b) of FIFRA or has been assessed a civil penalty under Section 14(a) of FIFRA.

ARC 8509B

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT[281]

Notice of Intended Action

Twenty-five interested persons, a governmental subdivision, an agency or association of 25 or more persons may demand an oral presentation hereon as provided in Iowa Code section 17A.4(1)*"b."*

Notice is also given to the public that the Administrative Rules Review Committee may, on its own motion or on written request by any individual or group, review this proposed action under section 17A.8(6) at a regular or special meeting where the public or interested persons may be heard.

Pursuant to the authority of Iowa Code section 256.7(5), the State Board of Education hereby proposes to amend Chapter 83, "Teacher and Administrator Quality Programs," Iowa Administrative Code.

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 is an economic stimulus package enacted by Congress in February 2009. A portion of these funds was allocated for education. This includes $4.35 billion for the Race to the Top Fund, a competitive grant program designed to encourage and reward states that are creating the conditions for education innovation and reform; achieving significant improvement in student outcomes, including making substantial gains in student achievement, closing achievement gaps, improving high school graduation rates, and ensuring student preparation for success in college and careers; and implementing ambitious plans in four core education reform areas:

• Adopting standards and assessments that prepare students to succeed in college and the workplace and to compete in the global economy;

• Building data systems that measure student growth and success and inform teachers and principals about how they can improve instruction;

• Recruiting, developing, rewarding, and retaining effective teachers and principals, especially where they are needed most; and

• Turning around our lowest-achieving schools.

Iowa's application for these funds will be more competitive with the following proposed amendments to Chapter 83. The amendments strengthen Iowa's commitment to using student performance data to evaluate educators.

An agencywide waiver provision is provided in 281—Chapter 4.

Interested individuals may make written comments on the proposed amendments on or before March 2, 2010, at 4:30 p.m. Comments on the proposed amendments should be directed to Carol Greta, Office of the Director, Iowa Department of Education, Second Floor, Grimes State Office Building, Des Moines, Iowa 50319-0146; telephone (515)281-8661; E-mail carol.greta@iowa.gov; or fax (515)281-4122.

A public hearing will be held on March 2, 2010, from 3 to 4 p.m. at the State Board Room, Second Floor, Grimes State Office Building, East 14th Street and Grand Avenue, Des Moines, Iowa, at which time persons may present their views either orally or in writing. Any persons who intend to attend the public hearing and have special requirements, such as those related to hearing or mobility impairments, should advise the Department of Education of specific needs by calling (515)281-5295.

These amendments are intended to implement Iowa Code chapter 284.

The following amendments are proposed.

ITEM 1. Amend subrule 83.4(1) as follows:

83.4(1) Demonstrates ability to enhance academic performance and support for and implementation of the school district's student achievement goals.

a. The teacher:

(1) Provides multiple forms of evidence of student learning and growth to students, families, and staff.

(2) to (7) No change.

b. No change.

ITEM 2. Adopt the following **new** subparagraph **83.4(7)"a"(5)**:

(5) Provides an analysis of student learning and growth based on teacher-created tests and authentic measures as well as any standardized and districtwide tests.

ITEM 3. Amend subrule 83.6(1) as follows:

83.6(1) *Individual teacher professional development plan.* Each school district and area education agency shall support the development and implementation of the individual teacher professional development plan for teachers other than beginning teachers. The purpose of the individual plan is to promote individual and collective professional development. At a minimum, the goals for an individual teacher professional development plan must be based on the relevant Iowa teaching standards that support the student achievement goals of the teacher's classroom or classrooms, attendance center and school district or area education agency, as appropriate, as outlined in the comprehensive school improvement plan, and the needs of the teacher. The goals shall go beyond those required under the attendance center professional development plan described in subrule 83.6(2), paragraph *"c."* The learning opportunities provided to meet the goals of the individual teacher plan include individual study and collaborative study of district-determined or area education agency-determined content to the extent possible. The individual plan shall be developed by the teacher in collaboration with the teacher's evaluator. An annual meeting shall be held between the teacher's evaluator and the teacher to review the goals and refine the plan.

ARC 8527B

HUMAN SERVICES DEPARTMENT[441]

Notice of Intended Action

Twenty-five interested persons, a governmental subdivision, an agency or association of 25 or more persons may demand an oral presentation hereon as provided in Iowa Code section 17A.4(1)*"b."*

Notice is also given to the public that the Administrative Rules Review Committee may, on its own motion or on written request by any individual or group, review this proposed action under section 17A.8(6) at a regular or special meeting where the public or interested persons may be heard.

Pursuant to the authority of Iowa Code section 232.142(4), the Department of Human Services proposes to amend Chapter 167, "Juvenile Detention Home Reimbursement," Iowa Administrative Code.

The proposed amendments more clearly define standards for costs eligible for reimbursement and update the process to claim reimbursement to reflect current forms and procedures as follows:

- "Eligible costs" are defined as costs that are directly attributable to the function of detaining youth in the home, from the initiation of activities related to and including intake through the activities related to and including discharge from the home. Costs for alternatives to detention in the home, such as community tracking, monitoring, and outreach, would not be eligible for reimbursement.
- Detention facilities will be required to submit detailed income and expense ledgers and a certified financial audit as evidence that expenses were allocated properly. Capital expenses will have to be depreciated over the useful life of the item, and only the annual depreciation amount for an eligible cost may be claimed for reimbursement.
- The proposed deadline for submission of cost data is May 15 of the year following the end of the state fiscal year for which reimbursement will be made, with an August 10 deadline for submitting the actual claim. The Department will review the fiscal information to determine the eligible costs and will determine the percentage of eligible costs to be reimbursed.

These amendments do not provide for waivers in specified situations. Requests for the waiver of any rule may be submitted under the Department's general rule on exceptions at 441—1.8(17A,217).

Any interested person may make written comments on the proposed amendments on or before March 2, 2010. Comments should be directed to Mary Ellen Imlau, Bureau of Policy Analysis and

Appeals, Department of Human Services, Hoover State Office Building, 1305 East Walnut Street, Des Moines, Iowa 50319-0114. Comments may be sent by fax to (515)281-4980 or by E-mail to policyanalysis@dhs.state.ia.us.

The Department will also hold a public hearing for the purpose of receiving comments on these proposed amendments on Friday, March 5, 2010, from 10 to 11 a.m. at the Wallace Building Auditorium, 502 East Ninth Street, Des Moines, Iowa. Persons with disabilities requiring assistive services or devices to observe or participate should contact the Bureau of Policy Analysis and Appeals at (515)281-8440 in advance of the scheduled date to request that appropriate arrangements be made.

These amendments are intended to implement Iowa Code section 232.142.

The following amendments are proposed.

ITEM 1. Adopt the following **new** definition of "Eligible costs" in rule **441—167.1(232)**:

"Eligible costs" are those allowable costs that are directly attributable to the function of detaining youth in the home, from the initiation of activities related to and including intake through the activities related to and including discharge from the home, as further defined in subrule 167.3(3).

ITEM 2. Amend subrules 167.3(2) and 167.3(3) as follows:

167.3(2) The home submits ~~Form 07-350, Purchase Order/Payment Voucher, within the time frames of 441—167.5(232).~~ the following by May 15 of the year following the conclusion of the state fiscal year for which reimbursement will be made:

a. A written statement delivered in printed form or via electronic mail identifying the eligible total net cost that will be claimed under rule 441—167.5(232);

b. An accompanying printed or electronic version of an income and expense ledger detailed by line item following the format provided by the department; and

c. A printed or electronic copy of the home's certified audit containing financial information for the period for which reimbursement is being claimed.

167.3(3) ~~Rescinded IAB 9/30/92, effective 10/1/92.~~ The department has reviewed the information submitted and determined that the costs to be claimed meet eligibility requirements. Eligible costs shall be determined by using a cost allocation methodology based on the portions of the allowable costs that are directly attributable to the function of detaining youth in the home.

a. Costs are not eligible for reimbursement if a supplemental funding, reimbursement, or refund source is available to the home. Such costs include, but are not limited to:

(1) Refundable deposits.

(2) Services funded by sources other than the juvenile detention reimbursement program.

(3) Operational activities such as the food and nutrition program that is funded by the Iowa department of education.

b. Costs attributed to portions of the home not directly used for detaining children are not eligible for reimbursement.

c. Costs of alternatives to detaining youth in the approved detention home are not eligible for reimbursement. Services ineligible for reimbursement include, but are not limited to:

(1) Community tracking and monitoring activities.

(2) Transportation not related to detention.

(3) Outreach services.

(4) In-home detention.

d. Capital expenses shall be depreciated over the useful life of the item following generally accepted accounting principles. The annual depreciated amount for items that are eligible costs may be claimed for reimbursement.

(1) Capital expenses shall include items costing more than $1,000 that have a useful life of over two years.

(2) Depreciation schedules shall be filed annually as needed.

HUMAN SERVICES DEPARTMENT[441](cont'd)

ITEM 3. Amend rule 441—167.5(232) as follows:

441—167.5(232) Submission of voucher. Eligible facilities shall submit ~~Form 07-350, Purchase Order/Payment Voucher, for the legislatively authorized percentage of their allowable costs for the year ending June 30~~ to the Department of Human Services, Division of Fiscal Management, First Floor, Hoover State Office Building, Des Moines, Iowa 50319-0114, by August 10, a complete signed and dated Form GAX, General Accounting Expenditure, that includes the eligible total net cost incurred between July 1 and June 30 of the year covered by the reimbursement. The total net eligible cost will be used to calculate the legislatively authorized percentage of the home's allowable costs for the year covered by the reimbursement. Only facilities ~~which~~ that submit ~~Form 07-350, Purchase Order/Payment Voucher,~~ Form GAX, General Accounting Expenditure, by August 10 shall receive reimbursement.

ARC 8508B

IOWA FINANCE AUTHORITY[265]

Notice of Intended Action

Twenty-five interested persons, a governmental subdivision, an agency or association of 25 or more persons may demand an oral presentation hereon as provided in Iowa Code section 17A.4(1)*"b."*

Notice is also given to the public that the Administrative Rules Review Committee may, on its own motion or on written request by any individual or group, review this proposed action under section 17A.8(6) at a regular or special meeting where the public or interested persons may be heard.

Pursuant to the authority of Iowa Code sections 17A.3(1)"b" and 16.5(1)"r," the Iowa Finance Authority proposes to amend Chapter 12, "Low-Income Housing Tax Credits," Iowa Administrative Code.

These proposed amendments update and replace the current Low Income Housing Tax Credit Program Compliance Monitoring Manual with an updated compliance monitoring manual, which is incorporated by reference in rule 265—12.3(16).

Copies of the updated compliance monitoring manual, dated January 1, 2010, are available upon request from the Authority and are available electronically on the Authority's Web site at www.iowafinanceauthority.gov. It is the Authority's intent to incorporate the updated compliance monitoring manual by reference consistent with Iowa Code chapter 17A and 265—subrules 17.4(2) and 17.12(2).

The Authority does not intend to grant waivers under the provisions of any of these rules, other than as may be allowed under the Authority's general rules concerning waivers. The compliance monitoring manual is subject to state and federal requirements that cannot be waived. (See Internal Revenue Code Section 42 and Iowa Code section 16.52.)

The Authority will receive written comments on the proposed amendments until 4:30 p.m. on March 2, 2010. Comments may be addressed to Roger Brown, Iowa Finance Authority, 2015 Grand Avenue, Des Moines, Iowa 50312. Comments may also be faxed to Roger Brown at (515)725-4901 or E-mailed to roger.brown@iowa.gov.

The Authority anticipates that it may make changes to the updated compliance manual based on comments received from the public.

These amendments are intended to implement Iowa Code sections 16.4(3) and 16.52, Internal Revenue Code Section 42, and the Housing and Economic Recovery Act of 2008.

The following amendments are proposed.

ITEM 1. Amend rule 265—12.3(16) as follows:

265—12.3(16) Compliance manual. The Low Income Housing Tax Credit Program Compliance Monitoring Manual, dated January ~~31, 2009~~ 1, 2010, is incorporated by reference pursuant to Iowa Code section 17A.6 and 265—subrules 17.4(2) and 17.12(2).

IOWA FINANCE AUTHORITY[265](cont'd)

ITEM 2. Amend rule 265—12.4(16) as follows:

265—12.4(16) Location of copies of the manual. The compliance manual can be reviewed and copied in its entirety on the authority's Web site at www.iowafinanceauthority.gov. Copies of the compliance manual shall be deposited with the administrative rules coordinator and at the state law library. The compliance manual incorporates by reference IRC Section 42 and the regulations in effect as of ~~February 27, 2009~~ October 31, 2009. Additionally, the compliance manual incorporates by reference Iowa Code section 16.52. These documents are available from the state law library, and links to these statutes, regulations and rules are on the authority's Web site. Copies are available from the authority upon request at no charge.

ARC 8511B

IOWA FINANCE AUTHORITY[265]

Notice of Intended Action

Twenty-five interested persons, a governmental subdivision, an agency or association of 25 or more persons may demand an oral presentation hereon as provided in Iowa Code section 17A.4(1)*"b."*

Notice is also given to the public that the Administrative Rules Review Committee may, on its own motion or on written request by any individual or group, review this proposed action under section 17A.8(6) at a regular or special meeting where the public or interested persons may be heard.

Pursuant to the authority of Iowa Code sections 17A.3(1)"b" and 16.5(1)"r" and 2009 Iowa Acts, Senate File 376, division III, section 13(4), the Iowa Finance Authority hereby proposes to amend Chapter 33, "Water Quality Financial Assistance Program," Iowa Administrative Code.

The purpose of the proposed amendments is to modify and clarify certain provisions of the selection process under the Water Quality Financial Assistance Program to add additional criteria and to cap the maximum amount of assistance a community may receive on a per capita basis due to the large number of applications received and the amount of funds requested from the large community fund under the program.

The Authority does not intend to grant waivers under the provisions of any of these rules, other than as may be allowed under the Authority's general rules concerning waivers.

The Authority will receive written comments on the proposed amendments until 4:30 p.m. on March 2, 2010. Comments may be addressed to Mark Thompson, Iowa Finance Authority, 2015 Grand Avenue, Des Moines, Iowa 50312. Comments may also be faxed to Mark Thompson at (515)725-4901 or E-mailed to mark.thompson@iowa.gov.

The Authority anticipates that it may make changes to the proposed amendments based on comments received from the public.

The amendments were also Adopted and Filed Emergency and are published herein as **ARC 8510B**. The purpose of the Notice is to solicit comment on that submission, the subject matter of which is incorporated by reference.

These amendments are intended to implement Iowa Code section 16.5(1)"r" and 2009 Iowa Acts, Senate File 376, division III, section 13(4).

ARC 8524B

MEDICINE BOARD[653]

Notice of Intended Action

Twenty-five interested persons, a governmental subdivision, an agency or association of 25 or more persons may demand an oral presentation hereon as provided in Iowa Code section 17A.4(1)*"b."*

Notice is also given to the public that the Administrative Rules Review Committee may, on its own motion or on written request by any individual or group, review this proposed action under section 17A.8(6) at a regular or special meeting where the public or interested persons may be heard.

Pursuant to the authority of Iowa Code chapters 147, 148E, and 272C, the Board of Medicine hereby proposes to amend Chapter 8, "Fees," and Chapter 17, "Licensure of Acupuncturists," Iowa Administrative Code.

The proposed amendments revise the acupuncture rules to include a criminal background check as part of the licensure process, to further define the process for denial of licensure, and to remove or revise outdated rules related to registrants and lapsed licenses.

The Board approved these amendments during a regularly scheduled meeting on December 17, 2009.

Any interested person may present written comments on these proposed amendments not later than 4:30 p.m. on March 2, 2010. Such written materials should be sent to Mark Bowden, Executive Director, Board of Medicine, 400 S.W. Eighth Street, Suite C, Des Moines, Iowa 50309-4686; or by E-mail to mark.bowden@iowa.gov.

There will be a public hearing on March 2, 2010, at 11:30 a.m. in the Board office, at which time persons may present their views either orally or in writing. The Board of Medicine is located at 400 S.W. Eighth Street, Suite C, Des Moines, Iowa.

These amendments are intended to implement Iowa Code chapters 147, 148E, and 272C.

The following amendments are proposed.

ITEM 1. Adopt the following **new** paragraph **8.2(2)"f"**:

f. Fee for the evaluation of the fingerprint packet and the DCI and FBI criminal history background checks, $55. The fee shall be considered a repayment receipt as defined in Iowa Code section 8.2.

ITEM 2. Rescind the definitions of "Current registrant" and "Former registrant" in rule **653—17.3(148E)**.

ITEM 3. Amend subrule 17.4(1), introductory paragraph, as follows:

17.4(1) *Eligibility requirements ~~for those who apply after July 1, 2001~~.* To be licensed to practice acupuncture by the board, a person shall meet all of the following requirements:

ITEM 4. Rescind subrules **17.4(2)** to **17.4(5)**.

ITEM 5. Renumber subrule **17.4(6)** as **17.4(2)**.

ITEM 6. Rescind subrule **17.5(1)**.

ITEM 7. Renumber subrules **17.5(2)** and **17.5(3)** as **17.5(1)** and **17.5(2)**.

ITEM 8. Amend renumbered subrules 17.5(1) and 17.5(2) as follows:

17.5(1) *Application for licensure.* To apply for a license to practice acupuncture, an applicant shall:

a. Submit the completed application form provided by the board, including required credentials and documents, and a completed fingerprint packet; and

b. Pay a nonrefundable initial application fee of $300~~.~~; and

~~(1) For current registrants, the fee to become licensed is prorated based on the expiration date of the individual's registration. The board shall notify each registrant of the nonrefundable application fee when the board sends the application by certified mail.~~

~~(2) For former registrants, the fee to become licensed is a nonrefundable application fee of $300.~~

c. Pay the fee identified in 653—paragraph 8.2(2)*"f"* for the evaluation of the fingerprint packet and the DCI and FBI criminal history background checks.

17.5(2) *Contents of the application form.* Each applicant~~, other than current registrants,~~ shall submit the following information on the application form provided by the board:

a. to *m.* No change.

n. A completed fingerprint packet to facilitate a national criminal history background check. The fee for evaluation of the fingerprint packet and the DCI and FBI criminal history background checks will be assessed to the applicant.

ITEM 9. Rescind subrule **17.5(4)**.

ITEM 10. Renumber subrules **17.5(5)** to **17.5(9)** as **17.5(3)** to **17.5(7)**.

ITEM 11. Renumber subrule **17.5(10)** as **17.5(13)**.

ITEM 12. Amend renumbered subrule 17.5(4) as follows:

17.5(4) *Application cycle.* Applications for initial licensure~~, except for current registrants,~~ shall be open for ~~120 days~~ 90 days from the date the application form is received in the board's office.

a. After the ~~120 days~~ 90 days, applicants shall update credentials and submit a nonrefundable reactivation of application fee of $100 unless granted an extension in writing by the committee or the board. The period for requesting reactivation of the application is limited to one year from the date the application form is received by the board.

b. No change.

ITEM 13. Amend renumbered subrules 17.5(6) and 17.5(7) as follows:

17.5(6) ~~*Board responsibilities*~~ *Licensure application review process.* ~~The board staff shall review new applications within two weeks of submission of all requested materials. If the individual clearly meets all of the requirements, staff may issue the license. If staff has any concern about the application, it shall be referred to committee at its next meeting. If the committee resolves the concern, staff may issue the license. If the committee recommends denial, the application will be referred to the board.~~ The process below shall be utilized to review each application. Priority shall be given to processing a licensure application when a written request is received in the board office from an applicant whose practice will primarily involve provision of services to underserved populations, including but not limited to persons who are minorities or low-income or who live in rural areas.

a. An application for initial licensure shall be considered open from the date the application form is received in the board office with the nonrefundable initial application fee.

b. After reviewing each application, staff shall notify the applicant about how to resolve any problems identified by the reviewer.

c. If the final review indicates no questions or concerns regarding the applicant's qualifications for licensure, staff may administratively grant the license. The staff may grant the license without having received a report on the applicant from the FBI.

d. If the final review indicates questions or concerns that cannot be remedied by continued communication with the applicant, the executive director, the director of licensure and administration and the director of legal affairs shall determine if the questions or concerns indicate any uncertainty about the applicant's current qualifications for licensure.

(1) If there is no current concern, staff shall administratively grant the license.

(2) If any concern exists, the application shall be referred to the committee.

e. Staff shall refer to the committee for review matters which include but are not limited to: falsification of information on the application, criminal record, malpractice, substance abuse, competency, physical or mental illness, or professional disciplinary history.

f. If the committee is able to eliminate questions or concerns without dissension from staff or a committee member, the committee may direct staff to issue the license administratively.

g. If the committee is not able to eliminate questions or concerns without dissension from staff or a committee member, the committee shall recommend that the board:

(1) Request an investigation;

(2) Request that the applicant appear for an interview;

(3) Grant a license;

(4) Grant a license under certain terms and conditions or with certain restrictions;

(5) Request that the applicant withdraw the licensure application; or

(6) Deny a license.

h. The board shall consider applications and recommendations from the committee and shall:

(1) Request an investigation;

(2) Request that the applicant appear for an interview;

(3) Grant a license;

(4) Grant a license under certain terms and conditions or with certain restrictions;

(5) Request that the applicant withdraw the licensure application; or

(6) Deny a license. The board may deny a license for any grounds on which the board may discipline a license.

17.5(7) *Grounds for denial of ~~application~~ licensure.* The board, on the recommendation of the committee, may deny an application for licensure for any of the following reasons:

a. and *b.* No change.

ITEM 14. Adopt the following **new** subrules 17.5(8) to 17.5(12):

17.5(8) *Preliminary notice of denial.* Prior to the denial of licensure to an applicant, the board shall issue a preliminary notice of denial that shall be sent to the applicant by regular, first-class mail at the address provided by the applicant. The preliminary notice of denial is a public record and shall cite the factual and legal basis for denying the application, notify the applicant of the appeal process, and specify the date upon which the denial will become final if it is not appealed.

17.5(9) *Appeal procedure.* An applicant who has received a preliminary notice of denial may appeal the denial and request a hearing on the issues related to the preliminary notice of denial by serving a request for hearing upon the executive director not more than 30 calendar days following the date when the preliminary notice of denial was mailed. The applicant's current address shall be provided in the request for hearing. The request is deemed filed on the date it is received in the board office. If the request is received with a USPS nonmetered postmark, the board shall consider the postmark date as the date the request is filed. The request shall specify the factual or legal errors and that the applicant desires an evidentiary hearing and may provide additional written information or documents in support of licensure.

17.5(10) *Hearing.* If an applicant appeals the preliminary notice of denial and requests a hearing, the hearing shall be a contested case and subsequent proceedings shall be conducted in accordance with 653—25.30(17A).

a. License denial hearings are contested cases open to the public.

b. Either party may request issuance of a protective order in the event privileged or confidential information is submitted into evidence.

c. Evidence supporting the denial of the license may be presented by an assistant attorney general.

d. While each party shall have the burden of establishing the affirmative of matters asserted, the applicant shall have the ultimate burden of persuasion as to the applicant's qualification for licensure.

e. The board, after a hearing on license denial, may grant or deny the application for licensure. The board shall state the reasons for its decision and may grant the license, grant the license with restrictions, or deny the license. The final decision is a public record.

f. Judicial review of a final order of the board denying licensure, or issuing a license with restrictions, may be sought in accordance with the provisions of Iowa Code section 17A.19, which are applicable to judicial review of any agency's final decision in a contested case.

17.5(11) *Finality.* If an applicant does not appeal a preliminary notice of denial in accordance with 17.5(9), the preliminary notice of denial automatically becomes final. A final denial of an application for licensure is a public record.

17.5(12) *Failure to pursue appeal.* If an applicant appeals a preliminary notice of denial in accordance with 17.5(9) but the applicant fails to pursue that appeal to a final decision within one year from the date of the preliminary notice of denial, the board may dismiss the appeal. The appeal may be dismissed only after the board sends a written notice by first-class mail to the applicant at the applicant's

last-known address. The notice shall state that the appeal will be dismissed and the preliminary notice of denial will become final if the applicant does not contact the board to schedule the appeal hearing within 30 days of the date the letter is mailed from the board office. Upon dismissal of an appeal, the preliminary notice of denial becomes final. A final denial of an application for licensure under this rule is a public record.

ITEM 15. Amend subrule 17.7(1) as follows:

17.7(1) *Expiration date.* Certificates of licensure to practice acupuncture shall expire on October 31 in even years. ~~Those who are granted a license prior to October 31, 2000, shall receive a license that expires October 31, 2002.~~

ITEM 16. Amend subrule 17.7(4), introductory paragraph, as follows:

17.7(4) ~~*Lapsed*~~ *Inactive license.* Failure of a licensee to renew by January 1 will result in invalidation of the license and the license will become ~~lapsed~~ inactive.

ITEM 17. Amend rule 653—17.8(147,272C), catchwords, as follows:

653—17.8(147,272C) Reinstatement of ~~a lapsed~~ an inactive license.

ITEM 18. Amend subrule 17.8(1), introductory paragraph, as follows:

17.8(1) *Reinstatement requirements.* Licensees who allow their licenses to ~~lapse~~ go inactive by failing to renew may apply for reinstatement of a license. Pursuant to Iowa Code section 147.11, applicants for reinstatement shall:

ITEM 19. Amend subrule 17.8(2), introductory paragraph, as follows:

17.8(2) *Reinstatement restrictions.* Pursuant to Iowa Code section 272C.3(2)*"d,"* the committee may require a licensee who fails to renew for a period of three years from the expiration date to meet any or all of the following requirements prior to reinstatement of ~~a lapsed~~ an inactive license:

ITEM 20. Amend subrule 17.10(4) as follows:

17.10(4) *Change of residence.* In accordance with Iowa Code section 147.9, licensees shall notify the board of changes in residence and place of practice within ~~14 days of moving~~ one month of the licensee's making an address change.

ITEM 21. Amend subrule 17.12(4), introductory paragraph, as follows:

17.12(4) *Unethical conduct.* The Code of Ethics (2008) prepared and approved by the NCCAOM shall be utilized by the board as guiding principles in the practice of acupuncture in this state. Unethical conduct in the practice of acupuncture includes, but is not limited to:

ARC 8521B

PUBLIC SAFETY DEPARTMENT[661]

Notice of Intended Action

Twenty-five interested persons, a governmental subdivision, an agency or association of 25 or more persons may demand an oral presentation hereon as provided in Iowa Code section 17A.4(1)*"b."*

Notice is also given to the public that the Administrative Rules Review Committee may, on its own motion or on written request by any individual or group, review this proposed action under section 17A.8(6) at a regular or special meeting where the public or interested persons may be heard.

Pursuant to the authority of Iowa Code section 103A.7 as amended by 2009 Iowa Acts, chapter 142, the Building Code Commissioner hereby gives Notice of Intended Action to adopt new Chapter 315, "Weather Safe Rooms," Iowa Administrative Code, with the approval of the Building Code Advisory Council.

With the enactment of 2009 Iowa Acts, chapter 142 (House File 705), the Building Code Commissioner was directed to establish requirements for the design and construction of safe rooms and storm shelters. The rules proposed herein would establish requirements for "weather safe rooms" built

for safety from the hazards of tornadoes. Such standards exist for other weather events, particularly hurricanes; however, tornadoes are the primary concern for safety from weather events in Iowa, so the standards proposed reflect this. There is a nationally accepted standard for the design and construction of such facilities, published jointly by the International Code Council and the National Storm Shelter Association, and that standard is used as the basis for the rules proposed herein. The standard is integrated with the family of building codes published by the International Code Council, several of which have been adopted by the Building Code Commissioner.

The statute requires that the Building Code Commissioner consult with the Iowa Department of Public Defense, the Iowa Department of Natural Resources, and the Rebuild Iowa Office prior to commencing with this rule making. Each of these agencies was consulted, as were a number of other state agencies, including the Board of Regents, the Department of Education, the Department of Corrections, the Department of Human Services, the Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship, the Department of Inspections and Appeals, the Department of Transportation, and the Department of Administrative Services.

It should be noted that the rules proposed herein would become a part of the State Building Code when adopted. However, neither these rules nor the underlying statute requires the construction of weather safe rooms. Rather, the standards will apply if a weather safe room is being constructed, whether it is required as part of the construction by another provision of law or is being included in a project voluntarily.

There will be a public hearing regarding the proposed rules at 10 a.m. on March 2, 2010, in the First Floor Public Conference Room 125, State Public Safety Headquarters Building, 215 East 7th Street, Des Moines. Any interested person may comment on the proposed rules orally, in writing, or both at the public hearing, or may submit written comments by mail or E-mail at any time until 4:30 p.m. on March 8, 2010. Comments may be mailed to Agency Rules Administrator, Iowa Department of Public Safety, 215 East 7th Street, Des Moines, Iowa 50319, or submitted by E-mail to admrule@dps.state.ia.us.

Provisions of the State Building Code are subject to provisions for consideration of alternate materials or methods of construction as specified in Iowa Code section 103A.13.

These rules are intended to implement 2009 Iowa Acts, chapter 142.

The following amendment is proposed.

Adopt the following **new** 661—Chapter 315:

CHAPTER 315
WEATHER SAFE ROOMS

661—315.1(83GA,ch142) Scope. The standards adopted in this chapter shall apply to the design and construction of weather safe rooms constructed on or after January 1, 2011. The rules in this chapter do not require the construction of a weather safe room or rooms for any construction project but establish standards for design and construction of weather safe rooms when their construction is required by another provision of law or is incorporated voluntarily in a construction project.

661—315.2(83GA,ch142) Definition. The following definition shall apply to this chapter:

"Weather safe room" means a building, structure, or portion of a building or structure built in accordance with the requirements established in this chapter and designated for use during a severe wind storm event.

661—315.3(83GA,ch142) Requirements. Any weather safe room constructed on or after January 1, 2011, shall be designed and constructed in compliance with the provisions of ICC 500-2008, ICC/NSSA Standard for the Design and Construction of Storm Shelters, published by the International Code Council, 500 New Jersey Avenue NW, 6th Floor, Washington, D.C. 20001. Any provision which would apply to a hurricane safe structure, but not to a tornado safe structure, shall not apply. For any provision for which

a distinction is made between a tornado safe structure and a hurricane safe structure, the requirement for a tornado safe structure shall apply.

These rules are intended to implement 2009 Iowa Acts, chapter 142.

ARC 8507B

REAL ESTATE APPRAISER EXAMINING BOARD[193F]

Notice of Intended Action

Twenty-five interested persons, a governmental subdivision, an agency or association of 25 or more persons may demand an oral presentation hereon as provided in Iowa Code section 17A.4(1)*"b."*

Notice is also given to the public that the Administrative Rules Review Committee may, on its own motion or on written request by any individual or group, review this proposed action under section 17A.8(6) at a regular or special meeting where the public or interested persons may be heard.

Pursuant to the authority of Iowa Code sections 543D.5 and 543D.9, the Iowa Real Estate Appraiser Examining Board hereby gives Notice of Intended Action to amend Chapter 4, "Associate Real Property Appraiser," Chapter 5, "Certified Residential Real Property Appraiser," and Chapter 6, "Certified General Real Property Appraiser," Iowa Administrative Code.

These proposed amendments provide a time frame for which a person applying for initial registration as an associate appraiser or certified appraiser must have proper Appraiser Qualifications Board (AQB)-approved core curriculum. This change does not apply to associate appraisers who registered in Iowa prior to April 15, 2011.

A public hearing will be held on March 2, 2010, at 9 a.m. in the Second Floor Professional Licensing Conference Room, 1920 SE Hulsizer, Ankeny, Iowa, at which time persons may present their views on the proposed amendments either orally or in writing. At the hearing, any person who wishes to speak will be asked to give his or her name and address for the record and to confine remarks to the subject of the proposed amendments.

Consideration will be given to all written suggestions or comments received by 4:30 p.m. on March 2, 2010. Comments should be addressed to Toni Bright, Executive Officer, Iowa Real Estate Appraiser Examining Board, 1920 SE Hulsizer, Ankeny, Iowa 50021; or faxed to (515)281-7411. E-mail may be sent to toni.bright@iowa.gov.

There will be no fiscal impact to the state of Iowa. The proposed rules are subject to waiver only as allowed by the Appraiser Qualifications Board of the Appraisal Foundation.

These amendments are intended to implement Iowa Code sections 543D.5 and 543D.9.

The following amendments are proposed.

ITEM 1. Adopt the following **new** subrule 4.1(4):

4.1(4) *Required core curriculum after April 14, 2011.* Persons applying for initial registration as an associate appraiser on or after April 15, 2011, must have completed the required AQB-approved core curriculum modules on or after January 1, 2008. Beginning April 15, 2011, all AQB-approved qualifying education that is necessary for an individual seeking registration as an associate appraiser must be education completed after January 1, 2008.

ITEM 2. Adopt the following **new** subrule 5.2(3):

5.2(3) *Required core curriculum after April 14, 2011.* Persons applying for initial registration as a certified residential real property appraiser on or after April 15, 2011, must have completed the required AQB-approved core criteria education on or after January 1, 2008. The provisions of this subrule shall not apply to associate appraisers who registered in Iowa prior to April 15, 2011.

ITEM 3. Adopt the following **new** subrule 6.2(3):

6.2(3) *Required core curriculum after April 14, 2011.* Persons applying for initial registration as a certified general real property appraiser on or after April 15, 2011, must have completed the required

AQB-approved core criteria education on or after January 1, 2008. The provisions of this subrule shall not apply to associate appraisers who registered in Iowa prior to April 15, 2011, or to certified residential real property appraisers who were certified in any state prior to April 15, 2011.

ARC 8512B

REVENUE DEPARTMENT[701]

Notice of Intended Action

Twenty-five interested persons, a governmental subdivision, an agency or association of 25 or more persons may demand an oral presentation hereon as provided in Iowa Code section 17A.4(1)*"b."*

Notice is also given to the public that the Administrative Rules Review Committee may, on its own motion or on written request by any individual or group, review this proposed action under section 17A.8(6) at a regular or special meeting where the public or interested persons may be heard.

Pursuant to the authority of Iowa Code sections 421.14 and 422.68, the Department of Revenue hereby gives Notice of Intended Action to amend Chapter 38, "Administration," Chapter 40, "Determination of Net Income," and Chapter 41, "Determination of Taxable Income"; to rescind Chapter 42, "Adjustments to Computed Tax," and adopt a new Chapter 42, "Adjustments to Computed Tax and Tax Credits"; and to amend Chapter 52, "Filing Returns, Payment of Tax and Penalty and Interest," Chapter 58, "Filing Returns, Payment of Tax, Penalty and Interest, and Allocation of Tax Revenues," and Chapter 89, "Fiduciary Income Tax," Iowa Administrative Code.

These amendments are proposed as a result of 2009 Iowa Acts, House Files 810 and 817, and 2009 Iowa Acts, Senate Files 344, 456, 457, 471, 478, 480, 481 and 483.

Proposed new Chapter 42 reorganizes the rules by providing a separate rule for each tax credit. In addition, the following changes are proposed:

• Subrule 42.11(3) includes federal revisions made in 2008 to the research activities credit for individual income tax and provides for additional research activities credits for companies eligible under the enterprise zone program for expenses related to the development and deployment of innovative renewable energy generation.

• Subrule 42.11(4) provides for an annual report of certain research activities claims, which report is due by February 15 of each year.

• Rule 701—42.18(422) provides for the repeal of the assistive device credit for individual income tax.

• Rule 701—42.19(422) provides for changes to the historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit for individual income tax.

• Rule 701—42.24(15E) provides for changes to the endow Iowa tax credit for individual income tax.

• Rule 701—42.27(422,476B) provides for changes to the wind energy production tax credit for individual income tax.

• Rule 701—42.28(422,476C) provides for changes to the renewable energy tax credit for individual income tax, including new subrule 42.28(4), which provides that owners of small wind energy systems operating within a small wind innovation zone are eligible for the renewable energy tax credit.

• Rule 701—42.29(15) provides, for individual income tax, that the high quality job creation program has been replaced by the high quality jobs program effective July 1, 2009.

• Rule 701—42.36(175,422) provides for a cap in the agricultural assets transfer tax credit effective with the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2009.

• Rule 701—42.37(15,422) provides for changes to the film qualified expenditure tax credit for individual income tax.

• Rule 701—42.38(15,422) provides for changes to the film investment tax credit for individual income tax.

• New individual income tax rules are proposed as follows: 701—42.41(15,422) for the redevelopment tax credit, 701—42.42(15) for credits related to the high quality jobs program,

701—42.43(16,422) for the disaster recovery housing project tax credit, 701—42.44(422) for the sequence of deducting tax credit, and 701—42.45(15) for the aggregate tax credit limit on certain economic development program tax credits.

• Amendments to subrules 38.17(3), 40.16(5), 41.5(14), 41.5(15), 52.7(4), 52.7(5) and 89.8(1) correct cross references related to the reorganization of Chapter 42.

• The titles of Chapters 42, 52 and 58 are amended to reflect that tax credits are an integral part of the content of these chapters.

The proposed amendments will not necessitate additional expenditures by political subdivisions or agencies and entities which contract with political subdivisions.

Any person who believes that the application of the discretionary provisions of these amendments would result in hardship or injustice to that person may petition the Department for a waiver of the discretionary provisions, if any.

The Department has determined that these proposed amendments may have an impact on small business. The Department has considered the factors listed in Iowa Code section 17A.4A. The Department will issue a regulatory analysis as provided in Iowa Code section 17A.4A if a written request is filed by delivery or by mailing postmarked no later than March 13, 2010, to the Policy Section, Taxpayer Services and Policy Division, Department of Revenue, Hoover State Office Building, P.O. Box 10457, Des Moines, Iowa 50306. The request may be made by the Administrative Rules Review Committee, the Administrative Rules Coordinator, at least 25 persons signing that request who each qualify as a small business or an organization representing at least 25 such persons.

Any interested person may make written suggestions or comments on these proposed amendments on or before March 2, 2010. Such written comments should be directed to the Policy Section, Taxpayer Services and Policy Division, Department of Revenue, Hoover State Office Building, P.O. Box 10457, Des Moines, Iowa 50306.

Persons who want to convey their views orally should contact the Policy Section, Taxpayer Services and Policy Division, Department of Revenue, at (515)281-8450 or at the Department of Revenue offices on the fourth floor of the Hoover State Office Building.

Requests for a public hearing must be received by March 12, 2010.

These amendments are intended to implement Iowa Code chapter 422.

The following amendments are proposed.

ITEM 1. Amend subrule **38.17(3)**, fourth unnumbered paragraph, as follows:

Since military nonresidents of Iowa cannot be taxed on their military pay while they are stationed in Iowa, the military pay cannot be considered for purposes of Iowa's taxation of nonresidents in accordance with the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act, Public Law 108-189. The military pay of the nonresident of Iowa must be excluded from the computation of the nonresident credit set forth in ~~701—subrule 42.3(1)~~ rule 701—42.5(422).

ITEM 2. Amend subrule **40.16(5)**, second unnumbered paragraph, as follows:

Following are examples to illustrate when intangible income may or may not be subject to the allocation provisions of Iowa Code section 422.8 and rules 701—40.15(422) and ~~701—42.3(422)~~ 701—42.5(422):

ITEM 3. Amend subrule 41.5(14) as follows:

41.5(14) Charitable contributions relating to school tuition organizations. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2006, a taxpayer who claims a school tuition organization tax credit in accordance with rule ~~701—42.30(422)~~ 701—42.32(422) cannot claim an itemized deduction for charitable contributions under Section 170 of the Internal Revenue Code for the amount of the contribution to the school tuition organization for Iowa tax purposes.

ITEM 4. Amend subrule 41.5(15) as follows:

41.5(15) Charitable contributions relating to the charitable conservation contribution tax credit. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2008, a taxpayer who claims a charitable conservation contribution tax credit in accordance with rule ~~701—42.38(422)~~ 701—42.40(422) cannot claim an

itemized deduction for charitable contributions for the amount of the contribution for which the tax credit is claimed. See ~~701—subrule 42.38(2)~~ 701—subrule 42.40(2) for examples illustrating how this subrule is applied.

ITEM 5. Rescind 701—Chapter 42 and adopt the following **new** chapter in lieu thereof:

CHAPTER 42
ADJUSTMENTS TO COMPUTED TAX AND TAX CREDITS

701—42.1(257,422) School district surtax. Iowa law provides for the implementation of an income surtax for increasing local school district budgets. The surtax must be approved by the voters of a school district in a special election or by a resolution of the board of directors of a school district. The surtax rate is determined by the department of management on the basis of the revenue to be raised by the surtax for the particular school district with the surtax.

The school district surtax is imposed on the income tax liabilities of all taxpayers residing in the school district on the last day of the taxpayers' tax years. For purposes of the school district surtax, income tax liability is the tax computed under Iowa Code section 422.5, less the nonrefundable credits against computed tax which are authorized in Iowa Code chapter 422, division II.

In a situation where an individual is residing in a school district with a surtax and the individual dies during the tax year, the individual will be considered to be subject to the surtax, since the individual was residing in the school district on the last day of the individual's tax year.

An individual serving in the Armed Forces of the United States who maintains permanent residence in an Iowa school district with a surtax is subject to the surtax regardless of whether the individual is physically residing in the school district on the last day of the tax year.

A person who is present in the school district on the last day of the tax year on a temporary basis due to annual leave or in transit between duty stations is not subject to the surtax.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 257.21, 257.29, and 422.15.

701—42.2(422D) Emergency medical services income surtax. Effective July 1, 1992, a county board of supervisors may offer for voter approval a local option income surtax, an ad valorem property tax, or a combination of the two taxes to generate revenues for emergency medical services. However, this rule pertains only to the local option income surtax for emergency medical services. If a majority of those voting in the election approve the emergency medical services income surtax, the income surtax will be imposed for tax years beginning on or after January 1 of the fiscal year in which the election is held. Thus, if an election is held in the 2007-2008 fiscal year (July 1, 2007, through June 30, 2008) and the income surtax is approved in the election, the income surtax will be imposed on 2008 returns for individuals filing on a calendar-year basis. In the case of individuals filing on a fiscal-year basis, the income surtax will be imposed on returns for tax years beginning in the 2008 fiscal year. If an emergency medical services income surtax is imposed for a county, it can be imposed only for a maximum period of five years. When the emergency medical income surtax is repealed because the five-year imposition has expired, the income surtax is repealed as of December 31 for tax years beginning on or after that date.

42.2(1) *The rate of the income surtax imposed for emergency medical services.* After the income surtax is approved by an election of county voters, the board of supervisors will set the rate of tax to be imposed, which can be expressed in tenths of 1 percent or hundredths of 1 percent but cannot exceed 1 percent. In addition, because the cumulative total of the percents of income surtax imposed on any taxpayer in the county cannot exceed 20 percent, the rate of an emergency medical services income surtax may be limited, if a school district income surtax has been approved previously by a school district in the county and the surtax rate exceeds 19 percent. Therefore, assuming that a school district in the county had previously approved an income surtax rate of 19.4 percent, the medical emergency income surtax rate would be limited to six-tenths of 1 percent. If a school district income surtax and emergency medical income surtax are approved on or about the same date and the cumulative total of the income surtaxes is greater than 20 percent, the income surtax approved on the earlier of the two dates will be allowed at the rate approved and the second income surtax approved will be limited accordingly so that

the cumulative rate will not exceed 20 percent. If a school district income surtax and an emergency medical income surtax are approved on the same date with a proposed cumulative rate that exceeds 20 percent, each of the surtaxes will be reduced equally so that the cumulative surtax rate will not exceed 20 percent. Assuming that a school district in a particular county approves an income surtax of 20 percent on November 4, 2008, and an emergency medical income surtax of 1 percent is approved on the same date, both surtaxes will be reduced by five-tenths of 1 percent so that the cumulative rate of the two income surtaxes does not exceed 20 percent. The department of management can provide information about any income surtaxes that have been approved for the school districts in the county.

42.2(2) *Imposing the emergency medical income surtax.* The emergency medical income surtax will be imposed on the state income tax liability on each individual residing in the county at the end of the individual's tax year, whether the individual's tax year ends at the end of the calendar year or fiscal year. For purposes of the emergency medical income surtax, an individual's income tax liability is the aggregate of the state income taxes determined in Iowa Code section 422.5 less the nonrefundable credits against computed income tax which are authorized in Iowa Code chapter 422, division II.

42.2(3) *Administering the emergency medical income surtax.* The director of revenue shall administer the emergency medical income surtax in the same way as other state individual tax laws are administered. All powers and requirements related to administering the state income tax law apply to the administration of the emergency medical income surtax including, but not limited to, the provisions of Iowa Code sections 422.4, 422.20 to 422.31, 422.68, 422.70, and 422.72 to 422.75. The county board of supervisors and county officials shall confer with the director for assistance in drafting the ordinance imposing the emergency medical income surtax. Certified copies of the ordinance shall be filed with the department of revenue and the department of management within 30 days after the emergency medical income surtax is approved.

42.2(4) *Accounting for the emergency medical income surtax and paying the surtax.* The department shall account for the emergency medical income surtax and any interest and penalties on the surtax so that there is a separate accounting for each county where the income surtax is imposed. The accounting shall be applicable to those individual income tax returns filed on or before November 1 of the calendar year following the tax year for which the tax is imposed. The emergency medical income surtax and any penalties and interest should be credited to a "local income surtax fund" established in the office of the state treasurer. On or before December 15 of the year after the tax year, the director of revenue shall certify to the state treasurer the income surtax and any interest and penalties collected from returns filed on or before November 1.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code chapter 422D.

701—42.3(422) Exemption credits.

42.3(1) A single person shall deduct from the computed tax a personal exemption credit of $40. A single person is defined in 701—subrule 39.4(1).

42.3(2) A married person living with husband or wife at the close of the taxable year, or living with husband or wife at the time of the death of that spouse during the taxable year, shall, if a joint return is filed, deduct from the computed tax a personal exemption of $80. Where such spouse files a separate return, each spouse is entitled to deduct from the computed tax a personal exemption of $40. The personal exemption may not be divided between the spouses in any other proportion.

42.3(3) A taxpayer shall deduct from computed tax an exemption of $40 for each dependent. "Dependent" has the same meaning as provided by the Internal Revenue Code, and the same dependents shall be claimed for Iowa income tax purposes as the taxpayer is entitled to claim for federal income tax purposes. If each spouse furnished 50 percent of the support, the spouses must elect between them which spouse is to be entitled to claim the dependent. The dividing of dependent credits applies only to the number of dependents and not to the credit amount for a particular dependent.

42.3(4) A head of household as defined in 701—subrule 39.4(7) is allowed a personal exemption credit of $80.

42.3(5) A taxpayer who is 65 years of age on or before the first day following the end of the tax year is allowed an additional personal exemption credit of $20 in addition to any other credits allowed by this rule.

42.3(6) A taxpayer who is blind, as defined in Iowa Code section 422.12(1)*"e,"* is allowed a personal exemption credit of $20 in addition to any other credits allowed by this rule.

42.3(7) A nonresident taxpayer or a part-year resident taxpayer will be allowed to deduct personal exemption credits as if the nonresident taxpayer or part-year taxpayer was a resident for the entire year.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 422.12.

701—42.4(422) Tuition and textbook credit for expenses incurred for dependents attending grades kindergarten through 12 in Iowa. Effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1998, taxpayers who pay tuition and textbook expenses of dependents who attend grades kindergarten through 12 in an Iowa school may receive a tax credit of 25 percent of up to $1,000 of qualifying expenses for each dependent attending an elementary or secondary school located in Iowa. In order for the taxpayer to qualify for the tax credit for tuition and textbooks, the elementary school or secondary school that the dependent is attending must meet the standards for accreditation of public and nonpublic schools in Iowa provided in Iowa Code section 256.11. In addition, the school the dependent is attending must not be operated for profit and must adhere to the provisions of the United States Civil Rights Act of 1964, and the provisions of Iowa Code chapter 216, which is known as the Iowa civil rights Act of 1965. The following definitions and criteria apply to the determination of the tax credit for amounts paid by the taxpayer for tuition and textbooks for a dependent attending an elementary or secondary school in Iowa:

42.4(1) *Tuition.* For purposes of the tuition and textbook tax credit, "tuition" means any charge made by an elementary or secondary school for the expense of personnel, buildings, equipment and materials other than textbooks, and other expenses of elementary or secondary schools which relate to the teaching of only those subjects that are legally and commonly taught in public elementary or secondary schools in Iowa. "Tuition" includes charges by a qualified school for summer school classes or for private instruction of a child who is physically unable to attend classes at the site of the elementary or secondary school.

"Tuition" does not include charges or fees which relate to the teaching of religious tenets, doctrines, or worship in cases where the purpose of the teaching is to inculcate the religious tenets, doctrines, or worship. In addition, "tuition" does not include amounts paid to an individual or other entity for private instruction of a dependent who attends an elementary or secondary school in Iowa. Amounts paid to a school for meals, lodging, or clothing for a dependent do not qualify for the tax credit for tuition.

Amounts paid to an individual or organization for home schooling of a dependent or the teaching of a dependent outside of an elementary or secondary school may not be claimed for purposes of the tuition and textbook tax credit.

42.4(2) *Textbooks.* For purposes of the tuition and textbook tax credit, "textbooks" means books and other instructional materials used in elementary and secondary schools in Iowa to teach only those subjects legally and commonly taught in public elementary and secondary schools in Iowa. "Textbooks" includes fees or charges by the elementary or secondary school for required supplies or materials for classes in art, home economics, shop or similar courses. "Textbooks" also includes books and materials used for extracurricular activities, such as sporting events, musical events, dramatic events, speech activities, driver's education, or programs of a similar nature.

"Textbooks" does not include amounts paid for books or other instructional materials used in the teaching of religious tenets, doctrines, or worship, in cases where the purpose of the teaching is to inculcate the religious tenets, doctrine, or worship. "Textbooks" also does not include amounts paid for books or other instructional materials used in teaching a dependent subjects in the home or outside of an elementary or secondary school.

42.4(3) *Extracurricular activities.* For purposes of the tuition and textbook tax credit, amounts paid for dependents to participate in or to attend extracurricular activities may be claimed as part of the tuition and textbook tax credit. "Extracurricular activities" includes sporting events, musical events, dramatic events, speech activities, driver's education if provided at a school, and programs of a similar nature.

a. The following are specific examples of expenditures related to a dependent's participation in or attendance at extracurricular activities that may qualify for the tuition and textbook tax credit:

(1) Fees for participation in school sports activities.

(2) Fees for field trips.

(3) Rental fees for instruments for school bands or orchestras but not rental fees in rent-to-own contracts.

(4) Driver's education fees, if paid to a school.

(5) Cost of activity tickets or admission tickets to school sporting, music and dramatic events.

(6) Fees for events such as homecoming, winter formal, prom, or similar events.

(7) Rental of costumes for school plays.

(8) Purchase of costumes for school plays if the costumes are not suitable for street wear.

(9) Purchase of track shoes, football shoes, or other athletic shoes with cleats, spikes, or other features that are not suitable for street wear.

(10) Costs of tickets or other admission fees to attend banquets or buffets for school academic or athletic awards.

(11) Trumpet grease, woodwind reeds, guitar picks, violin strings and similar types of items for maintenance of instruments used in school bands or orchestras.

(12) Band booster club or athletic booster club dues, but only if dues are for the dependent attending the school and not the parent or adult.

(13) Rental of formal gown or tuxedo for school dance or other school event.

(14) Dues paid to school clubs or school-sponsored organizations such as chess club, photography club, debate club, or similar organizations.

(15) Amounts paid for music that will be used in school music programs, including vocal music programs.

(16) Fees paid for general materials for shop class, agriculture class, home economics class, or auto repair class and general fees for equivalent classes.

(17) Fees for a dependent's bus trips to attend school if paid to the school.

b. The following are specific examples of expenditures related to a dependent's participation in or attendance at extracurricular activities that will not qualify for the tuition and textbook credit.

(1) Purchase of a musical instrument used in a school band or orchestra.

(2) Purchase of basketball shoes or other athletic shoes that are readily adaptable to street wear.

(3) Amounts paid for special testing such as SAT or PSAT, and for Iowa talent search tests.

(4) Payments for senior trips, band trips, and other overnight school activity trips which involve payment for meals and lodging.

(5) Fees paid to K-12 schools for courses for college credit.

(6) Amounts paid for T-shirts, sweatshirts and similar clothing that is appropriate for street wear.

(7) Amounts paid for special programs at universities and colleges for high school students.

(8) Payment for private instrumental lessons, voice lessons or similar lessons.

(9) Amounts paid for a school yearbook, annual or class ring.

(10) Fees for special materials paid for shop class, agriculture class, auto repair class, home economics class and similar classes. For purposes of this paragraph, "special materials" means materials used for personal projects of the dependents, such as materials to make furniture for personal use, automobile parts for family automobiles and other materials for projects for personal or family benefit.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 422.12.

701—42.5(422) Nonresident and part-year resident credit. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1982, an individual who is a nonresident of Iowa for the entire tax year, or an individual who is an Iowa resident for a portion of the tax year, is allowed a credit against the individual's Iowa income tax liability for the Iowa income tax on the portion of the individual's income which was earned outside Iowa while the person was a nonresident of Iowa. This credit is computed on Schedule IA 126, which is included in the Iowa individual income tax booklet. The following subrules clarify how the nonresident and

part-year resident credit is computed for nonresidents of Iowa and taxpayers who are part-year residents of Iowa during the tax year.

42.5(1) *Nonresident/part-year resident credit for nonresidents of Iowa.* A nonresident of Iowa shall complete the Iowa individual return in the same way an Iowa resident completes the form by reporting the individual's total net income, including income earned outside Iowa, on the front of the IA 1040 return form. A nonresident individual is allowed the same deduction for federal income tax and the same itemized deductions as an Iowa resident taxpayer with identical deductions for these expenditures. Thus, a nonresident with a taxable income of $40,000 would have the same initial Iowa income tax liability as a resident taxpayer with a taxable income of $40,000 before the nonresident/part-year resident credit is computed.

The nonresident/part-year resident credit is computed on Schedule IA 126. The lines referred to in this subrule are from Schedule IA 126 and Form IA 1040 for the 2008 tax year. Similar lines on the schedule and form may apply for subsequent tax years. The individual's Iowa source net income from lines 1 through 25 of the schedule is totaled on line 26 of the schedule. If the nonresident's Iowa source net income is less than $1,000, the taxpayer is not subject to Iowa income tax and is not required to file an Iowa income tax return for the tax year. However, if the Iowa source net income amount is $1,000 or more, the Iowa source net income is then divided by the person's all source net income on line 27 of Schedule IA 126 to determine the percentage of the Iowa net income to all source net income. This Iowa income percentage is inserted on line 28 of the schedule, and this percentage is then subtracted from 100 percent to arrive at the nonresident/part-year resident credit percentage or the percentage of the individual's total income which was earned outside Iowa. The nonresident/part-year resident credit percentage is entered on line 29 of Schedule IA 126. The Iowa income tax on total income from line 43 of the IA 1040 is entered on line 30 of Schedule IA 126. The total of nonrefundable credits from line 49 of the IA 1040 is then shown on line 31 of Schedule IA 126. The amount on line 31 is subtracted from the amount on line 30 which results in the Iowa total tax after nonrefundable credits which is entered on line 32. This Iowa tax-after-credits amount is multiplied by the nonresident/part-year resident credit percentage from line 29 to compute the nonresident/part-year resident credit. The amount of the credit is inserted on line 33 of Schedule IA 126 and on line 51 of the IA 1040.

EXAMPLE A. A single resident of Nebraska had Iowa source net income of $15,000 in 2008 from wages earned from employment in Iowa. The rest of this person's income was attributable to sources outside Iowa. This nonresident of Iowa had an all source net income of $40,000 and a taxable income of $30,000 due to a federal tax deduction of $7,000 and itemized deductions of $3,000. The Iowa income percentage is computed by dividing the Iowa source net income of $15,000 by the taxpayer's all source net income of $40,000, which results in a percentage of 37.5. This percentage is subtracted from 100 percent which leaves a nonresident/part-year resident credit percentage of 62.5

The Iowa tax from line 43 of the IA 1040 is $1,508. The total nonrefundable credit from line 49 is $40, which leaves a tax amount of $1,468 when the credit is subtracted from $1,508. When $1,468 is multiplied by the nonresident/part-year resident credit percentage of 62.5, a nonresident credit of $918 is computed which is entered on line 33 of Schedule IA 126 as well as on line 51 of the IA 1040 for 2008.

EXAMPLE B. A California resident, who was married, had $20,000 of Iowa source income in 2008 from an Iowa farm. This individual had an additional $80,000 in income that was attributable to sources outside Iowa, but the individual's spouse had no income. The taxpayers had paid $18,000 in federal income tax in 2008 and had itemized deductions of $12,000 in 2008.

The taxpayers' taxable income on their joint Iowa return was $70,000. The taxpayers had an Iowa income tax liability of $4,583 after application of the personal exemption credits of $80. The taxpayers had an Iowa source income of $20,000 and an all source net income of $100,000. Therefore, the Iowa income percentage was 20. Subtracting the Iowa income percentage of 20 percent from 100 percent leaves a nonresident/part-year resident credit percentage of 80.

When the Iowa income tax liability of $4,583 is multiplied by 80 percent, this results in a nonresident/part-year resident credit of $3,666. This credit amount is entered on line 33 of the Schedule IA 126 and on line 51 of Form IA 1040.

42.5(2) *Nonresident/part-year resident credit for part-year residents of Iowa.* An individual who is a resident of Iowa for part of the tax year shall complete the front of the IA 1040 income tax return form as a resident taxpayer by showing the taxpayer's total income, including income earned outside Iowa, on the front of the IA 1040 return form. A part-year resident of Iowa is allowed the same federal tax deduction and itemized deductions as a resident taxpayer who has paid the same amount of federal income tax and has paid for the same deductions that can be claimed on Schedule A in the tax year. Therefore, a part-year resident would have the same initial Iowa income tax liability as an Iowa resident with the same taxable income before computation of the nonresident/part-year resident credit.

The nonresident/part-year resident credit for a part-year resident is computed on Schedule IA 126. The lines referred to in this subrule are from the IA 1040 income tax return form and the Schedule IA 126 for 2008. Similar lines may apply for tax years after 2008. The individual's Iowa source income is totaled on line 26 of Schedule IA 126 and includes all the individual's income received while the taxpayer was a resident of Iowa and all the Iowa source income received during the period of the tax year when the individual was a resident of a state other than Iowa. Iowa source income includes, but is not limited to, wages earned in Iowa while a resident of another state as well as income from Iowa farms and other Iowa businesses that was earned during the portion of the year that the taxpayer was a nonresident of Iowa. In the case of interest from a part-year resident's account at an Iowa financial institution, only interest earned during the period of the individual's Iowa residence is Iowa source income unless the account is for an Iowa business. If the part-year resident's account at a financial institution is for an Iowa business, all interest earned in the year by the part-year resident from the account is taxable to Iowa.

Income earned outside Iowa by the part-year resident during the portion of the year the individual was an Iowa resident is taxable to Iowa and is part of the individual's Iowa source income. To compute the nonresident/part-year resident credit for a part-year resident, the taxpayer's Iowa source income on Schedule IA 126 is totaled. If the Iowa source income is less than $1,000, the taxpayer is not subject to Iowa income tax and is not required to file an Iowa return. If the Iowa source income is $1,000 or more, it is divided by the taxpayer's all source net income on line 27 of Schedule IA 126. The percentage computed by this procedure is the Iowa income percentage and is entered on line 28 of the Schedule IA 126. The Iowa income percentage is then subtracted from 100 percent to arrive at the nonresident/part-year resident credit percentage which is entered on line 29 of Schedule IA 126. The Iowa tax from line 43 of the IA 1040 is then shown on line 30 of Schedule IA 126. The total of the Iowa nonrefundable credits from line 49 of the IA 1040 is entered on line 31 of Schedule IA 126 and is subtracted from the Iowa tax amount on line 30. The tax-after-credits amount on line 32 is next multiplied by the nonresident/part-year resident credit percentage from line 28. The amount calculated from this procedure is the nonresident/part-year resident credit which is shown on line 33 of Schedule IA 126 and on line 51 of Form IA 1040.

EXAMPLE A. A single individual was a resident of Nebraska for the first half of 2008 and moved to Iowa on July 1, 2008, to accept a job in Des Moines. This individual earned $20,000 from wages, $200 from interest, and $4,000 from a ranch in Nebraska from January 1, 2008, through June 30, 2008. In the last half of 2008, this person had wages of $30,000, interest income of $300, and $4,000 from the Nebraska ranch. This part-year resident had federal income tax paid in 2008 of $11,000 and had itemized deductions of $3,000.

The part-year resident's all source net income was $58,500 and the Iowa source net income was $34,300, which includes the Iowa wages, the Nebraska ranch income of $4,000 earned during the individual's period of Iowa residence, as well as the interest income of $300 earned during that time of the tax year. The Iowa taxable income for the part-year resident for 2008 was $44,500, which included the federal income tax deduction of $11,000 and itemized deductions of $3,000. The individual's Iowa income percentage was 58.6 which was determined by dividing the Iowa source income of $34,300 by the all source income of $58,500. Subtracting the Iowa income percentage of 58.6 from 100 percent results in a nonresident/part-year resident credit percentage of 41.4. The Iowa tax on total income was $2,529 which was reduced to $2,489 after subtraction of the personal exemption credit of $40.

When $2,489 is multiplied by the nonresident/part-year resident percentage of 41.4, a nonresident/part-year resident credit of $1,030 is computed for this part-year resident.

EXAMPLE B. A single individual moved from Minnesota to Iowa on July 1, 2008. This person had received $5,000 in income from an Iowa farm in March of the tax year and another $10,000 from this farm in September of 2008. This person had $10,000 in wages from employment in Minnesota in the first half of the year and another $15,000 in wages from employment in Iowa in the last half of 2008. This person had $2,000 in interest from a Minnesota bank in the first half of the year and $2,000 in interest from an Iowa bank in the last six months of 2008. This taxpayer had $8,000 in federal income tax withheld from wages in 2008 and claimed the standard deduction on both the Iowa and federal income tax returns.

The part-year resident's all source income was $44,000 and the Iowa source income was $32,000 which consisted of $15,000 in wages, $2,000 in interest income, and $15,000 in income from the Iowa farm. Since the farm was in Iowa, the farm income received in the first half of 2008 was taxable to Iowa as well as the farm income received while the individual was an Iowa resident. The individual's Iowa taxable income was $34,250 which was computed after subtracting the federal income tax deduction of $8,000 and a standard deduction of $1,750. The taxpayer's Iowa income tax liability was $1,757 after subtraction of a personal exemption credit of $40.

The taxpayer's Iowa income percentage was 72.7 which was computed by dividing the Iowa source income of $32,000 by the all source income of $44,000. The nonresident/part-year resident credit percentage was 27.3 which was arrived at by subtracting the Iowa income percentage of 72.7 from 100 percent. The taxpayer's nonresident/part-year resident credit is $480. This was determined by multiplying the Iowa income tax liability after personal exemption credit amount of $1,757 by the nonresident/part-year resident percentage of 27.3.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 422.5.

701—42.6(422) Out-of-state tax credits.

42.6(1) *General rule.* Iowa residents are allowed an out-of-state tax credit for taxes paid to another state or foreign country on income which is also reported on the taxpayer's Iowa return. The out-of-state tax credit is allowable only if the taxpayer files an Iowa resident income tax return.

If the Iowa resident is a partner, shareholder, member, or beneficiary of a partnership, S corporation, limited liability company, or trust which files a composite income tax return in another state on behalf of the partners, shareholders, members or beneficiaries, the out-of-state tax credit will be allowed for the Iowa resident. The Iowa resident must provide a schedule of the resident's share of the income tax paid to another state on a composite basis, and the out-of-state tax credit is limited based upon the calculation set forth in subrule 42.6(2).

However, if the partnership, S corporation, limited liability company or trust is directly subject to tax in another state and the tax is not directly imposed on the resident taxpayer, then the out-of-state tax credit is not allowed for the Iowa resident on the tax directly imposed on the partnership, S corporation, limited liability company, or trust. For example, if another state does not recognize the S corporation election for state purposes and a corporation income tax is imposed directly on the S corporation, then the out-of-state tax credit is not allowed for the Iowa resident shareholder on the corporation income tax paid to the other state.

42.6(2) *Limitation of out-of-state tax credit.* If an Iowa resident taxpayer pays income tax to another state or foreign country on any of the taxpayer's income, the taxpayer is entitled to a net tax credit; that is, the taxpayer may deduct from the taxpayer's Iowa net tax (not from gross income) the amount of income tax actually paid to the other state or country, provided the amount deducted as a credit does not exceed the amount of Iowa net income tax on the same income which was taxed by the other state or foreign country.

42.6(3) *Computation of tax credit.*

a. The limitation on the tax credit must be computed according to the following formula: Gross income taxed by another state or foreign country that is also taxed by Iowa shall be divided by the total gross income of the Iowa resident taxpayer. This quotient, multiplied by the net Iowa tax as determined on the total gross income of the taxpayer as if entirely earned in Iowa, shall be the maximum tax credit against the Iowa net tax. This quotient shall be computed as a percentage with a minimum of one decimal

place. However, if the income tax paid to the other state or foreign country on the gross income taxed by the other state or foreign country is less than the maximum tax credit against the Iowa tax, the out-of-state credit allowed against the Iowa tax may not exceed the income tax paid to the other state or foreign country. The income tax paid to the other state or foreign country is the net state or foreign income tax actually paid for the tax year on the income taxed by the other state or foreign country and not the state or foreign income tax paid during the tax year, such as state income tax or foreign income tax withheld from the income taxed by the other state or foreign country.

b. Out-of-state tax credit examples. An individual who is an Iowa resident for the entire tax year can claim an out-of-state tax credit against the person's Iowa income tax liability for any income tax paid to another state or foreign country for the tax year on any gross income received by the individual for the year which was derived from sources outside of Iowa to the extent this gross income is also subject to Iowa income tax.

However, in the case of an individual who is a part-year resident of Iowa for the tax year, that individual can only claim an out-of-state tax credit against the person's Iowa income tax liability for income tax paid to another state or foreign country on gross income derived from sources outside of Iowa during the period of the tax year that the individual was an Iowa resident and only to the extent this gross income derived from sources outside of Iowa was also subject to Iowa income tax.

The taxpayer's out-of-state credit is computed on Schedule IA 130 which is to be filed with the taxpayer's Iowa individual income tax return. The taxpayer's income tax return or other document of the other state or foreign country supporting the income tax paid to the other state or foreign country shall be filed with the individual's Iowa income tax return to support the out-of-state tax credit claimed.

EXAMPLE 1. Gene Miller was an Iowa resident for the entire year 2008. Mr. Miller lived in Council Bluffs and worked the entire year for a company in Omaha, Nebraska. Mr. Miller had wages of $30,000 and Nebraska income tax withheld of $1,000. He also had income of $10,000 from rental of an Iowa farm and another $10,000 in interest income from a personal savings account in an Iowa bank. The amount of Mr. Miller's gross income that was taxed by Nebraska (the other state or foreign country) was $30,000. His total gross income in 2008 was $50,000. Thus, 60 percent of his income was earned in Nebraska. Mr. Miller's Iowa tax on line 54 of Form IA 1040 was $917, which resulted in a potential out-of-state credit of 60 percent of the Iowa tax or $550 because 60 percent of Mr. Miller's income was earned outside Iowa and was taxed by Nebraska. However, Mr. Miller's income tax liability on the Nebraska income tax return was only $500. Thus, the out-of-state tax credit allowed was $500, because that was less than the potential out-of-state tax credit of $550.

EXAMPLE 2. Ben Smith was a part-year Iowa resident in 2008. He resided in Missouri for the first six months of the year until he moved to Keokuk, Iowa, on July 1. Mr. Smith was employed in Missouri for the entire year and had wages of $30,000 and had Missouri income tax liability of $1,000. Half of Mr. Smith's wages or $15,000 of the wages was earned during the time Mr. Smith was an Iowa resident. Mr. Smith also had $10,000 in farm rental income from farmland located in Iowa. The amount of gross income taxed by Missouri while Mr. Smith was an Iowa resident was $15,000. Mr. Smith's gross income earned while an Iowa resident for the year was $25,000. Thus, 60 percent of the gross income was earned in the other state while Mr. Smith was an Iowa resident. Mr. Smith's Iowa income tax on line 54 of the IA 1040 was $1,292. This resulted in a potential out-of-state credit of $775 because 60 percent of the gross income was earned in Missouri during the period Mr. Smith was an Iowa resident. However, since 50 percent of the income earned in Missouri was earned while Mr. Smith was a resident of Iowa and the Missouri income tax liability for the year was $1,000, the out-of-state credit was $500 or 50 percent of the Missouri income tax liability. The out-of-state credit allowed was $500, because this was less than the Iowa income tax of $775 that was applicable to the gross income earned in Missouri during the period Mr. Smith was an Iowa resident.

42.6(4) *Proof of claim for tax credit.* The credit may be deducted from Iowa net income tax if written proof of such payment to another state or foreign country is furnished to the department. The department will accept any one of the following as proof of such payment:

a. A photocopy, or other similar reproduction, of either:

(1) The receipt issued by the other state or foreign country for payment of the tax, or

(2) The canceled check (both sides) with which the tax was paid to the other state or foreign country together with a statement of the amount and kind (whether wages, salaries, property or business) of total income on which such tax was paid.

b. A copy of the income tax return filed with the other state or foreign country which has been certified by the tax authority of that state or foreign country and showing thereon that the income tax assessed has been paid to them.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 422.8.

701—42.7(422) Out-of-state tax credit for minimum tax.

42.7(1) *General rule.* Iowa residents are allowed an out-of-state tax credit for minimum taxes or income taxes paid to another state or foreign country on preference items derived from sources outside of Iowa. Part-year residents who pay minimum tax to another state or foreign country on preference items derived from sources outside Iowa will be allowed an out-of-state tax credit only to the extent that the minimum tax paid to the other state or foreign country relates to preference items that occurred during the period the taxpayer was an Iowa resident. Taxpayers who were nonresidents of Iowa for the entire tax year are not eligible for an out-of-state tax credit on their Iowa returns for minimum taxes paid to another state or foreign country on preference items.

If the Iowa resident is a partner, shareholder, member, or beneficiary of a partnership, S corporation, limited liability company, or trust which files a composite income tax return and pays minimum tax in another state on behalf of the partners, shareholders, members or beneficiaries, the out-of-state tax credit will be allowed for the Iowa resident. The Iowa resident must provide a schedule of the resident's share of the minimum tax paid to another state on a composite basis, and the out-of-state tax credit is limited based upon the calculation set forth in subrule 42.7(2).

However, if the partnership, S corporation, limited liability company, or trust is directly subject to minimum tax in another state and the minimum tax is not directly imposed on the resident taxpayer, then the out-of-state tax credit is not allowed for the Iowa resident on the minimum tax directly imposed on the partnership, S corporation, limited liability company, or trust. For example, if another state does not recognize the S corporation election for state tax purposes and a corporation income tax is imposed directly on the S corporation which includes minimum tax, then the out-of-state tax credit is not allowed for the Iowa resident shareholder on the corporation income tax, including minimum tax, paid to the other state.

42.7(2) *Limitation of out-of-state tax credit for minimum tax.* The limitation on the out-of-state tax credit for minimum tax is that the credit shall not exceed the Iowa minimum tax that would have been computed on the same preference items which were taxed by the other state or foreign country. The limitation may be determined according to the following formula: The total of preference items earned outside of Iowa and taxed by another state or foreign country shall be divided by the total of preference items of the resident taxpayer. This quotient, multiplied by the state minimum tax on the total of preference items as if entirely earned in Iowa, shall be the maximum credit against the Iowa minimum tax. However, if the minimum tax imposed by the other state or foreign country is less than the minimum tax computed under the limitation formula, the out-of-state credit for minimum tax will not exceed the minimum tax imposed by the other state or foreign country.

No out-of-state credit will be allowed on the Iowa return for minimum tax paid to another state or foreign country to the extent that the minimum tax of the other state or foreign country is imposed on items of tax preference not subject to the Iowa minimum tax. In addition, no out-of-state credit will be allowed for minimum tax paid to another state or foreign country of capital gains or losses from distressed sales which are excluded from the Iowa minimum tax. Capital gains or losses from distressed sales are described in rule 701—40.27(422).

42.7(3) *Proof of claim for out-of-state tax credit for minimum tax.* The out-of-state credit for minimum tax may be claimed on the return of a taxpayer if proof of payment of minimum tax to the state or foreign country is included with the return. Documents needed for proof of payment are a photocopy of the minimum tax form of the state or country to which minimum tax was paid as well as

instructions from the minimum tax form or other information which specifies how the minimum tax is imposed and what preference items are subject to the minimum tax of that state or foreign country.

In the case of audit by the department of a taxpayer claiming an out-of-state tax credit for minimum tax paid, the department may require additional proof of payment of the out-of-state tax credit. The department will accept any of the following documents as verification of payment of the minimum tax:

a. A photocopy, or other similar reproduction, of either:

(1) The receipt issued by the other state or foreign country for payment of the tax, including the minimum tax, or

(2) The canceled check (both sides) which was used for payment of the minimum tax to the other state or foreign country.

b. A copy of the return filed with the other state or foreign country which has been certified by the tax authority of that state or foreign country and which shows that the income tax, including the minimum tax, has been paid.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 422.8.

701—42.8(422) Withholding and estimated tax credits. An employee from whose wages tax is withheld shall claim credit for the tax withheld on the employee's income tax return for the year during which the tax was withheld. Credit will be allowed only if a copy of the withholding statement is attached to the return. Taxpayers who have made estimated income tax payments shall claim credit for the estimated tax paid for the taxable year.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 422.16.

701—42.9(422) Motor fuel credit. An individual, partnership, limited liability company, or S corporation may elect to receive an income tax credit in lieu of the motor fuel tax refund provided by Iowa Code chapter 452A. An individual, partnership, limited liability company, or S corporation which holds a motor fuel tax refund permit under Iowa Code section 452A.18 when it makes this election must cancel the permit within 30 days after the first day of the tax year. However, if the refund permit is not canceled within this period, the permit becomes invalid at the time the election to receive an income tax credit is made. The election will continue for subsequent tax years unless a new motor fuel tax refund permit is obtained.

The motor fuel income tax credit must be the amount of Iowa motor fuel tax paid on qualifying fuel purchases as determined by Iowa Code chapter 452A and Iowa Code section 422.110 less any state sales tax as determined by 701—subrule 231.2(2). The credit must be claimed on the tax return covering the tax year in which the motor fuel tax was paid. If the motor fuel credit results in an overpayment of income tax, the overpayment may be refunded or may be credited to income tax due in the subsequent tax year.

The motor fuel tax credits for fuel taxes paid by partnerships, limited liability companies, and S corporations are not claimed on returns filed for the partnerships, limited liability companies, and S corporations. Instead, the pro-rata shares of the motor fuel tax credits are allocated to the partners, members, and shareholders in the same ratio as incomes are allocated to the partners, members, and shareholders. A schedule must be attached to the individual's returns showing the distribution of gallons and the amount of credit claimed by each partner, member, or shareholder.

The partnership, limited liability company, or S corporation must attach to its return a schedule showing the allocation to each partner, member, or shareholder of the motor fuel purchased by the partnership, limited liability company, or S corporation which qualifies for the credit.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 422.110 and 422.111.

701—42.10(422) Alternative minimum tax credit for minimum tax paid in a prior tax year. Minimum tax paid in prior tax years commencing with tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1987, by a taxpayer can be claimed as a tax credit against the taxpayer's regular income tax liability in a subsequent tax year. Therefore, 1988 is the first tax year that the minimum tax credit is available, and the credit is based on the minimum tax paid by the taxpayer for 1987. The minimum tax credit may

only be used against regular income tax for a tax year to the extent that the regular tax is greater than the minimum tax for the tax year. If the minimum tax credit is not used against the regular tax for a tax year, the remaining credit is carried over to the following tax year to be applied against the regular income tax liability for that period. The minimum tax credit is computed on Form IA 8801.

42.10(1) *Examples of computation of the minimum tax credit and carryover of the credit.*

EXAMPLE 1. The taxpayers reported $5,000 of minimum tax for 2007. For 2008, the taxpayers reported regular tax less credits of $8,000, and the minimum tax liability is $6,000. The minimum tax credit is $2,000 for 2008 because, although the taxpayers had a $8,000 regular tax liability, the credit is allowed only to the extent that the regular tax exceeds the minimum tax. Since only $2,000 of the carryover credit from 2007 was used, there is a $3,000 minimum tax carryover credit to 2009.

EXAMPLE 2. The taxpayers reported $2,500 of minimum tax for 2007. For 2008, the taxpayers reported regular tax less credits of $8,000, and the minimum tax liability is $5,000. The minimum tax credit is $2,500 for 2008 because, although the regular tax less credits exceeded the minimum tax by $3,000, the credit is allowed only to the extent of minimum tax paid for prior tax years. There is no minimum tax carryover credit to 2009.

42.10(2) *Minimum tax credit for nonresidents and part-year residents.* Nonresident and part-year resident taxpayers who paid Iowa minimum tax in tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1987, are eligible for the minimum tax credit to the extent that the minimum tax they paid was attributable to tax preferences and adjustments. Therefore, if a nonresident or part-year resident taxpayer had Iowa source tax preferences or adjustments, then all the minimum tax that was paid would qualify for the minimum tax credit.

The minimum tax credit for a tax year as computed above applies to the regular income tax liability less credits including the nonresident part-year credit to the extent this regular tax amount exceeds the minimum tax for the tax year. To the extent the credit is not used, the credit can be carried over to the next tax year.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 422.11B.

701—42.11(15,422) Research activities credit. Effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1985, taxpayers are allowed a credit equal to 6½ percent of the state's apportioned share of qualified expenditures for increasing research activities. Effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1991, the Iowa research activities credit will be computed on the basis of the qualifying expenditures for increasing research activities as allowable under Section 41 of the Internal Revenue Code in effect on January 1, 1999. The state's apportioned share of the qualifying expenditures for increasing research activities is a percent equal to the ratio of qualified research expenditures in Iowa to the total qualified research expenditures. The Iowa research activities credit is made permanent for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1991, even though there may no longer be a research activities credit for federal income tax purposes.

42.11(1) Qualified expenditures in Iowa are:

a. Wages for qualified research services performed in Iowa.

b. Cost of supplies used in conducting qualified research in Iowa.

c. Rental or lease cost of personal property used in Iowa in conducting qualified research. Where personal property is used both within and without Iowa in conducting qualified research, the rental or lease cost must be prorated between Iowa and non-Iowa use by the ratio of days used in Iowa to total days used both within and without Iowa.

d. Sixty-five percent of contract expenses paid by a corporation to a qualified organization for basic research performed in Iowa.

42.11(2) Total qualified expenditures are:

a. Wages paid for qualified research services performed everywhere.

b. Cost of supplies used in conducting qualified research everywhere.

c. Rental or lease cost of personal property used in conducting qualified research everywhere.

d. Sixty-five percent of contract expenses paid by a corporation to a qualified organization for basic research performed everywhere.

"Qualifying expenditures for increasing research activities" is the smallest of the amount by which the qualified research expenses for the taxable year exceed the base period research expenses or 50 percent of the qualified research expenses for the taxable year.

A taxpayer may claim on the taxpayer's individual income tax return the pro-rata share of the credit for qualifying research expenditures incurred in Iowa by a partnership, subchapter S corporation, or estate or trust. The portion of the credit claimed by the individual must be in the same ratio as the individual's pro-rata share of the earnings of the partnership, subchapter S corporation, or estate or trust.

Any research credit in excess of the individual's tax liability, less the nonrefundable credits authorized in Iowa Code chapter 422, division II, may be refunded to the taxpayer or may be credited to the estimated tax of the taxpayer for the following year.

42.11(3) Research activities credit for tax years beginning in 2000. Effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2000, the taxes imposed for individual income tax purposes will be reduced by a tax credit for increasing research activities in this state.

a. The credit equals the sum of the following:

(1) Six and one-half percent of the excess of qualified research expenses during the tax year over the base amount for the tax year based upon the state's apportioned share of the qualifying expenditures for increasing research activities.

(2) Six and one-half percent of the basic research payments determined under Section 41(e)(1)(A) of the Internal Revenue Code during the tax year based upon the state's apportioned share of the qualifying expenditures for increasing research activities. The state's apportioned share of the qualifying expenditures for increasing research activities is a percent equal to the ratio of qualified research expenditures in this state to total qualified research activities.

b. In lieu of the credit computed under paragraph *"a"* of this subrule, a taxpayer may elect to compute the credit amount for qualified research expenses incurred in this state in a manner consistent with the alternative incremental credit described in Section 41(c)(4) of the Internal Revenue Code. The taxpayer may make this election regardless of the method used by the taxpayer on the taxpayer's federal income tax return. The election made under this paragraph is for the tax year, and the taxpayer may use another method or this same method for any subsequent tax year. For purposes of this alternative research credit computation, the credit percentages applicable to qualified research expenses described in clauses (i), (ii), and (iii) of Section 41(c)(4)(A) of the Internal Revenue Code are 1.65 percent, 2.20 percent, and 2.75 percent, respectively.

c. For purposes of this subrule, the terms "base amount," "basic research payment," and "qualified research expense" mean the same as defined for the federal credit for increasing research activities under Section 41 of the Internal Revenue Code, except that, for purposes of the alternative incremental credit described in paragraph *"b"* of this subrule, such amounts are limited to research activities conducted within this state. For purposes of this subrule, "Internal Revenue Code" means the Internal Revenue Code in effect on January 1, 2009.

d. An individual may claim a research activities credit incurred by a partnership, S corporation, limited liability company, estate, or trust electing to have the income of the business entity taxed to the individual. The amount claimed by an individual from the business entity shall be based upon the pro-rata share of the individual's earnings from a partnership, S corporation, estate or trust. Any research credit in excess of the individual's tax liability, less the nonrefundable credits authorized in Iowa Code chapter 422, division II, may be refunded to the individual or may be credited to the individual's tax liability for the following tax year.

e. An eligible business approved under the new jobs and income program prior to July 1, 2005, is eligible for an additional research activities credit as described in 701—subrule 52.7(4). An eligible business approved under the enterprise zone program is eligible for an additional research activities credit as described in 701—subrule 52.7(5).

f. Tax years ending on or after July 1, 2005, but before July 1, 2009. For eligible businesses approved under the enterprise zone program and the high quality job creation program, research activities allowable for the Iowa research activities credit include expenses related to the development and deployment of innovative renewable energy generation components manufactured or assembled in

Iowa. These expenses are not eligible for the federal credit for increasing research activities. These innovative renewable energy generation components do not include components with more than 200 megawatts in installed effective nameplate capacity. The research activities credit related to renewable energy generation components under the enterprise zone program and the high quality job creation program shall not exceed $1 million in the aggregate.

These expenses are available only for the additional research activities credit set forth in subrule 42.11(3), paragraph *"e,"* for businesses in enterprise zones and the additional research activities credit set forth in subrule 42.29(1) for businesses approved under the high quality job creation program. These expenses are not available for the research activities credit set forth in subrule 42.11(3), paragraphs *"a"* and *"b."*

g. Tax years ending on or after July 1, 2009. For eligible businesses approved under the enterprise zone program, research activities allowable for the Iowa research activities credit include expenses related to the development and deployment of innovative renewable energy generation components manufactured or assembled in Iowa; such expenses related to the development and deployment of innovative renewable energy generation components are not eligible for the federal credit for increasing research activities.

(1) For purposes of this paragraph, innovative renewable energy generation components do not include components with more than 200 megawatts in installed effective nameplate capacity.

(2) The research activities credit related to renewable energy generation components under the enterprise zone program and the high quality jobs program described in subrule 42.42(1) shall not exceed $2 million for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2010, and $1 million for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2011.

(3) These expenses related to the development and deployment of innovative renewable energy generation components are applicable only to the additional research activities credit set forth in subrule 42.11(3), paragraph *"e,"* for businesses in enterprise zones and the additional research activities credit set forth in subrule 42.42(1) for businesses approved under the high quality jobs program, and are not applicable to the research activities credit set forth in subrule 42.11(3), paragraphs *"a"* and *"b."*

42.11(4) Reporting of research activities credit claims. Beginning with research activities credit claims filed on or after July 1, 2009, the department shall issue an annual report to the general assembly of all research activities credit claims in excess of $500,000. The report, which is due by February 15 of each year, will contain the name of each claimant and the amount of the research activities credit for all claims filed during the previous calendar year in excess of $500,000.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 15.335 and 422.10 as amended by 2009 Iowa Acts, Senate File 478.

701—42.12(422) New jobs credit. A tax credit is available to an individual who has entered into an agreement under Iowa Code chapter 260E and has increased employment by at least 10 percent.

42.12(1) *Definitions.*

a. The term "new jobs" means those jobs directly resulting from a project covered by an agreement authorized by Iowa Code chapter 260E (Iowa industrial new jobs training Act) but does not include jobs of recalled workers or replacement jobs or other jobs that formerly existed in the industry in this state.

b. The term "jobs directly related to new jobs" means those jobs which directly support the new jobs but do not include instate employees transferred to a position which would be considered to be a job directly related to new jobs unless the transferred employee's vacant position is filled by a new employee. The burden of proof that a job is directly related to new jobs is on the taxpayer.

EXAMPLE A. A taxpayer who has entered into a chapter 260E agreement to train new employees for a new product line, transfers an instate employee to be foreman of the new product line but does not fill the transferred employee's position. The new foreman's position would not be considered a job directly related to new jobs even though it directly supports the new jobs because the transferred employee's old position was not refilled.

EXAMPLE B. A taxpayer who has entered into a chapter 260E agreement to train new employees for a new product line transfers an instate employee to be foreman of the new product line and fills the

transferred employee's position with a new employee. The new foreman's position would be considered a job directly related to new jobs because it directly supports the new jobs and the transferred employee's old position was filled by a new employee.

c. The term "taxable wages" means those wages upon which an employer is required to contribute to the state unemployment fund as defined in Iowa Code subsection 96.19(37) for the year in which the taxpayer elects to take the new jobs tax credit. For fiscal year taxpayers, "taxable wages" shall not be greater than the maximum wage upon which an employer is required to contribute to the state unemployment fund for the calendar year in which the taxpayer's fiscal year begins.

d. The term "agreement" means an agreement entered into under Iowa Code chapter 260E after July 1, 1985, an amendment to that agreement, or an amendment to an agreement entered into before July 1, 1985, if the amendment sets forth the base employment level as of the date of the amendment. The term "agreement" also includes a preliminary agreement entered into under Iowa Code chapter 260E provided the preliminary agreement contains all the elements of a contract and includes the necessary elements and commitments relating to training programs and new jobs.

e. The term "base employment level" means the number of full-time jobs an industry employs at a plant site which is covered by an agreement under Iowa Code chapter 260E on the date of the agreement.

f. The term "project" means a training arrangement which is the subject of an agreement entered into under Iowa Code chapter 260E.

g. The term "industry" means a business engaged in interstate or intrastate commerce for the purpose of manufacturing, processing, or assembling products, conducting research and development, or providing services in interstate commerce, but excludes retail, health, and professional services. "Industry" does not include a business which closes or substantially reduces its operations in one area of the state and relocates substantially the same operation in another area of the state. Industry is a business engaged in the above-listed activities rather than the generic definition encompassing all businesses in the state engaged in the same activities. For example, in the meat-packing business, an industry is considered to be a single corporate entity or operating division, rather than the entire meat-packing business in the state.

h. The term "new employees" means the same as new jobs or jobs directly related to new jobs.

i. The term "full-time job" means any of the following:

(1) An employment position requiring an average work week of 35 or more hours;

(2) An employment position for which compensation is paid on a salaried full-time basis without regard to hours worked; or

(3) An aggregation of any number of part-time or job-sharing employment positions which equal one full-time employment position. For purposes of this subrule, each part-time or job-sharing employment position shall be categorized with regard to the average number of hours worked each week as one-quarter, half, three-quarters, or full-time position, as set forth in the following table:

Average Number of Weekly Hours	**Category**
More than 0 but less than 15	¼
15 or more but less than 25	½
25 or more but less than 35	¾
35 or more	1 (full-time)

42.12(2) *How to compute the credit.* The credit is 6 percent of the taxable wages paid to employees in new jobs or jobs directly related to new jobs for the taxable year in which the taxpayer elects to take the credit.

EXAMPLE 1. A taxpayer enters into an agreement to increase employment by 20 new employees which is greater than 10 percent of the taxpayer's base employment level of 100 employees. In year one of the agreement, the taxpayer hires 20 new employees but elects not to take the credit in that year. In year two of the agreement, only 18 of the new employees hired in year one are still employed and the taxpayer elects to take the credit. The credit would be 6 percent of the taxable wages of the 18 remaining new employees. In year three of the agreement, the taxpayer hires two additional new employees under

the agreement to replace the two employees that left in year two and elects to take the credit. The credit would be 6 percent of the taxable wages paid to the two replacement employees. In year four of the agreement, three of the employees for which a credit had been taken left employment and three additional employees were hired. No credit is available for these employees. A credit can only be taken one time for each new job or job directly related to a new job.

EXAMPLE 2. A taxpayer operating two plants in Iowa enters into a chapter 260E agreement to train new employees for a new product line at one of the taxpayer's plants. The base employment level on the date of the agreement at plant A is 300 and at plant B is 100. Under the agreement, 20 new employees will be trained for plant B which is greater than a 10 percent increase of the base employment level for plant B. In the year in which the taxpayer elects to take the credit, the employment level at plant A is 290 and at plant B is 120. The credit would be 6 percent of the wages of 10 new employees at plant B as 10 new jobs were created by the industry in the state. A credit for the remaining 10 employees can be taken if the employment level at plant A increases back to 300 during the period of time that the credit can be taken.

42.12(3) *When the credit can be taken.* The taxpayer may elect to take the credit in any tax year which either begins or ends during the period beginning with the date of the agreement and ending with the date by which the project is to be completed under the agreement. However, the taxpayer may not take the credit until the base employment level has been exceeded by at least 10 percent.

EXAMPLE: A taxpayer enters into an agreement to increase employment from a base employment level of 200 employees to 225 employees. In year one of the agreement, the taxpayer hires 20 new employees which is a 10 percent increase over the base employment level but elects not to take the credit. In year two of the agreement, two of the new employees leave employment. The taxpayer elects to take the credit which would be 6 percent of the taxable wages of the 18 employees currently employed. In year three, the taxpayer hires 7 new employees and elects to take the credit. The credit would be 6 percent of the taxable wages of the 7 new employees.

A taxpayer may claim on the taxpayer's individual income tax return the pro-rata share of the Iowa new jobs credit from a partnership, subchapter S corporation, estate or trust. The portion of the credit claimed by the individual shall be in the same ratio as the individual's pro-rata share of the earnings of the partnership, subchapter S corporation, or estate or trust. All partners in a partnership, shareholders in a subchapter S corporation and beneficiaries in an estate or trust shall elect to take the Iowa new jobs credit the same year.

For tax years beginning prior to January 1, 2007, any Iowa new jobs credit in excess of the individual's tax liability less the credits authorized in Iowa Code sections 422.12 and 422.12B may be carried forward for ten years or until it is used, whichever is the earlier. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2007, any Iowa new jobs credit in excess of the individual's tax liability less the credits authorized in Iowa Code section 422.12 may be carried forward for ten years or until it is used, whichever is the earlier.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 422.11A.

701—42.13(422) Earned income credit.

42.13(1) *Tax years beginning before January 1, 2007.* Effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1990, an individual is allowed an Iowa earned income credit equal to a percentage of the earned income credit to which the taxpayer is entitled on the taxpayer's federal income tax return as authorized in Section 32 of the Internal Revenue Code. The Iowa earned income credit is nonrefundable; therefore, the credit may not exceed the remaining income tax liability of the taxpayer after the personal exemption credits and the other nonrefundable credits are deducted. The percentage of the earned income credit for tax years beginning in the 1990 calendar year is 5 percent. The percentage of the earned income credit for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1991, is 6.5 percent.

For federal income tax purposes, the earned income credit is available for a low-income worker who maintains a household in the United States that is the principal place of abode of the worker and a child or children for more than one-half of the tax year or the worker must have provided a home for the entire tax year for a dependent parent. In addition, the worker must be (1) a married person who files a joint

return and is entitled to a dependency exemption for a son or daughter, adopted child or stepchild; (2) a surviving spouse; or (3) an individual who qualifies as a head of household as described in Section 2(b) of the Internal Revenue Code. The federal earned income credit for a taxpayer is determined by computing the taxpayer's earned income on a worksheet provided in the federal income tax return instructions and determining the allowable credit from a table included in the instructions for the 1040 or 1040A. For purposes of the credit, a taxpayer's earned income includes wages, salaries, tips, or other compensation plus net income from self-employment.

In the case of married taxpayers who filed a joint federal return and who elected to file separate state returns or separately on the combined return form, the Iowa earned income credit is allocated between the spouses in the ratio that each spouse's earned income relates to the earned income of both spouses.

Nonresidents and part-year residents of Iowa are allowed the same earned income credits as resident taxpayers.

42.13(2) *Tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2007.* Effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2007, an individual is allowed an Iowa earned income credit equal to 7 percent of the earned income credit to which the taxpayer is entitled on the taxpayer's federal income tax return as authorized in Section 32 of the Internal Revenue Code. The Iowa earned income credit is refundable; therefore, the credit may exceed the remaining income tax liability of the taxpayer after the personal exemption credits and other nonrefundable credits are deducted.

In the case of married taxpayers who filed a joint federal return and who elected to file separate state returns or separately on the combined return form, the Iowa earned income credit is allocated between the spouses in the ratio that each spouse's earned income relates to the earned income of both spouses.

Nonresidents or part-year residents of Iowa must determine the Iowa earned income tax credit in the ratio of their Iowa source net income to their total source net income. In addition, if nonresidents or part-year residents of Iowa are married and elect to file separate returns or separately on the combined return form, the Iowa earned income credit must be allocated between the spouses in the ratio of each spouse's Iowa source net income to the combined Iowa source net income.

EXAMPLE: A married couple lives in Omaha, Nebraska. One spouse worked in Iowa in 2007 and had wages and other income from Iowa sources of $12,000. That spouse had a federal adjusted gross income from all sources of $15,000. The other spouse had no Iowa source net income and had a federal adjusted gross income from all sources of $10,000. The taxpayers had a federal earned income credit of $2,800.

The federal earned income credit of $2,800 multiplied by 7 percent equals $196. The ratio of Iowa source net income of $12,000 divided by total source net income of $25,000 equals 48 percent. The Iowa earned income tax credit equals $196 multiplied by 48 percent, or $94.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 422.12B.

701—42.14(15) Investment tax credit—new jobs and income program and enterprise zone program.

42.14(1) *General rule.* An investment tax credit of up to 10 percent of the new investment which is directly related to new jobs created by the location or expansion of an eligible business is available for businesses approved by the Iowa department of economic development under the new jobs and income program and the enterprise zone program. The new jobs and income program was repealed on July 1, 2005, and has been replaced with the high quality job creation program. See rule 701—42.29(15) for information on the investment tax credit under the high quality job creation program. Any investment tax credit earned by businesses approved under the new jobs and income program prior to July 1, 2005, remains valid and can be claimed on tax returns filed after July 1, 2005. The credit is available for machinery and equipment or improvements to real property placed in service after May 1, 1994. The credit shall be taken in the year the qualifying asset is placed in service. For business applications received by the Iowa department of economic development on or after July 1, 1999, purchases of real property made in conjunction with the location or expansion of an eligible business, the cost of land and any buildings and structures located on the land will be considered to be new investment which is directly related to new jobs for purposes of determining the amount of new investment upon which an

investment tax credit may be taken. For projects approved on or after July 1, 2005, under the enterprise zone program, the investment tax credit will be amortized over a five-year period, as described in subrule 42.29(2).

For eligible businesses approved by the Iowa department of economic development on or after March 17, 2004, certain lease payments made by eligible businesses to a third-party developer will be considered to be new investment for purposes of computing the investment tax credit. The eligible business shall enter into a lease agreement with the third-party developer for a minimum of ten years. The investment tax credit is based on the annual base rent paid to a third-party developer by the eligible business for a period not to exceed ten years. The total costs of the annual base rent payments for the ten-year period cannot exceed the cost of the land and the third-party developer's cost to build or renovate the building used by the eligible business. The annual base rent is defined as the total lease payment less taxes, insurance and operating and maintenance expenses.

Any credit in excess of the tax liability for the tax year may be carried forward seven years or until used, whichever is the earlier.

If the business is a partnership, S corporation, limited liability company, or an estate or trust electing to have the income taxed directly to an individual, an individual may claim the credit. The amount of the credit claimed by the individual must be based on the individual's pro-rata share of the individual's earnings of the partnership, S corporation, limited liability company, or estate or trust.

42.14(2) *Investment tax credit—value-added agricultural products or biotechnology-related processes.* For tax years beginning on or after July 1, 2001, an eligible business whose project primarily involves the production of value-added agricultural products may elect to receive a refund for all or a portion of an unused investment tax credit. For tax years beginning on or after July 1, 2001, but before July 1, 2003, an eligible business includes a cooperative described in Section 521 of the Internal Revenue Code which is not required to file an Iowa corporation income tax return and whose project primarily involves the production of ethanol. For tax years beginning on or after July 1, 2003, an eligible business includes a cooperative described in Section 521 of the Internal Revenue Code which is not required to file an Iowa corporation income tax return. For tax years ending on or after July 1, 2005, an eligible business approved under the enterprise zone program whose project primarily involves biotechnology-related processes may elect to receive a refund for all or a portion of an unused investment tax credit.

Eligible businesses shall apply to the Iowa department of economic development for tax credit certificates between May 1 and May 15 of each fiscal year. Only those businesses that have completed projects before the May 1 filing date may apply for a tax credit certificate. The Iowa department of economic development will not issue tax credit certificates for more than $4 million during a fiscal year for this program and eligible businesses described in subrule 42.29(2). If applications are received for more than $4 million, the applicants shall receive certificates for a prorated amount.

The Iowa department of economic development will issue tax credit certificates within a reasonable period of time. Tax credit certificates are valid for the tax year following project completion. The tax credit certificate must be attached to the tax return for the tax year during which the tax credit is claimed. The tax credit certificate shall not be transferred, except for a cooperative described in Section 521 of the Internal Revenue Code which is required to file an Iowa corporation income tax return and whose project primarily involves the production of ethanol for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2002, or for a cooperative described in Section 521 of the Internal Revenue Code which is required to file an Iowa corporation income tax return for tax years beginning on or after July 1, 2003.

For value-added agricultural projects, for a cooperative that is not required to file an Iowa income tax return because it is exempt from federal income tax, the cooperative must submit a list of its members and the share of each member's interest in the cooperative. The Iowa department of economic development will issue a tax credit certificate to each member on the list.

See 701—subrule 52.10(4) for examples illustrating how this subrule is applied.

For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2002, but before July 1, 2003, a cooperative described in Section 521 of the Internal Revenue Code which is required to file an Iowa corporation income tax return and whose project primarily involves the production of ethanol may elect to transfer all or a portion

of its tax credit to its members. For tax years beginning on or after July 1, 2003, a cooperative described in Section 521 of the Internal Revenue Code which is required to file an Iowa corporation income tax return may elect to transfer all or a portion of its tax credit to its members. The amount of tax credit transferred and claimed by a member shall be based upon the pro-rata share of the member's earnings in the cooperative. The Iowa department of economic development will issue a tax credit certificate to each member of the cooperative to whom the credit was transferred provided that tax credit certificates which total no more than $4 million are issued during a fiscal year. The tax credit certificate must be attached to the tax return for the tax year during which the tax credit is claimed.

42.14(3) *Repayment of credits.* If an eligible business fails to maintain the requirements of the new jobs and income program or the enterprise zone program, the taxpayer may be required to repay all or a portion of the tax incentives taken on Iowa returns. Irrespective of the fact that the statute of limitations to assess the taxpayer for repayment of the tax credits may have expired, the department may proceed to collect the tax incentives forfeited by failure to maintain the requirements of the new jobs and income program or the enterprise zone program because this repayment is a recovery of an incentive, rather than an adjustment to the taxpayer's tax liability.

If the eligible business, within five years of purchase, sells, disposes of, razes, or otherwise renders unusable all or a part of the land, buildings, or other existing structures for which a tax credit was claimed under this rule, the income tax liability of the eligible business for the year in which all or part of the property is sold, disposed of, razed, or otherwise rendered unusable shall be increased by one of the following amounts:

a. One hundred percent of the investment tax credit claimed if the property ceases to be eligible for the tax credit within one full year after being placed in service.

b. Eighty percent of the investment tax credit claimed if the property ceases to be eligible for the tax credit within two full years after being placed in service.

c. Sixty percent of the investment tax credit claimed if the property ceases to be eligible for the tax credit within three full years after being placed in service.

d. Forty percent of the investment tax credit claimed if the property ceases to be eligible for the tax credit within four full years after being placed in service.

e. Twenty percent of the investment tax credit claimed if the property ceases to be eligible for the tax credit within five full years after being placed in service.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 15.333.

701—42.15(422) Child and dependent care credit. Effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1990, there is a child and dependent care credit which is refundable to the extent the amount of the credit exceeds the taxpayer's income tax liability less other applicable income tax credits.

42.15(1) *Computation of the Iowa child and dependent care credit.* The Iowa child and dependent care credit is computed as a percentage of the child and dependent care credit which is allowed for federal income tax purposes under Section 21 of the Internal Revenue Code. The credit is computed so that taxpayers with lower adjusted gross incomes (net incomes in tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1991) are allowed higher percentages of their federal child care credit than taxpayers with higher adjusted gross incomes (net incomes). The following is a schedule showing the percentages of federal child and dependent care credits allowed on the taxpayers' Iowa returns on the basis of the federal adjusted gross incomes (or net incomes) of the taxpayers for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1993.

*Federal Adjusted Gross Income (Net Income for Tax Years Beginning on or after January 1, 1993)	Percentage of Federal Child and Dependent Care Credit Allowed for 1993 through 2005 Iowa Returns	Percentage of Federal Credit Allowed for 2006 and Later Tax Years
Less than $10,000	75%	75%
$10,000 or more but less than $20,000	65%	65%
$20,000 or more but less than $25,000	55%	55%
$25,000 or more but less than $35,000	50%	50%
$35,000 or more but less than $40,000	40%	40%
$40,000 or more but less than $45,000	No Credit	30%
$45,000 or more	No Credit	No Credit

*Note that in the case of married taxpayers who have filed joint federal returns and elect to file separate returns or separately on the combined return form, the taxpayers must determine the child and dependent care credit by the schedule provided in this rule on the basis of the combined federal adjusted gross income of the taxpayers or their combined net income for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1991. The credit determined from the schedule must be allocated between the married taxpayers in the proportion that each spouse's federal adjusted gross income relates to the combined federal adjusted gross income of the taxpayers or in the proportion that each spouse's net income relates to the combined net income of the taxpayers in the case of tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1991.

42.15(2) *Examples of computation of the Iowa child and dependent care credit.* The following are examples of computation of the child and dependent care credit and the allocation of the credit between spouses in situations where married taxpayers have filed joint federal returns and are filing separate Iowa returns or separately on the combined return form. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1991, the taxpayers' net incomes are used to compute the Iowa child and dependent care credit and allocate the credit between spouses in situations where the taxpayers file separate Iowa returns or separately on the combined return form.

EXAMPLE A. A married couple has filed a joint federal return on which they showed a federal adjusted gross income of $40,000 or a combined net income of $40,000 on their state return for the tax year beginning January 1, 2007. Both spouses were employed. They had a federal child and dependent care credit of $600 which related to expenses incurred for care of their two small children. One of the spouses had a federal adjusted gross income of $30,000 or a net income of $30,000 and the second spouse had a federal adjusted gross income of $10,000 or a net income of $10,000.

The taxpayers' Iowa child and dependent care credit was $180 since they were entitled to an Iowa child and dependent care credit of 30 percent of their federal credit of $600. If the taxpayers elect to file separate Iowa returns, the $180 credit would be allocated between the spouses on the basis of each spouse's net income to the combined net income of both spouses as shown below:

$$\$180 \times \frac{\$30,000}{\$40,000} = \$135$$ child and dependent care credit for spouse with $30,000 net income for 2007

$$\$180 \times \frac{\$10,000}{\$40,000} = \$45$$ child and dependent care credit for spouse with $10,000 net income for 2007

EXAMPLE B. A married couple filed a joint federal return for 2007 and filed their 2007 Iowa return using the married filing separately on the combined return form filing status. Both spouses were employed. They had a federal child and dependent care credit of $800 which related to expenses

incurred for care of their children. One spouse had a net income of $25,000 and the other spouse had a net income of $12,500.

The taxpayers' Iowa child and dependent care credit was $320, since they were entitled to an Iowa credit of 40 percent of their federal credit of $800. The $320 credit is allocated between the spouses on the basis of each spouse's net income as it relates to the combined net income of both spouses as shown below:

$$\$320 \times \frac{\$25{,}000}{\$37{,}500} = \$213$$ child and dependent care credit for spouse with $25,000 net income for 2007

$$\$320 \times \frac{\$12{,}500}{\$37{,}500} = \$107$$ child and dependent care credit for spouse with $12,500 net income for 2007

42.15(3) *Computation of the Iowa child and dependent care credit for nonresidents and part-year residents.* Nonresidents and part-year residents who have incomes from Iowa sources in the tax year may claim child and dependent care credits on their Iowa returns. To compute the amount of child and dependent care credit that can be claimed on the Iowa return by a nonresident or part-year resident, the following formula shall be used:

Federal child and dependent care credit × Percentage of federal child and dependent credit allowed on Iowa return from table in subrule 42.15(1) × $\frac{\text{*Iowa net income}}{\text{Federal adjusted gross income or all source net income}}$

In cases where married taxpayers are nonresidents or part-year residents of Iowa and are filing separate Iowa returns or separately on the combined return form, the child and dependent care credit allowable on the Iowa return should be allocated between the spouses in the ratio of the Iowa net income of each spouse to the combined Iowa net income of the taxpayers.

42.15(4) *Example of computation of the Iowa child and dependent care credit for nonresidents and part-year residents.* The following is an example of the computation of the Iowa child and dependent care credit for nonresidents and part-year residents.

A married couple lives in Omaha, Nebraska. One of the spouses worked in Iowa and had wages and other income from Iowa sources or an Iowa net income of $15,000. That spouse had an all source net income of $18,000. The second spouse had an Iowa net income of $10,000 and an all source net income of $12,000. The taxpayers had a federal child and dependent care credit of $800 which related to expenses incurred for the care of their two young children. The taxpayers' Iowa child and dependent care credit is calculated below for the 2007 tax year:

Federal child and dependent care credit		Percentage of federal child and dependent credit allowed on Iowa return		$\frac{\text{*Iowa net income}}{\text{All source net income}}$	
$800	×	50%	= $400 ×	$\frac{\$25{,}000}{\$30{,}000}$	= $333

The $333 credit is allocated between the spouses as shown below for the 2007 tax year:

$$\$333 \times \frac{\$10{,}000}{\$25{,}000} = \$133 \text{ for spouse with Iowa source net income of } \$10{,}000$$

$$\$333 \times \frac{\$15{,}000}{\$25{,}000} = \$200 \text{ for spouse with Iowa source net income of } \$15{,}000$$

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 422.12C.

701—42.16(422) Franchise tax credit. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1997, a shareholder in a financial institution, as defined in Section 581 of the Internal Revenue Code, which has elected to have its income taxed directly to the shareholders may take a tax credit equal to the shareholder's pro-rata share of the Iowa franchise tax paid by the financial institution.

For tax years beginning on or after July 1, 2004, a member of a financial institution organized as a limited liability company that is taxed as a partnership for federal income tax purposes which has elected to have its income taxed directly to its members may take a tax credit equal to the member's pro-rata share of the Iowa franchise tax paid by the financial institution.

The credit must be computed by recomputing the amount of tax computed under Iowa Code section 422.5 by reducing the shareholder's or member's taxable income by the shareholder's or member's pro-rata share of the items of income and expenses of the financial institution and subtracting the credits allowed in Iowa Code sections 422.12 and 422.12B for tax years beginning prior to January 1, 2007. The recomputed tax must be subtracted from the amount of tax computed under Iowa Code section 422.5 reduced by the credits allowed in Iowa Code sections 422.12 and 422.12B for tax years beginning prior to January 1, 2007. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2007, only the credits allowed in Iowa Code section 422.12 are reduced in computing the franchise tax credit.

The resulting amount, not to exceed the shareholder's or member's pro-rata share of the franchise tax paid by the financial institution, is the amount of tax credit allowed the shareholder or member.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 422.11.

701—42.17(15E) Eligible housing business tax credit. An individual who qualifies as an eligible housing business may receive a tax credit of up to 10 percent of the new investment which is directly related to the building or rehabilitating of homes in an enterprise zone. The tax credit may be taken on the tax return for the tax year in which the home is ready for occupancy.

An eligible housing business is one which meets the criteria in Iowa Code section 15E.193B.

42.17(1) *Computation of credit.* New investment which is directly related to the building or rehabilitating of homes includes but is not limited to the following costs: land, surveying, architectural services, building permits, inspections, interest on a construction loan, building materials, roofing, plumbing materials, electrical materials, amounts paid to subcontractors for labor and materials provided, concrete, labor, landscaping, appliances normally provided with a new home, heating and cooling equipment, millwork, drywall and drywall materials, nails, bolts, screws, and floor coverings.

New investment does not include the machinery, equipment, or hand or power tools necessary to build or rehabilitate homes.

A taxpayer may claim on the taxpayer's individual income tax return the pro-rata share of the Iowa eligible housing business tax credit from a partnership, S corporation, limited liability company, estate, or trust. The portion of the credit claimed by the individual shall be in the same ratio as the individual's pro-rata share of the earnings of the partnership, S corporation, limited liability company, or estate or trust, except for projects beginning on or after July 1, 2005, which used low-income housing tax credits authorized under Section 42 of the Internal Revenue Code to assist in the financing of the housing development. For these projects, the partnership, limited liability company or S corporation may designate the amount of the tax credit to be allocated to each partner, member or shareholder.

For tax years beginning prior to January 1, 2007, any Iowa eligible housing business tax credit in excess of the individual's tax liability, less the credits authorized in Iowa Code sections 422.12 and 422.12B, may be carried forward for seven years or until it is used, whichever is the earlier. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2007, any Iowa eligible housing business tax credit in excess of the individual's tax liability less the credits authorized in Iowa Code section 422.12 may be carried forward for seven years or until it is used, whichever is the earlier.

If the eligible housing business fails to maintain the requirements of Iowa Code section 15E.193B, the taxpayer, in order to be an eligible housing business, may be required to repay all or a part of the tax incentives the taxpayer received. Irrespective of the fact that the statute of limitations to assess the taxpayer for repayment of the income tax credit may have expired, the department may proceed to collect the tax incentives forfeited by failure to maintain the requirements of Iowa Code section 15E.193B. This repayment is required because it is a recovery of an incentive, rather than an adjustment to the taxpayer's tax liability.

Prior to January 1, 2001, the tax credit cannot exceed 10 percent of $120,000 for each home or individual unit in a multiple dwelling unit building. Effective January 1, 2001, the tax credit cannot exceed 10 percent of $140,000 for each home or individual unit in a multiple dwelling unit building.

Effective for tax periods beginning on or after January 1, 2003, the taxpayer must receive a tax credit certificate from the Iowa department of economic development to claim the eligible housing business tax credit. The tax credit certificate shall include the taxpayer's name, the taxpayer's address, the taxpayer's tax identification number, the date the project was completed, the amount of the eligible housing business tax credit and the tax year for which the credit may be claimed. In addition, the tax credit certificate shall include a place for the name and tax identification number of a transferee and the amount of the tax credit being transferred, as provided in subrule 42.17(2). The tax credit certificate must be attached to the income tax return for the tax period in which the home is ready for occupancy. The administrative rules for the eligible housing business tax credit for the Iowa department of economic development may be found under 261—Chapter 59.

42.17(2) *Transfer of the eligible housing business tax credit.* For tax periods beginning on or after January 1, 2003, the eligible housing business tax credit certificates may be transferred to any person or entity if low-income housing tax credits authorized under Section 42 of the Internal Revenue Code are used to assist in the financing of the housing development. In addition, the eligible housing business tax credit certificates may be transferred to any person or entity for projects beginning on or after July 1, 2005, if the housing development is located in a brownfield site as defined in Iowa Code section 15.291, or if the housing development is located in a blighted area as defined in Iowa Code section 403.17. No more than $3 million of tax credits for housing developments located in brownfield sites or blighted areas may be transferred in a calendar year, with no more than $1.5 million being transferred for any one eligible housing business in a calendar year.

Within 90 days of transfer of the tax credit certificate for transfers prior to July 1, 2006, the transferee must submit the transferred tax credit certificate to the Iowa department of economic development, along with a statement which contains the transferee's name, address and tax identification number and the amount of the tax credit being transferred. For transfers on or after July 1, 2006, the transferee must submit the transferred tax credit certificate to the department of revenue. Within 30 days of receiving the transferred tax credit certificate and the statement from the transferee for transfers prior to July 1, 2006, the Iowa department of economic development will issue a replacement tax credit certificate to the transferee. For transfers on or after July 1, 2006, the department of revenue will issue the replacement tax credit certificate to the transferee. If the transferee is a partnership, limited liability company or S corporation, the transferee shall provide a list of the partners, members or shareholders and information on how the housing business tax credit should be divided among the partners, members or shareholders. The transferee shall also provide the tax identification numbers and addresses of the partners, members or shareholders. The replacement tax credit certificate must contain the same information that was on the original certificate and must have the same expiration date as the original tax credit certificate.

The transferee may use the amount of the tax credit for any tax period for which the original transferor could have claimed the tax credit. Any consideration received for the transfer of the tax credits shall not

be included in Iowa taxable income for individual income, corporation income or franchise tax purposes. Any consideration paid for the transfer of the tax credit shall not be deducted from Iowa taxable income for individual income, corporation income or franchise tax purposes.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 15E.193B.

701—42.18(422) Assistive device tax credit. Effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2000, a taxpayer that is a small business that purchases, rents, or modifies an assistive device or makes workplace modifications for an individual with a disability who is employed or will be employed by the taxpayer may qualify for an assistive device tax credit, subject to the availability of the credit. The assistive device credit is equal to 50 percent of the first $5,000 paid during the tax year by the small business for the purchase, rental, or modification of an assistive device or for making workplace modifications. Any credit in excess of the tax liability may be refunded or applied to the taxpayer's tax liability for the following tax year. If the taxpayer elects to take the assistive device tax credit, the taxpayer shall not deduct for Iowa income tax purposes any amount of the cost of an assistive device or workplace modification that is deductible for federal income tax purposes. A small business will not be eligible for the assistive device credit if the device is provided for an owner of the small business unless the owner is a bona fide employee of the small business.

42.18(1) *Submitting applications for the credit.* A small business that wishes to receive the assistive device tax credit must submit an application for the credit to the Iowa department of economic development and provide other information and documents requested by the Iowa department of economic development. If the taxpayer meets the criteria for qualification for the credit, the Iowa department of economic development will issue the taxpayer a certificate of entitlement for the credit. However, the aggregate amount of assistive device tax credits that may be granted by the Iowa department of economic development to all small businesses during a fiscal year cannot exceed $500,000. The certificate of entitlement for the assistive device credit shall include the taxpayer's name, the taxpayer's address, the taxpayer's tax identification number, the estimated amount of the tax credit, the date on which the taxpayer's application was approved, the date when it is anticipated that the assistive device project will be completed and a space on the application where the taxpayer shall enter the date that the assistive device project was completed. The certificate of entitlement will not be considered to be valid for purposes of claiming the assistive device credit on the taxpayer's Iowa income tax return until the taxpayer has completed the assistive device project and has entered the completion date on the certificate of entitlement form. The tax year of the small business in which the assistive device project is completed is the tax year for which the assistive device credit may be claimed. For example, in a case where taxpayer A received a certificate of entitlement for an assistive device credit on September 15, 2007, and completed the assistive device workplace modification project on January 15, 2008, taxpayer A could claim the assistive device credit on taxpayer A's 2008 Iowa return, assuming that taxpayer A is filing returns on a calendar-year basis.

The department of revenue will not allow the assistive device credit on a taxpayer's return if the certificate of entitlement or a legible copy of the certificate is not attached to the taxpayer's income tax return. If the taxpayer has been granted a certificate of entitlement and the taxpayer is a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, estate, or trust, where the income of the taxpayer is taxed to the individual owner(s) of the business entity, the taxpayer must provide a copy of the certificate to each of the owners with a statement showing how the credit is to be allocated among the individual owners of the business entity. An individual owner shall attach a copy of the certificate of entitlement and the statement of allocation of the assistive device credit to the individual's state income tax return.

42.18(2) *Definitions.* The following definitions are applicable to this rule:

"Assistive device" means any item, piece of equipment, or product system which is used to increase, maintain, or improve the functional capabilities of an individual with a disability in the workplace or on the job. "Assistive device" does not mean any medical device, surgical device, or organ implanted or transplanted into or attached directly to an individual. "Assistive device" does not include any device for which a certificate of title is issued by the state department of transportation, but does include any

item, piece of equipment, or product system otherwise meeting the definition of "assistive device" that is incorporated, attached, or included as a modification in or to such a device issued a certificate of title.

"Business entity" means partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, estate, or trust, where the income of the business is taxed to each of the individual owners of the business, whether the individual owner is a partner, member, shareholder, or beneficiary.

"Disability" means the same as defined in Iowa Code section 15.102. Therefore, "disability" means, with respect to an individual, a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more of the major life activities of the individual, a record of physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more of the major life activities of the individual, or being regarded as an individual with a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more of the major life activities of the individual. "Disability" does not include any of the following:

1. Homosexuality or bisexuality.
2. Transvestism, transsexualism, pedophilia, exhibitionism, voyeurism, gender identity disorders, or other sexual behavior disorders.
3. Compulsive gambling, kleptomania, or pyromania.
4. Psychoactive substance abuse disorders resulting from current illegal use of drugs.
5. Alcoholism.

"Employee" means an individual who is employed by the small business and who meets the criteria in Treasury Regulation § 31.3401(c)-1(b), which is the definition of an employee for federal income tax withholding purposes. An individual who receives self-employment income from the small business shall not be considered an employee of the small business for purposes of this rule.

"Small business" means that the business either had gross receipts in the tax year before the current tax year of $3 million or less or employed not more than 14 full-time employees during the tax year prior to the current tax year.

"Workplace modifications" means physical alterations to the office, factory, or other work environment where the disabled employee is working or will work.

42.18(3) *Allocation of assistive tax credit to owners of a business entity.* If the taxpayer that was entitled to an assistive device credit is a business entity, the business entity shall allocate the allowable credit to each of the individual owners of the entity on the basis of each owner's pro-rata share of the earnings of the entity to the total earnings of the entity. Therefore, if a partnership has an assistive device credit of $2,500 for a tax year and one partner of the partnership receives 25 percent of the earnings of the partnership, that partner would receive an assistive device credit for the tax year of $625 or 25 percent of the total assistive device credit of the partnership.

42.18(4) *Repeal of credit.* The assistive device credit is repealed on July 1, 2009.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 422.11E.

701—42.19(404A,422) Historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit. A historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit, subject to the availability of the credit, may be claimed against a taxpayer's Iowa individual income tax liability for 25 percent of the qualified costs of rehabilitation of property to the extent the costs were incurred on or after July 1, 2000, for approved rehabilitation projects of eligible property in Iowa. The administrative rules for the historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit for the historical division of the department of cultural affairs may be found under 223—Chapter 48.

42.19(1) *Eligible properties for the historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit.* The following types of property are eligible for the historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit:

a. Property verified as listed on the National Register of Historic Places or eligible for such listing through the state historic preservation office (SHPO).

b. Property designated as of historic significance to a district listed in the National Register of Historic Places or eligible for such designation by being located in an area previously surveyed and evaluated as eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

c. Property or district designated as a local landmark by a city or county ordinance.

d. Any barn constructed prior to 1937.

42.19(2) *Application and review process for the historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit.*

a. Taxpayers who want to claim an income tax credit for completing a historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district project must submit an application for approval of the project. The application forms for the historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit may be requested from the State Tax Credit Program Manager, State Historic Preservation Office, Department of Cultural Affairs, 600 E. Locust, Des Moines, Iowa 50319-0290. The telephone number for this office is (515)281-4137. Applications for the credit will be accepted by the state historic preservation office on or after July 1, 2000, until such time as all the available credits allocated for each fiscal year are encumbered. For fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2000, $2.4 million shall be appropriated for historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credits for each year. For the fiscal years beginning July 1, 2005, and July 1, 2006, an additional $4 million of tax credits is appropriated for projects located in cultural and entertainment districts which are certified by the department of cultural affairs. If less than $4 million of tax credits is appropriated during a fiscal year, the remaining amount shall be applied to reserved tax credits for projects not located in cultural and entertainment districts in the order of original reservation by the department of cultural affairs. For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2007, $10 million in historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credits is available. For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2008, $15 million in historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credits is available. For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2009, and for subsequent fiscal years, $50 million in historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credits is available. The allocation of the $50 million of credits for fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2009, is set forth in rule 223—48.7(303,404A). Tax credits shall not be reserved by the department of cultural affairs for more than three years except for tax credits issued for contracts entered into prior to July 1, 2007.

b. For the state fiscal year beginning on July 1, 2009, $20 million of the credits may be claimed on tax returns beginning on or after January 1, 2009, and $30 million of the credits may be claimed on tax returns beginning on or after January 1, 2010. For the state fiscal year beginning July 1, 2010, $20 million of the credits may be claimed on tax returns beginning on or after January 1, 2010, and $30 million of tax credits may be claimed on tax returns beginning on or after January 1, 2011. For the state fiscal year beginning July 1, 2011, $20 million of the credits may be claimed on tax returns beginning on or after January 1, 2011, and $30 million of tax credits may be claimed on tax returns beginning on or after January 1, 2012.

c. Applicants for the historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit must include all information and documentation requested on the application forms for the credit in order for the application to be processed.

d. The state historic preservation office (SHPO) shall establish selection criteria and standards for rehabilitation projects involving eligible property. The approval process shall not exceed 90 days from the date the application is received by SHPO. To the extent possible, the standards used by SHPO shall be consistent with the standards of the United States Secretary of the Interior for rehabilitation of eligible property.

e. Once SHPO approves a particular historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit project application, the office will encumber an estimated historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit under the name of the applicant(s) for the year the project is approved.

42.19(3) *Computation of the amount of the historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit.* The amount of the historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit is 25 percent of the qualified rehabilitation costs made to an eligible property in a project. Qualified rehabilitation costs are those rehabilitation costs approved by SHPO for a project for a particular taxpayer to the extent those rehabilitation costs are actually expended by that taxpayer.

In the case of commercial property, rehabilitation costs must equal at least 50 percent of the assessed value of the property, excluding the value of the land, prior to rehabilitation. In the case of residential property or barns, the rehabilitation costs must equal at least $25,000 or 25 percent of the fair market

value, excluding the value of the land, prior to the rehabilitation, whichever amount is less. In computing the tax credit for eligible property that is classified as residential or as commercial with multifamily residential units, the rehabilitation costs shall not exceed $100,000 per residential unit. In computing the tax credit, the only costs which may be included are the rehabilitation costs incurred between the period ending on the project completion date and beginning on the date two years prior to the project completion date, provided that any qualified rehabilitation costs incurred prior to the date of approval of the project are qualified rehabilitation expenditures under the federal rehabilitation credit in Section 47 of the Internal Revenue Code.

For purposes of the historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit, qualified rehabilitation costs include those costs properly included in the basis of the eligible property for income tax purposes. Costs treated as expenses and deducted in the year paid or incurred and amounts that are otherwise not added to the basis of the property for income tax purposes are not qualified rehabilitation costs. Amounts incurred for architectural and engineering fees, site survey fees, legal expenses, insurance premiums, development fees, and other construction-related costs are qualified rehabilitation costs to the extent they are added to the basis of the eligible property for tax purposes. Costs of sidewalks, parking lots, and landscaping do not constitute qualified rehabilitation costs. Any rehabilitation costs used in the computation of the historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit are not added to the basis of the property for Iowa income tax purposes if the rehabilitation costs were incurred in a tax year beginning on or after January 1, 2000, but prior to January 1, 2001. Any rehabilitation costs incurred in a tax year beginning on or after January 1, 2001, are added to the basis of the rehabilitated property for income tax purposes except those rehabilitation expenses that are equal to the amount of the computed historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit for the tax year.

For example, the basis of a commercial building in a historic district was $500,000, excluding the value of the land, before the rehabilitation project. During a project to rehabilitate this building, $600,000 in rehabilitation costs were expended to complete the project and $500,000 of those rehabilitation costs were qualified rehabilitation costs which were eligible for the historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit of $125,000. Therefore, the basis of the building for Iowa income tax purposes was $975,000, since the qualified rehabilitation costs of $125,000, which are equal to the amount of the historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit for the tax year, are not added to the basis of the rehabilitated property. The basis of the building for federal income tax purposes was $1,100,000. However, for tax years beginning only in the 2000 calendar year, the basis of the building for Iowa income tax purposes would have been $600,000, since for those tax periods, any qualified rehabilitation expenses used to compute the historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit for the tax year could not be added to the basis of the property. It should be noted that this example does not consider any possible reduced basis for the building for federal income tax purposes due to the rehabilitation investment credit provided in Section 47 of the Internal Revenue Code. If the building in this example were eligible for the federal rehabilitation credit provided in Section 47 of the Internal Revenue Code, the basis of the building for Iowa tax purposes would be reduced accordingly by the same amount as the reduction required for federal tax purposes.

42.19(4) *Completion of the historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district project and claiming the historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit on the Iowa return.* After the taxpayer completes an authorized rehabilitation project, the taxpayer must be issued a certificate of completion of the project from the state historic preservation office of the department of cultural affairs. After verifying the taxpayer's eligibility for the historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit, the state historic preservation office shall issue a historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit certificate, which shall be attached to the taxpayer's income tax return for the tax year in which the rehabilitation project is completed or the year the credit was reserved, whichever is the later. For example, if a project was completed in 2008 and the credit was reserved for the state fiscal year ending June 30, 2010, the credit can be claimed on the 2009 calendar year return that is due on April 30, 2010. The tax credit certificate shall include the taxpayer's name, the taxpayer's address, the taxpayer's tax identification number, the address or location of the

rehabilitation project, the date the project was completed, the year the tax credit was reserved and the amount of the historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit. In addition, the tax credit certificate shall include a place for the name and tax identification number of a transferee and the amount of the tax credit being transferred, as provided in subrule 42.19(6). In addition, if the taxpayer is a partnership, limited liability company, estate or trust, where the tax credit is allocated to the owners or beneficiaries of the entity, a list of the owners or beneficiaries and the amount of credit allocated to each owner or beneficiary shall be provided with the certificate. The tax credit certificate shall be attached to the income tax return for the period in which the project was completed. If the amount of the historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit exceeds the taxpayer's income tax liability for the tax year for which the credit applies, the taxpayer is entitled to a refund of the excess portion of the credit at a discounted value for tax periods ending prior to July 1, 2007. However, the refund cannot exceed 75 percent of the allowable tax credit. The refund of the tax credit shall be computed on the basis of the following table:

Annual Interest Rate	Five-Year Present Value/Dollar Compounded Annually
5%	$.784
6%	$.747
7%	$.713
8%	$.681
9%	$.650
10%	$.621
11%	$.594
12%	$.567
13%	$.543
14%	$.519
15%	$.497
16%	$.476
17%	$.456
18%	$.437

EXAMPLE: The following is an example to show how the table can be used to compute a refund for a taxpayer. An individual has a historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit of $800,000 for a project completed in 2001. The individual had an income tax liability prior to the credit of $300,000 on the 2001 return, which leaves an excess credit of $500,000. The annual interest rate for tax refunds issued by the department of revenue in the 2001 calendar year is 11 percent. Therefore, to compute the five-year present value of the $500,000 excess credit, $500,000 is multiplied by the compound factor for 11 percent of .594 in the table, which results in a refund of $297,000.

For tax years ending on or after July 1, 2007, any historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit in excess of the taxpayer's tax liability is fully refundable. In lieu of claiming the refund, the taxpayer may elect to have the overpayment credited to the tax liability for the following tax year.

42.19(5) *Allocation of historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credits to the individual owners of the entity.* When the taxpayer that has earned a historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit is a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, estate or trust where the individual owners of the business entity are taxed on the income of the entity, the historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit shall be allocated to the individual owners. The business entity shall allocate the historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit to each individual owner on the same pro-rata basis as the earnings of the business are allocated to the owners for projects beginning prior to July 1, 2005. For example, if a partner of a partnership

received 25 percent of the earnings or income of the partnership for the tax year in which the partnership had earned a historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit, 25 percent of the credit would be allocated to this partner.

For projects beginning on or after July 1, 2005, which used low-income housing credits authorized under Section 42 of the Internal Revenue Code to assist in the financing of the rehabilitation project, the credit does not have to be allocated based on the pro-rata share of earnings of the partnership, limited liability company or S corporation. For these projects, the partnership, limited liability company or S corporation may designate the amount of the tax credit to be allocated to each partner, member or shareholder.

42.19(6) *Transfer of the historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit.* For tax periods beginning on or after January 1, 2003, the historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit certificates may be transferred to any person or entity. A tax credit certificate of less than $1,000 shall not be transferable.

Within 90 days of transfer of the tax credit certificate for transfers prior to July 1, 2006, the transferee must submit the transferred tax credit certificate to the state historic preservation office of the department of cultural affairs, along with a statement which contains the transferee's name, address and tax identification number and amount of the tax credit being transferred. For transfers on or after July 1, 2006, the transferee must submit the transferred tax credit certificate to the department of revenue. Within 30 days of receiving the transferred tax credit certificate and the statement from the transferee for transfers prior to July 1, 2006, the state historic preservation office shall issue a replacement tax credit certificate to the transferee. For transfers on or after July 1, 2006, the department of revenue will issue the replacement tax credit certificate to the transferee. If the transferee is a partnership, limited liability company or S corporation, the transferee shall provide a list of the partners, members or shareholders and information on how the historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit should be divided among the partners, members or shareholders. The transferee shall also provide the tax identification numbers and addresses of the partners, members or shareholders. The replacement tax credit certificate must contain the same information that was on the original certificate and must have the same expiration date as the original tax credit certificate.

The transferee may use the amount of the tax credit for any tax period for which the original transferor could have claimed the tax credit. Any consideration received for the transfer of the tax credit shall not be included in Iowa taxable income for individual income, corporation income or franchise tax purposes. Any consideration paid for the transfer of the tax credit shall not be deducted from Iowa taxable income for individual income, corporation income or franchise tax purposes.

If the historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit of the transferee exceeds the tax liability shown on the transferee's return, the refund shall be discounted as described in subrule 42.19(4) for tax years ending prior to July 1, 2007, just as the refund would have been discounted on the Iowa income tax return of the taxpayer. For tax years ending on or after July 1, 2007, any historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit of the transferee in excess of the transferee's tax liability is fully refundable.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code chapter 404A as amended by 2009 Iowa Acts, Senate File 481, and Iowa Code section 422.11D.

701—42.20(422) Ethanol blended gasoline tax credit. Effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2002, a retail gasoline dealer may claim an ethanol blended gasoline tax credit against that individual's individual income tax liability. The taxpayer must operate at least one retail motor fuel site at which more than 60 percent of the total gallons of gasoline sold and dispensed through one or more motor fuel pumps by the taxpayer in the tax year is ethanol blended gasoline. The tax credit shall be calculated separately for each retail motor fuel site operated by the taxpayer. The amount of the credit for each eligible retail motor fuel site is two and one-half cents multiplied by the total number of gallons of ethanol blended gasoline sold and dispensed through all motor fuel pumps located at that retail motor fuel site during the tax year in excess of 60 percent of all gasoline sold and dispensed through motor fuel pumps at that retail motor fuel site during the tax year.

For taxpayers having a fiscal year ending in 2002, the tax credit is available for each eligible retail motor fuel site based on the total number of gallons of ethanol blended gasoline sold and dispensed through all motor fuel pumps located at the taxpayer's retail motor fuel site from January 1, 2002, until the end of the taxpayer's fiscal year. Assuming a tax period that began on July 1, 2001, and ended on June 30, 2002, the taxpayer would be eligible for the tax credit based on the gallons of ethanol blended gasoline sold from January 1, 2002, through June 30, 2002. For taxpayers having a fiscal year ending in 2002, a claim for refund to claim the ethanol blended gasoline tax credit must be filed before October 1, 2003, even though the statute of limitations for refund set forth in 701—subrule 43.3(8) has not yet expired.

EXAMPLE 1: A taxpayer sold 100,000 gallons of gasoline at the taxpayer's retail motor fuel site during the tax year, 70,000 gallons of which was ethanol blended gasoline. The taxpayer is eligible for the credit since more than 60 percent of the total gallons sold was ethanol blended gasoline. The number of gallons in excess of 60 percent of all gasoline sold is 70,000 less 60,000, or 10,000 gallons. Two and one-half cents multiplied by 10,000 equals a $250 credit available.

The credit may be calculated on Form IA6478. The credit must be calculated separately for each retail motor fuel site operated by the taxpayer. Therefore, if the taxpayer operates more than one retail motor fuel site, it is possible that one retail motor fuel site may be eligible for the credit while another retail motor fuel site may not. The credit may be taken only for those retail motor fuel sites for which more than 60 percent of gasoline sales involves ethanol blended gasoline.

Any credit in excess of the taxpayer's tax liability is refundable. In lieu of claiming the refund, the taxpayer may elect to have the overpayment credited to the tax liability for the following tax year.

Starting with the 2006 calendar tax year, a taxpayer may claim the ethanol blended gasoline tax credit even if the taxpayer also claims the E-85 gasoline promotion tax credit provided in rule 701—42.31(422) for the same tax year for the same ethanol gallons.

EXAMPLE 2: A taxpayer sold 200,000 gallons of gasoline at a retail motor fuel site in 2006, of which 160,000 gallons was ethanol blended gasoline. Of these 160,000 gallons, 1,000 gallons was E-85 gasoline. Taxpayer is entitled to claim the ethanol blended gasoline tax credit of two and one-half cents multiplied by 40,000 gallons, since this amount constitutes the gallons in excess of 60 percent of the total gasoline gallons sold. Taxpayer may also claim the E-85 gasoline promotion tax credit on the 1,000 gallons of E-85 gasoline sold.

42.20(1) *Definitions.* The following definitions are applicable to this rule:

"Ethanol blended gasoline" means the same as defined in Iowa Code section 214A.1.

"Gasoline" means any liquid product prepared, advertised, offered for sale or sold for use as, or commonly and commercially used as, motor fuel for use in a spark-ignition, internal combustion engine, and which meets the specifications provided in Iowa Code section 214A.2.

"Motor fuel pump" means a pump, meter, or similar commercial weighing and measuring device used to measure and dispense motor fuel for sale on a retail basis.

"Retail dealer" means a person engaged in the business of storing and dispensing motor fuel from a motor fuel pump for sale on a retail basis, regardless of whether the motor fuel pump is located at a retail motor fuel site including a permanent or mobile location.

"Retail motor fuel site" means a geographic location in Iowa where a retail dealer sells and dispenses motor fuel on a retail basis. For example, tank wagons are considered retail motor fuel sites.

"Sell" means to sell on a retail basis.

42.20(2) *Allocation of credit to owners of a business entity.* If the taxpayer that was entitled to the ethanol blended gasoline tax credit is a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, estate, or trust, the business entity shall allocate the allowable credit to each of the individual owners of the entity on the basis of each owner's pro-rata share of the earnings of the entity to the total earnings of the entity. Therefore, if a partnership has an ethanol blended gasoline tax credit of $3,000 and one partner of the partnership receives 25 percent of the earnings of the partnership, that partner would receive an ethanol blended gasoline tax credit for the tax year of $750 or 25 percent of the total ethanol blended gasoline tax credit of the partnership.

42.20(3) *Repeal of ethanol blended gasoline tax credit.* The ethanol blended gasoline tax credit is repealed on January 1, 2009. However, the tax credit is available for taxpayers whose fiscal year ends after December 31, 2008, for those ethanol gallons sold beginning on the first day of the taxpayer's fiscal year until December 31, 2008. The ethanol promotion tax credit described in rule 701—42.37(15,422) is available beginning January 1, 2009, for retail dealers of gasoline.

See 701—subrule 52.19(3) for an example illustrating how this subrule is applied.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 422.11C.

701—42.21(15E) Eligible development business investment tax credit. Effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2001, a business which qualifies as an eligible development business may receive a tax credit of up to 10 percent of the new investment which is directly related to the construction, expansion or rehabilitation of building space to be used for manufacturing, processing, cold storage, distribution, or office facilities.

An eligible development business must be approved by the Iowa department of economic development prior to March 17, 2004, and meet the qualifications of Iowa Code section 15E.193C. Effective March 17, 2004, the eligible development business program is repealed.

New investment includes the purchase price of land and the cost of improvements made to real property. The tax credit may be claimed by an eligible development business in the tax year in which the construction, expansion or rehabilitation is completed.

Any credit in excess of the tax liability for the tax year may be credited to the tax liability for the following seven years or until used, whichever is the earlier.

If the business is a partnership, S corporation, limited liability company, or an estate or trust electing to have the income taxed directly to the individual, an individual may claim the credit. The amount claimed by an individual must be based on the individual's pro-rata share of the individual's earnings of the partnership, S corporation, limited liability company, or estate or trust.

If the eligible development business fails to meet and maintain any one of the requirements to be an eligible business, the business shall be subject to repayment of all or a portion of the amount of tax incentives received. For example, if within five years of project completion the development business sells or leases any space to any retail business, the development business shall proportionally repay the value of the investment credit. The proportion of the investment credit that would be due for repayment by an eligible development business for selling or leasing space to a retail business would be determined by dividing the square footage of building space occupied by the retail business by the square footage of the total building space.

An eligible business which is not a development business and which operates in an enterprise zone cannot claim an investment tax credit if the property is owned, or was previously owned, by an approved development business that has already received an investment tax credit. An eligible business which is not a development business can claim an investment tax credit only on additional, new improvements made to real property that was not included in the development business's approved application for the investment tax credit.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 15E.193C.

701—42.22(15E,422) Venture capital credits.

42.22(1) *Investment tax credit for an equity investment in a qualifying business or community-based seed capital fund.* See rule 123—2.1(15E) for the discussion of the investment tax credit for an equity investment in a qualifying business or community-based seed capital fund, along with the issuance of tax credit certificates by the Iowa capital investment board.

The department of revenue will be notified by the Iowa capital investment board when the tax credit certificates are issued. The tax credit certificate must be attached to the taxpayer's return for the tax year in which the credit may be redeemed as stated on the tax credit certificate.

Any credit in excess of the tax liability for the tax year may be credited to the tax liability for the following five years or until used, whichever is the earlier.

For equity investments made in a community-based seed capital fund or equity investments made in a qualifying business on or after January 1, 2004, an individual may claim the credit if the investment was made by a partnership, S corporation, limited liability company, or an estate or trust electing to have the income directly taxed to the individual. The amount claimed by an individual must be based on the individual's pro-rata share of the individual's earnings of the partnership, S corporation, limited liability company, or estate or trust.

For equity investments made in a qualifying business prior to January 1, 2004, only direct investments made by an individual are eligible for the investment tax credit. Individuals receiving income from a revocable trust's investment in a qualifying business are eligible for the investment tax credit for the portion of the revocable trust's equity investment in a qualifying business.

42.22(2) *Investment tax credit for an equity investment in a venture capital fund.* See rule 123—3.1(15E) for the discussion of the investment tax credit for an equity investment in a venture capital fund, along with the issuance of tax credit certificates by the Iowa capital investment board.

The department of revenue will be notified by the Iowa capital investment board when the tax credit certificates are issued. The tax credit certificate must be attached to the taxpayer's return for the tax year in which the credit may be redeemed as stated on the tax credit certificate.

Any credit in excess of the tax liability for the tax year may be credited to the tax liability for the following five years or until used, whichever is the earlier.

For equity investments made in a venture capital fund, an individual may claim the credit if the investment was made by a partnership, S corporation, limited liability company, or an estate or trust electing to have the income directly taxed to the individual. The amount claimed by an individual must be based on the individual's pro-rata share of the individual's earnings of the partnership, S corporation, limited liability company, or estate or trust.

42.22(3) *Contingent tax credit for investments in Iowa fund of funds.* See rule 123—4.1(15E) for the discussion of the contingent tax credit available for investments made in the Iowa fund of funds organized by the Iowa capital investment corporation. Tax credit certificates related to the contingent tax credits will be issued by the Iowa capital investment board.

The department of revenue will be notified by the Iowa capital investment board when these tax credit certificates are issued and, if applicable, when they are redeemed. If the tax credit certificate is redeemed, the certificate must be attached to the taxpayer's return for the tax year in which the credit may be redeemed as stated on the tax credit certificate.

If the tax credit certificate is redeemed, any credit in excess of the tax liability for the tax year may be credited to the tax liability for the following seven years or until used, whichever is the earlier.

If the tax credit certificate is redeemed, an individual may claim the credit if the investment was made by a partnership, S corporation, limited liability company, or an estate or trust electing to have the income directly taxed to the individual. The amount claimed by an individual must be based on the individual's pro-rata share of the individual's earnings of the partnership, S corporation, limited liability company, or estate or trust.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 15E.43, 15E.51, 15E.66, 422.11F and 422.11G.

701—42.23(15) New capital investment program tax credits. Effective for tax periods beginning on or after January 1, 2003, a business which qualifies under the new capital investment program is eligible to receive tax credits. An eligible business under the new capital investment program must be approved by the Iowa department of economic development and meet the qualifications of 2003 Iowa Acts, chapter 125, section 4. The new capital investment program was repealed on July 1, 2005, and has been replaced with the high quality job creation program. See rule 701—42.29(15) for information on the tax credits available under the high quality job creation program. Any tax credits earned by businesses approved under the new capital investment program prior to July 1, 2005, remain valid and can be claimed on tax returns filed after July 1, 2005.

42.23(1) *Research activities credit.* A business approved under the new capital investment program is eligible for an additional research activities credit as described in 701—subrule 52.7(5). This credit for increasing research activities is in lieu of the research activities credit described in subrule 42.11(3).

42.23(2) *Investment tax credit.*

a. General rule. An eligible business can claim an investment tax credit equal to a percentage of the new investment directly related to new jobs created by the location or expansion of an eligible business. The percentage is equal to the amount provided in paragraph *"b."* New investment directly related to new jobs created by the location or expansion of an eligible business includes the following:

(1) The cost of machinery and equipment, as defined in Iowa Code section 427A.1(1), paragraphs *"e"* and *"j,"* purchased for use in the operation of the eligible business. The purchase price shall be depreciated in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

(2) The purchase price of real property and any buildings and structures located on the real property.

(3) The cost of improvements made to real property which is used in the operation of the eligible business.

For eligible businesses approved by the Iowa department of economic development on or after March 17, 2004, certain lease payments made by eligible businesses to a third-party developer will be considered to be new investment for purposes of computing the investment tax credit. The eligible business shall enter into a lease agreement with the third-party developer for a minimum of five years. The investment tax credit is based on the annual base rent paid to a third-party developer by the eligible business for a period not to exceed ten years. The total costs of the annual base rent payments for the ten-year period cannot exceed the cost of the land and the third-party developer's cost to build or renovate the building used by the eligible business. The annual base rent is defined as the total lease payment less taxes, insurance and operating and maintenance expenses.

Any credit in excess of the tax liability for the tax period may be carried forward seven years or until used, whichever is the earlier.

If the business is a partnership, S corporation, limited liability company, cooperative organized under Iowa Code chapter 501 and filing as a partnership for federal tax purposes, or estate or trust electing to have the income taxed directly to an individual, an individual may claim the credit. The amount of the credit claimed by an individual must be based on the individual's pro-rata share of the individual's earnings of the partnership, S corporation, limited liability company, cooperative organized under Iowa Code chapter 501 and filing as a partnership for federal tax purposes, or estate or trust.

b. Tax credit percentage. The amount of tax credit claimed shall be based on the number of high quality jobs created as determined by the Iowa department of economic development:

(1) If no high quality jobs are created but economic activity within Iowa is advanced, the eligible business may claim a tax credit of up to 1 percent of the new investment.

(2) If 1 to 5 high quality jobs are created, the eligible business may claim a tax credit of up to 2 percent of the new investment.

(3) If 6 to 10 high quality jobs are created, the eligible business may claim a tax credit of up to 3 percent of the new investment.

(4) If 11 to 15 high quality jobs are created, the eligible business may claim a tax credit of up to 4 percent of the new investment.

(5) If 16 or more high quality jobs are created, the eligible business may claim a tax credit of up to 5 percent of the new investment.

c. Investment tax credit—value-added agricultural products or biotechnology-related processes. An eligible business whose project primarily involves the production of value-added agricultural products or uses biotechnology-related processes may elect to receive a refund for all or a portion of an unused investment tax credit. An eligible business includes a cooperative described in Section 521 of the Internal Revenue Code whose project primarily involves the production of ethanol.

Eligible businesses that elect to receive a refund shall apply to the Iowa department of economic development for tax credit certificates between May 1 and May 15 of each fiscal year. Only those businesses that have completed projects before the May 1 filing date may apply for a tax credit certificate. The Iowa department of economic development shall not issue tax credit certificates for more than $4

million during a fiscal year to eligible businesses for this program and eligible businesses described in subrule 42.14(2). If applications are received for more than $4 million, the applicants shall receive certificates for a prorated amount.

The Iowa department of economic development shall issue tax credit certificates within a reasonable period of time. Tax credit certificates are valid for the tax year following project completion. The tax credit certificate must be attached to the tax return for the tax year during which the tax credit is claimed. The tax credit certificate shall not be transferred, except for a cooperative described in Section 521 of the Internal Revenue Code whose project primarily involves the production of ethanol, as provided in subrule 42.14(2). For value-added agricultural projects involving ethanol, the cooperative must submit a list of its members and the share of each member's interest in the cooperative. The Iowa department of economic development shall issue a tax credit certificate to each member on the list.

d. Repayment of benefits. If an eligible business fails to maintain the requirements of the new capital investment program, the taxpayer may be required to repay all or a portion of the tax incentives taken on Iowa returns. Irrespective of the fact that the statute of limitations to assess the taxpayer for repayment of the tax credits may have expired, the department may proceed to collect the tax incentives forfeited by failure to maintain the requirements of the new capital investment program. This repayment is required because it is a recovery of an incentive, rather than an adjustment to the taxpayer's tax liability.

An eligible business in the new capital investment program may also be required to repay all or a portion of the tax incentives received on Iowa returns if the eligible business experiences a layoff of employees in Iowa or closes any of its facilities in Iowa.

If, within five years of purchase, the eligible business sells, disposes of, razes, or otherwise renders unusable all or a part of the land, buildings, or other existing structures for which a tax credit was claimed under this subrule, the income tax liability of the eligible business shall be increased by one of the following amounts:

(1) One hundred percent of the investment tax credit claimed if the property ceases to be eligible for the tax credit within one full year after being placed in service.

(2) Eighty percent of the investment tax credit claimed if the property ceases to be eligible for the tax credit within two full years after being placed in service.

(3) Sixty percent of the investment tax credit claimed if the property ceases to be eligible for the tax credit within three full years after being placed in service.

(4) Forty percent of the tax credit claimed if the property ceases to be eligible for the tax credit within four full years after being placed in service.

(5) Twenty percent of the investment tax credit claimed if the property ceases to be eligible for the tax credit within five full years after being placed in service.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 15.333, 15.335 and 15.381 to 15.387.

701—42.24(15E,422) Endow Iowa tax credit. Effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2003, a taxpayer who makes an endowment gift to an endow Iowa qualified community foundation may qualify for an endow Iowa tax credit, subject to the availability of the credit. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2003, but before January 1, 2010, the credit is equal to 20 percent of a taxpayer's endowment gift to an endow Iowa qualified community foundation approved by the Iowa department of economic development. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2010, the credit is equal to 25 percent of a taxpayer's endowment gift to an endow Iowa qualified community foundation approved by the Iowa department of economic development. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2010, a taxpayer cannot claim a deduction for charitable contributions under Section 170 of the Internal Revenue Code for the amount of the contribution for which the tax credit is claimed for Iowa tax purposes. The administrative rules for the endow Iowa tax credit for the Iowa department of economic development may be found under 261—Chapter 47.

The total amount of endow Iowa tax credits available is $2 million in the aggregate for the 2003 and 2004 calendar years. The total amount of endow Iowa tax credits is $2 million annually for the 2005-2007 calendar years, and $200,000 of these tax credits on an annual basis is reserved for endowment gifts of $30,000 or less. The maximum amount of tax credit granted to a single taxpayer shall not exceed

$100,000 for the 2003-2007 calendar years. The total amount of endow Iowa tax credits annually for the 2008 and 2009 calendar years is $2 million plus a percentage of the tax imposed on the adjusted gross receipts from gambling games in accordance with Iowa Code section 99F.11(3). The total amount of endow Iowa tax credits annually for 2010 and subsequent calendar years is $3 million plus a percentage of the tax imposed on the adjusted gross receipts from gambling games in accordance with Iowa Code section 99F.11(3). The maximum amount of tax credit granted to a single taxpayer shall not exceed 5 percent of the total endow Iowa tax credit amount authorized for 2008 and subsequent years. The endow Iowa tax credit cannot be transferred to any other taxpayer.

Any credit in excess of the tax liability for the tax year may be credited to the tax liability for the following five years or until used, whichever is the earlier.

If a taxpayer is a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or an estate or trust electing to have the income taxed directly to the individual, an individual may claim the credit. The amount claimed by an individual must be based on the individual's pro-rata share of the individual's earnings of the partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or estate or trust.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 15E.305 as amended by 2009 Iowa Acts, Senate File 478, and section 422.11H.

701—42.25(422) Soy-based cutting tool oil tax credit. Effective for tax periods ending after June 30, 2005, and beginning before January 1, 2007, a manufacturer may claim a soy-based cutting tool oil tax credit. A manufacturer, as defined in Iowa Code section 428.20, may claim the credit equal to the costs incurred during the tax year for the purchase and replacement costs relating to the transition from using nonsoy-based cutting tool oil to using soy-based cutting tool oil.

All of the following conditions must be met to qualify for the tax credit:

1. The costs must be incurred after June 30, 2005, and before January 1, 2007.
2. The costs must be incurred in the first 12 months of the transition from using nonsoy-based cutting tool oil to using soy-based cutting tool oil.
3. The soy-based cutting tool oil must contain at least 51 percent soy-based products.
4. The costs of the purchase and replacement must not exceed $2 per gallon of soy-based cutting tool oil used in the transition.
5. The number of gallons used in the transition cannot exceed 2,000 gallons.
6. The manufacturer shall not deduct for Iowa income tax purposes the costs incurred in the transition to using soy-based cutting tool oil which are deductible for federal tax purposes.

Any credit in excess of the taxpayer's tax liability is refundable. In lieu of claiming the refund, the taxpayer may elect to have the overpayment credited to the tax liability for the following tax year.

If a taxpayer is a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or an estate or trust electing to have the income taxed directly to an individual, an individual may claim the credit. The amount claimed by an individual must be based on the individual's pro-rata share of the individual's earnings of the partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or estate or trust.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 422.11I.

701—42.26(15I,422) Wage-benefits tax credit. Effective for tax years ending on or after June 9, 2006, a wage-benefits tax credit equal to a percentage of the annual wages and benefits paid for a qualified new job created by the location or expansion of the business in Iowa is available for qualified businesses.

42.26(1) *Definitions.* The following definitions are applicable to this rule:

"Average county wage" means the annualized average hourly wage calculated by the Iowa department of economic development using the most current four quarters of wage and employment information as provided in the Quarterly Covered Wage and Employment Data report provided by the department of workforce development. Agricultural/mining and governmental employment categories are deleted in compiling the wage information.

"Benefits" means all of the following:

1. Medical and dental insurance plans.
2. Pension and profit-sharing plans.

3. Child care services.
4. Life insurance coverage.
5. Vision insurance plan.
6. Disability coverage.

"Department" means the Iowa department of revenue.

"Full-time" means the equivalent of employment of one person:

1. For 8 hours per day for a five-day, 40-hour workweek for 52 weeks per year, including paid holidays, vacations, and other paid leave, or
2. The number of hours or days per week, including paid holidays, vacations, and other paid leave, currently established by schedule, custom or otherwise, as constituting a week of full-time work for the kind of service an individual performs for an employing unit.

"Grow Iowa values fund" means the grow Iowa values fund created in Iowa Code Supplement section 15G.108.

"Nonqualified new job" means any one of the following:

1. A job previously filled by the same employee in Iowa.
2. A job that was relocated from another location in Iowa.
3. A job that is created as a result of a consolidation, merger, or restructuring of a business entity if the job does not represent a new job in Iowa.

"Qualified new job" or *"job creation"* means a job that meets all of the following criteria:

1. Is a new full-time job that has not existed in the business in Iowa within the previous 12 months.
2. Is filled by a new employee for at least 12 months.
3. Is filled by a resident of the state of Iowa.
4. Is not created as a result of a change in ownership.
5. Was created on or after June 9, 2005.

"Retail business" means a business which sells its product directly to a consumer.

"Retained qualified new job" or *"job retention"* means the continued employment, after the first 12 months of employment, of the same employee in a qualified new job for another 12 months.

"Service business" means a business which is not engaged in the sale of tangible personal property, and which provides services to a local consumer market and does not have a significant proportion of its sales coming from outside Iowa.

42.26(2) *Calculation of credit.* A business which is not a retail or service business may claim the wage-benefits tax credit which is determined as follows:

a. If the annual wages and benefits for the qualified new job equal less than 130 percent of the average county wage, the credit is 0 percent of the annual wage and benefits paid.

b. If the annual wages and benefits for the qualified new job equal at least 130 percent but less than 160 percent of the average county wage, the credit is 5 percent of the annual wage and benefits paid for each qualified new job.

c. If the annual wages and benefits for the qualified new job equal at least 160 percent of the average county wage, the credit is 10 percent of the annual wage and benefits paid for each qualified new job.

If the business is a partnership, S corporation, limited liability company, or estate or trust electing to have the income taxed directly to the individual, an individual may claim the tax credit. The amount claimed by the individual shall be based upon the pro-rata share of the individual's earnings of the partnership, S corporation, limited liability company, or estate or trust.

Any credit in excess of the taxpayer's tax liability is refundable. In lieu of claiming the refund, the taxpayer may elect to have the overpayment credited to the tax liability for the following tax year.

42.26(3) *Application for the tax credit; tax credit certificate; amount of tax credit available.*

a. In order to claim the wage-benefits tax credit, the business must submit an application to the department along with information on the qualified new job or retained qualified new job. The application cannot be submitted until the end of the twelfth month after the qualified job was filled. For example, if the new job was created on June 9, 2005, the application cannot be submitted until June 9, 2006. The following information must be submitted in the application:

(1) Name, address and federal identification number of the business.

(2) A description of the activities of the business. If applicable, the proportion of the sales of the business which come from outside Iowa shall be included.

(3) The amount of wages and benefits paid to each employee for each new job for the previous 12 months.

(4) A computation of the amount of credit being requested.

(5) The address and state of residence of each new employee.

(6) The date that the qualified new job was filled.

(7) An indication of whether the job is a qualified new job or a retained qualified new job for which an application was filed for a previous year.

(8) The type of tax for which the credit will be applied.

(9) If the business is a partnership, S corporation, limited liability company, or estate or trust, a schedule of the partners, shareholders, members or beneficiaries. This schedule shall include the names, addresses and federal identification numbers of the partners, shareholders, members or beneficiaries, along with their percentage of the pro-rata share of earnings of the partnership, S corporation, limited liability company, or estate or trust.

b. Upon receipt of the application, the department has 45 days either to approve or deny the application. If the department does not act on the application within 45 days, the application is deemed approved. If the department denies the application, the business may appeal the decision to the Iowa economic development board within 30 days of the notice of denial.

c. If the application is approved, or if the Iowa economic development board approves the application that was previously denied by the department, a tax credit certificate will be issued by the department to the business, subject to the availability of the amount of credits that may be issued. The tax credit certificate shall contain the name, address and tax identification number of the business (or individual, estate or trust, if applicable), the date of the qualified new job(s), the wage and benefits paid for each job(s) for the 12-month period, the amount of the credit, the tax period for which the credit may be applied, and the type of tax for which the credit will be applied.

d. The tax credit certificates that are issued in a fiscal year cannot exceed $10 million for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2007, and shall not exceed $4 million for the fiscal years ending June 30, 2008, through June 30, 2011. The tax credit certificates are issued on a first-come, first-served basis. Therefore, if tax credit certificates have already been issued for the $10 million limit for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2007, any applications for tax credit certificates received after the $10 million limit has been reached will be denied. Similarly, if tax credit certificates have already been issued for the $4 million limit for the fiscal years ending June 30, 2008, through June 30, 2011, any applications for tax credit certificates received after the $4 million limit has been reached will be denied. If a business failed to receive all or a part of the tax credit due to the $10 million or $4 million limitation, the business may reapply for the tax credit for the retained new job for a subsequent tax period.

e. A business which qualifies for the tax credit for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2007, is eligible to receive the tax credit certificate for each of the fiscal years ending June 30, 2008, through June 30, 2011, subject to the $4 million limit for tax credits for the fiscal years ending June 30, 2008, through June 30, 2011, if the business retains the qualified new job during each of the fiscal years ending June 30, 2008, through June 30, 2011. The business must reapply by June 30 of each fiscal year for the tax credit, and the percentage of the wages and benefits allowed for the credit set forth in subrule 42.26(2) for the first year is applicable for each subsequent period. Preference will be given in issuing tax credit certificates for those businesses that retain qualified new jobs, and preference will be given in the order in which applications were filed for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2007. Therefore, those businesses which received the first $4 million of tax credits for the year ending June 30, 2007, in which the qualified jobs were created will automatically receive a tax credit for the fiscal years ending June 30, 2008, through June 30, 2011, as long as the qualified jobs are retained and an application is completed.

f. For the fiscal years ending June 30, 2008, through June 30, 2011, if credits become available because the jobs were not retained by businesses which received the first $4 million of credits for the

year ending June 30, 2007, an application which was originally denied will be considered in the order in which the application was received for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2007.

EXAMPLE: Wage-benefits tax credits of $4 million are issued for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2007, relating to applications filed between July 1, 2006, and March 31, 2007. For the next fiscal year ending June 30, 2008, the same businesses that received the $4 million in wage-benefits tax credits filed applications totaling $3 million for the retained jobs for which the application for the prior year was filed on or before March 31, 2007. The first $3 million of the available $4 million will be allowed to these same businesses. The remaining $1 million that is still available for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2008, will be allowed for those retained jobs for which applications for the prior year were filed starting on April 1, 2007, until the remaining $1 million in tax credits is issued.

g. A business may apply in writing to the Iowa economic development board for a waiver of the average wage and benefit requirement. If a waiver is granted, the business must provide the department with the waiver and it must be attached to the application.

h. A business may receive other federal, state, and local incentives and tax credits in addition to the wage-benefits tax credit. However, a business that receives a wage-benefits tax credit cannot receive tax incentives under the high quality job creation program set forth in Iowa Code chapter 15 or moneys from the grow Iowa values fund.

42.26(4) *Examples.* The following noninclusive examples illustrate how this rule applies:

EXAMPLE 1: Business A operates a grocery store and hires five new employees, each of whom will earn wages and benefits in excess of 130 percent of the average county wage. Business A would not qualify for the wage-benefits tax credit because Business A is a retail business.

EXAMPLE 2: Business B operates an accounting firm and hires two new accountants, each of whom will earn wages and benefits in excess of 160 percent of the average county wage. The accounting firm provides services to clients wholly within Iowa. Business B would not qualify for the wage-benefits tax credit because it is a service business. The majority of its sales are generated from within the state of Iowa and thus Business B, because it is a service business, is not eligible for the credit.

EXAMPLE 3: Business C operates a software development business and hires two new programmers, each of whom will earn wages and benefits in excess of 160 percent of the average county wage. Over 50 percent of the customers of Business C are located outside Iowa. Business C would qualify for the wage-benefits tax credit because a majority of its sales are coming from outside the state, even though Business C is engaged in the performance of services.

EXAMPLE 4: Business D is a manufacturer that hires a new employee in Clayton County, Iowa, on July 8, 2005. The average county wage for Clayton County for the third quarter of 2005 is $11.86 per hour. If the average county wage per hour for Clayton County is $11.95 for the fourth quarter of 2005, $12.05 for the first quarter of 2006, and $12.14 for the second quarter of 2006, the annualized average county wage for this 12-month period is $12.00 per hour. This wage equates to an average annual wage of $24,960 ($12.00 × 40 hours × 52 weeks). In order for Business D to qualify for the 5 percent wage-benefits tax credit, the new employee must receive wages and benefits totaling $32,448 (130 percent of $24,960) for the 12-month period from July 8, 2005, through July 7, 2006. In order for Business D to qualify for the 10 percent wage-benefits tax credit, the new employee must receive wages and benefits totaling $39,936 (160 percent of $24,960) for the 12-month period from July 8, 2005, through July 7, 2006.

EXAMPLE 5: Business E is a manufacturer that hires three new employees in Grundy County, Iowa, on July 1, 2005. If the average county wage for the 12-month period from July 1, 2005, through June 30, 2006, is $13.75 per hour in Grundy County, this wage equates to an average county wage of $28,600. The wages and benefits for each of these three new employees is $40,000 for the period from July 1, 2005, through June 30, 2006, which is 140 percent of the average county wage. Business E is entitled to a wage-benefits tax credit of $2,000 for each employee ($40,000 × 5 percent), for a total wage-benefits tax credit of $6,000. If Business E files on a calendar-year basis, the $6,000 wage-benefits tax credit can be claimed on the tax return for the period ending December 31, 2006.

EXAMPLE 6: Business F is a manufacturer that hires ten new employees on July 1, 2005, and qualifies for the wage-benefits tax credit because the wages and benefits paid exceed 130 percent of the average

county wage. Business F receives a wage-benefits tax credit in July 2006 for these ten employees, which can be used on the tax return for the period ending December 31, 2006. On August 31, 2006, two of the employees leave the business and are replaced by two new employees. Business F is entitled to a wage-benefits tax credit for only eight employees in July 2007 because only eight employees continued employment for the subsequent 12 months in a job which meets the definition of a retained qualified new job. Business F cannot request a wage-benefits tax credit for the two employees hired on August 31, 2006. Business F cannot request the wage-benefits tax credit because these two full-time jobs existed in the business within the previous 12 months in Iowa, and these jobs do not meet the definition of a qualified new job or retained qualified new job.

EXAMPLE 7: Business G is a manufacturer that hires ten new employees on July 1, 2005, and qualifies for the wage-benefits tax credit because the wages and benefits paid exceed 130 percent of the average county wage. Business G receives a wage-benefits tax credit in July 2006 for these ten employees equal to 5 percent of the wages and benefits paid. On October 1, 2006, Business G hires an additional five employees, each of whom receives wages and benefits in excess of 130 percent of the average county wage. Business G can apply for the wage-benefits tax credit on October 1, 2007, for these five employees, since these employees have now been employed for 12 months. However, the credit may not be allowed if more than $4 million of retained job tax credits have been issued for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2008.

EXAMPLE 8: Assume the same facts as Example 6, except that the $10 million limit of tax credits has already been met for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2007, and Business F hired five new employees on August 31, 2006. Business F can apply for the wage-benefits tax credit for the three employees on August 31, 2007, a number which is above the ten full-time jobs originally created, but Business F may not receive the tax credit if more than $4 million of retained job tax credits have been issued for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2008.

EXAMPLE 9: Assume the same facts as Example 7, except that the ten employees hired on July 1, 2005, by Business G received wages and benefits equal to 155 percent of the average county wage, and the five employees hired on October 1, 2006, by Business G received wages equal to 161 percent of the average county wage. Business G can apply for the tax credit on October 1, 2007, equal to 10 percent of the wages and benefits paid for the employees hired on October 1, 2006. On July 1, 2007, Business G can reapply for the tax credit equal to 5 percent of the wages and benefits paid only for the ten employees originally hired on July 1, 2005, even if the wages and benefits for these ten employees exceed 160 percent of the average county wage for the period from July 1, 2006, through June 30, 2007.

42.26(5) *Repeal of the wage-benefits tax credit.* The wage-benefits tax credit is repealed effective July 1, 2008. However, the wage-benefits tax credit is still available through the fiscal year ending June 30, 2011, as provided in subrule 42.26(3), paragraphs *"d," "e,"* and *"f."* A business is not entitled to a wage-benefits tax credit for a qualified new job created on or after July 1, 2008.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code chapter 15I and section 422.11L.

701—42.27(422,476B) Wind energy production tax credit. Effective for tax years beginning on or after July 1, 2006, an owner of a qualified wind energy production facility that has been approved by the Iowa utilities board may claim a wind energy production tax credit for qualified electricity sold by the owner or used for on-site consumption against a taxpayer's Iowa individual income tax liability. The administrative rules for the certification of eligibility for the wind energy production tax credit for the Iowa utilities board may be found in rule 199—15.18(476B).

42.27(1) *Application and review process for the wind energy production tax credit.* An owner of a wind energy production facility must be approved by the Iowa utilities board in order to qualify for the wind energy production tax credit. The facility must be an electrical production facility that produces electricity from wind, that is located in Iowa, and that is placed in service on or after July 1, 2005, but before July 1, 2012. For applications filed on or after March 1, 2008, a facility must consist of one or more wind turbines which have a combined nameplate generating capacity of at least 2 megawatts and no more than 30 megawatts. For applications filed on or after July 1, 2009, by a private college or university, community college, institution under the control of the state board of regents, public or

accredited nonpublic elementary and secondary school, or public hospital as defined in Iowa Code section 249J.3, the facility must have a combined nameplate generating capacity of no less than ¾ of a megawatt.

The maximum amount of nameplate generating capacity for all qualified wind energy production facilities cannot exceed 150 megawatts. An owner shall not own more than two qualified facilities. A facility that is not operational within 18 months after issuance of the approval from the Iowa utilities board will no longer be considered a qualified facility. However, a facility that is not operational within 18 months due to the unavailability of necessary equipment shall be granted an additional 12 months to become operational.

An owner of the qualified facility must apply to the Iowa utilities board for the wind energy production tax credit. The application for the tax credit must be filed no later than 30 days after the close of the tax year for which the credit is applied. The information to be included in the application is set forth in 199—subrule 15.20(1).

42.27(2) *Computation of the credit.* The wind energy production credit equals one cent multiplied by the number of kilowatt-hours of qualified electricity sold or used for on-site consumption by the owner during the tax year. For the first tax year in which the credit is applied, the kilowatt-hours of qualified electricity sold may exceed 12 months.

EXAMPLE: A qualified facility was placed in service on April 1, 2006, and the taxpayer files on a calendar-year basis. The first year for which the credit can be claimed is the period ending December 31, 2007, since that is the first tax year that began on or after July 1, 2006. The credit for the 2007 tax year can include electricity sold between April 1, 2006, and December 31, 2007.

The credit is not allowed for any kilowatt-hours of electricity sold to a related person. The definition of "related person" uses the same criteria set forth in Section 45(e)(4) of the Internal Revenue Code relating to the federal renewable electricity production credit. Persons shall be treated as related to each other if such persons are treated as a single employer under Treasury Regulation §1.52-1. In the case of a corporation that is a member of an affiliated group of corporations filing a federal consolidated return, such corporation shall be treated as selling electricity to an unrelated person if such electricity is sold to the person by another member of the affiliated group.

The utilities board will notify the department of the number of kilowatt-hours of electricity sold by the qualified facility or generated and used on site by the qualified facility during the tax year. The department will calculate the credit and issue a tax credit certificate to the owner. The tax credit certificate will include the taxpayer's name, address and federal identification number, the tax type for which the credit will be claimed, the amount of the credit and the tax year for which the credit may be claimed. In addition, the tax credit certificate will include a place for the name and tax identification number of a transferee and the amount of the tax credit certificate, as provided in subrule 42.27(3). If the department refuses to issue the tax credit certificate, the taxpayer shall be notified in writing and the taxpayer will have 60 days from the date of denial to file a protest in accordance with rule 701—7.41(17A). The department will not issue a tax credit certificate if the facility is not operational within 18 months after approval was given by the utilities board, unless a 12-month extension is granted by the utilities board as provided in subrule 42.27(1).

If the taxpayer is a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or estate or trust requesting a credit for individual or corporation income tax, the tax credit certificate will be issued to the partners, members, shareholders or beneficiaries based on the partner's, member's, shareholder's or beneficiary's pro-rata share of earnings of the partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or estate or trust, except when the taxpayer is eligible to receive renewable electricity production tax credits authorized under Section 45 of the Internal Revenue Code. In cases where the taxpayer is eligible to receive renewable electricity production tax credits under Section 45 of the Internal Revenue Code, the partnership, limited liability company or S corporation may designate the amount of the tax credit to be allocated to each partner, member or shareholder. In addition, if a taxpayer is a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or estate or trust that is eligible to receive renewable electricity production tax credits under Section 45 of the Internal Revenue Code, the taxpayer may distribute the tax credit to an equity holder or beneficiary as a liquidating distribution, or portion thereof, of an equity

holder's interest in the partnership, limited liability company or S corporation, or the beneficiary's interest in the estate or trust.

The credit can be allowed for a ten-year period beginning on the date the qualified facility was originally placed in service. For example, if a facility was placed in service on April 1, 2006, the credit can be claimed for kilowatt-hours of electricity sold between April 1, 2006, and March 31, 2016.

To claim the tax credit, the taxpayer must attach the tax credit certificate to the tax return for the tax year set forth on the certificate. Any tax credit in excess of the tax liability may be carried forward for seven years or until it is used, whichever is the earlier.

42.27(3) *Transfer of the wind energy production tax credit certificate.* The wind energy production tax credit certificate may be transferred to any person or entity.

Within 30 days of transfer of the tax credit certificate, the transferee must submit the transferred tax credit certificate to the department, along with a statement which contains the transferee's name, address and tax identification number and the amount of the tax credit being transferred. Within 30 days of receiving the transferred tax credit certificate and the statement from the transferee, the department will issue a replacement tax credit certificate to the transferee. If the transferee is a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or estate or trust claiming the credit for individual or corporation income tax, the transferee shall provide a list of the partners, members, shareholders or beneficiaries and information on how the wind energy production tax credit should be divided among the partners, members, shareholders or beneficiaries. The transferee shall also provide the tax identification numbers and addresses of the partners, members, shareholders or beneficiaries. The replacement tax credit certificate must contain the same information as that on the original tax credit certificate and must have the same effective taxable year and the same expiration date as the original tax credit certificate. The replacement tax credit certificate may reflect a different tax type than the original tax credit certificate.

The transferee may use the amount of the tax credit for any tax year for which the original transferor could have claimed the tax credit. Any consideration received for the transfer of the tax credit certificate shall not be included in Iowa taxable income for individual income, corporation income or franchise tax purposes. Any consideration paid for the transfer of the tax credit certificate shall not be deducted from Iowa taxable income for individual income, corporation income or franchise tax purposes.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 422.11J and Iowa Code chapter 476B as amended by 2009 Iowa Acts, Senate File 456.

701—42.28(422,476C) Renewable energy tax credit. Effective for tax years beginning on or after July 1, 2006, a purchaser or producer of renewable energy whose facility has been approved by the Iowa utilities board may claim a renewable energy tax credit for qualified renewable energy against a taxpayer's Iowa individual income tax liability. The administrative rules for the certification of eligibility for the renewable energy tax credit for the Iowa utilities board may be found in rule 199—15.19(476C).

42.28(1) *Application and review process for the renewable energy tax credit.* A producer or purchaser of a renewable energy facility must be approved by the Iowa utilities board in order to qualify for the renewable energy credit. The eligible renewable energy facility can be a wind energy conversion facility, biogas recovery facility, biomass conversion facility, methane gas recovery facility, solar energy conversion facility or refuse conversion facility. The facility must be located in Iowa and placed in service on or after July 1, 2005, and before January 1, 2012.

The maximum amount of nameplate generating capacity of all wind energy conversion facilities cannot exceed 330 megawatts. The maximum amount of energy production capacity for biogas recovery facilities, biomass conversion facilities, methane gas recovery facilities, solar energy conversion facilities and refuse conversion facilities cannot exceed a combined output of 20 megawatts of nameplate generating capacity and 167 billion British thermal units of heat for a commercial purpose. A facility that is not operational within 30 months after issuance of approval from the utilities board will no longer be considered a qualified facility. However, if the facility is a wind energy conversion property and is not operational within 18 months due to the unavailability of necessary equipment, the facility may apply for a 12-month extension of the 30-month limit. A producer of renewable energy who is the person who owns the renewable energy facility cannot own more than two eligible renewable

energy facilities. A person that has an equity interest equal to or greater than 51 percent in an eligible renewable energy facility cannot have an equity interest greater than 10 percent in any other renewable energy facility.

A producer or purchaser of a renewable energy facility must apply to the utilities board for the renewable energy tax credit. The application for the tax credit must be filed no later than 30 days after the close of the tax year for which the credit is applied. The information to be included in the application is set forth in 199—subrule 15.21(1).

42.28(2) *Computation of the credit.* The renewable energy tax credit equals 1½ cents per kilowatt-hour of electricity, or 44 cents per 1000 standard cubic feet of hydrogen fuel, or $4.50 per 1 million British thermal units of methane gas or other biogas used to generate electricity, or $4.50 per 1 million British thermal units of heat for a commercial purpose generated by and purchased from an eligible renewable energy facility during the tax year. For the first tax year in which the credit is applied, the kilowatt-hours, standard cubic feet or British thermal units generated by and purchased from the facility may exceed 12 months.

EXAMPLE: A qualified wind energy production facility was placed in service on April 1, 2006, and the taxpayer files on a calendar-year basis. The first year for which the credit can be claimed is the year ending December 31, 2007, since that is the first tax year that began on or after July 1, 2006. The credit for the 2007 tax year can include electricity generated and purchased between April 1, 2006, and December 31, 2007.

The credit is not allowed for any kilowatt-hours, standard cubic feet or British thermal units that are purchased from an eligible facility by a related person. Persons shall be treated as related to each other if either person owns an 80 percent or more equity interest in the other person.

The utilities board will notify the department of the number of kilowatt-hours, standard cubic feet or British thermal units that are generated and purchased from an eligible facility during the tax year. The department will calculate the credit and issue a tax credit certificate to the purchaser or producer. The tax credit certificate will include the taxpayer's name, address and federal identification number, the tax type for which the credit will be claimed, the amount of the credit and the tax year for which the credit may be claimed. In addition, the tax credit certificate will include a place for the name and tax identification number of a transferee and the amount of the tax credit certificate, as provided in subrule 42.28(3). If the department refuses to issue the tax credit certificate, the taxpayer shall be notified in writing and the taxpayer will have 60 days from the date of denial to file a protest in accordance with rule 701—7.41(17A). The department will not issue a tax credit certificate if the facility is not operational within 30 months after approval was given by the utilities board, unless a 12-month extension is granted by the utilities board as provided in subrule 42.28(1). In addition, the department will not issue a tax credit certificate to any person who received a wind energy production tax credit in accordance with Iowa Code chapter 476B.

If the taxpayer is a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or estate or trust requesting a credit for individual or corporation income tax, the tax credit certificate will be issued to the partners, members, shareholders or beneficiaries based on the partner's, member's, shareholder's or beneficiary's pro-rata share of earnings of the partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or estate or trust, except when the taxpayer is eligible to receive renewable electricity production tax credits authorized under Section 45 of the Internal Revenue Code. In cases where the taxpayer is eligible to receive renewable electricity production tax credits under Section 45 of the Internal Revenue Code, the partnership, limited liability company or S corporation may designate the amount of the tax credit to be allocated to each partner, member or shareholder. In addition, if a taxpayer is a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or estate or trust that is eligible to receive renewable electricity production tax credits under Section 45 of the Internal Revenue Code, the taxpayer may distribute the tax credit to an equity holder or beneficiary as a liquidating distribution, or portion thereof, of an equity holder's interest in the partnership, limited liability company or S corporation, or the beneficiary's interest in the estate or trust.

The credit can be allowed for a ten-year period beginning on the date the qualified facility was originally placed in service. For example, if a renewable energy facility was placed in service on April 1,

2006, the credit can be claimed for kilowatt-hours, standard cubic feet or British thermal units generated and purchased between April 1, 2006, and March 31, 2016. Tax credit certificates cannot be issued for renewable energy purchased after December 31, 2021.

To claim the tax credit, the taxpayer must attach the tax credit certificate to the tax return for the tax period set forth on the certificate. Any tax credit in excess of the tax liability may be carried forward for seven years or until it is used, whichever is the earlier.

42.28(3) *Transfer of the renewable energy tax credit certificate.* The renewable energy tax credit certificate may be transferred once to any person or entity. A decision between a producer and purchaser of renewable energy regarding who may claim the tax credit is not considered a transfer.

Within 30 days of transfer of the tax credit certificate, the transferee must submit the transferred tax credit certificate to the department, along with a statement which contains the transferee's name, address and tax identification number and the amount of the tax credit being transferred. Within 30 days of receiving the transferred tax credit certificate and the statement from the transferee, the department will issue a replacement tax credit certificate to the transferee. If the transferee is a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or estate or trust claiming the credit for individual or corporation income tax, the transferee shall provide a list of the partners, members, shareholders or beneficiaries and information on how the renewable energy tax credit should be divided among the partners, members, shareholders or beneficiaries. The transferee shall also provide the tax identification numbers and addresses of the partners, members, shareholders or beneficiaries. The replacement tax credit certificate must contain the same information as that on the original tax credit certificate and must have the same effective taxable year and the same expiration date as the original tax credit certificate. The replacement tax credit certificate may reflect a different tax type than the original tax credit certificate.

The transferee may use the amount of the tax credit for any tax year for which the original transferor could have claimed the tax credit. Any consideration received for the transfer of the tax credit certificate shall not be included in Iowa taxable income for individual income, corporation income or franchise tax purposes. Any consideration paid for the transfer of the tax credit certificate shall not be deducted from Iowa taxable income for individual income, corporation income or franchise tax purposes.

42.28(4) *Small wind innovation zones.* Effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2009, an owner of a small wind energy system operating within a small wind innovation zone which has been approved by the Iowa utilities board is eligible for the renewable energy tax credit. The administrative rules of the Iowa utilities board for the certification of eligibility for owners of small wind energy systems operating within a small wind innovation zone may be found in rule 199—15.22(476).

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 422.11J and Iowa Code chapter 476C as amended by 2009 Iowa Acts, Senate File 456 and House File 810.

701—42.29(15) High quality job creation program. Effective for tax periods ending on or after July 1, 2005, for programs approved on or after July 1, 2005, but before July 1, 2009, a business which qualifies under the high quality job creation program is eligible to receive tax credits. The high quality job creation program replaces the new jobs and income program and the new capital investment program. An eligible business under the high quality job creation program must be approved by the Iowa department of economic development and meet the qualifications of Iowa Code section 15.329. The administrative rules for the high quality job creation program for the Iowa department of economic development may be found at 261—Chapter 68.

The high quality job creation program was repealed on July 1, 2009, and has been replaced with the high quality jobs program. See rule 701—42.42(15) for information on the investment tax credit and additional research activities credit under the high quality jobs program. Any investment tax credit and additional research activities credit earned by businesses approved under the high quality job creation program prior to July 1, 2009, remains valid and can be claimed on tax returns filed after July 1, 2009.

42.29(1) *Research activities credit.* An eligible business approved under the high quality job creation program is eligible for an additional research activities credit as described in 701—subrule 52.7(4).

Research activities allowable for the Iowa research activities credit include expenses related to the development and deployment of innovative renewable energy generation components manufactured or

assembled in Iowa; such expenses related to the development and deployment of innovative renewable energy generation components are not eligible for the federal credit for increasing research activities. For purposes of this subrule, innovative renewable energy generation components do not include components with more than 200 megawatts in installed effective nameplate generating capacity. The research activities credit related to renewable energy generation components under the high quality job creation program and the enterprise zone program shall not exceed $1 million in the aggregate.

These expenses related to the development and deployment of innovative renewable energy generation components are applicable only to the additional research activities credit set forth in this subrule and are not applicable to the research activities credit set forth in subrule 42.11(3), paragraphs *"a"* and *"b."* The research activities credit is subject to the threshold amounts of qualifying investment set forth in Iowa department of economic development 261—subrule 68.4(7).

42.29(2) *Investment tax credit.*

a. General rule. An eligible business can claim an investment tax credit equal to a percentage of the new investment directly related to new jobs created by the location or expansion of an eligible business. The percentage is equal to the amount provided in Iowa department of economic development 261—subrule 68.4(7). New investment directly related to new jobs created by the location or expansion of an eligible business includes the following:

(1) The cost of machinery and equipment, as defined in Iowa Code section 427A.1(1), paragraphs *"e"* and *"j,"* purchased for use in the operation of the eligible business. The purchase price shall be depreciated in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

(2) The purchase price of real property and any buildings and structures located on the real property.

(3) The cost of improvements made to real property which is used in the operation of the eligible business.

In addition, certain lease payments made by eligible businesses to a third-party developer will be considered to be new investment for purposes of computing the investment tax credit. The eligible business shall enter into a lease agreement with the third-party developer for a minimum of five years. The investment tax credit is based on the annual base rent paid to a third-party developer by the eligible business for a period not to exceed ten years. The total costs of the annual base rent payments for the ten-year period cannot exceed the cost of the land and the third-party developer's cost to build or renovate the building used by the eligible business. The annual base rent is defined as the total lease payment less taxes, insurance and operating and maintenance expenses.

The investment tax credit can be claimed in the tax year in which the qualifying assets are placed in service. The investment tax credit will be amortized over a five-year period. Any credit in excess of the tax liability for the tax period may be carried forward seven years or until used, whichever is the earlier.

EXAMPLE: An eligible business which files tax returns on a calendar-year basis earned $100,000 of investment tax credits for new investment made in 2006. The business can claim $20,000 of investment tax credits for each of the years from 2006 through 2010. The $20,000 of investment tax credit that can be claimed in 2006 can be carried forward to the 2007-2013 tax years if the entire credit cannot be claimed on the 2006 return. Similarly, the $20,000 investment tax credit that can be claimed in 2007 can be carried forward to the 2008-2014 tax years if the entire credit cannot be claimed on the 2007 return.

If the business is a partnership, S corporation, limited liability company, cooperative organized under Iowa Code chapter 501 and filing as a partnership for federal tax purposes, or estate or trust electing to have the income taxed directly to an individual, an individual may claim the credit. The amount of the credit claimed by an individual must be based on the individual's pro-rata share of the individual's earnings of the partnership, S corporation, limited liability company, cooperative organized under Iowa Code chapter 501 and filing as a partnership for federal tax purposes, or estate or trust electing to have the income taxed directly to an individual.

b. Investment tax credit—value-added agricultural products or biotechnology-related processes. An eligible business whose project primarily involves the production of value-added agricultural products or uses biotechnology-related processes may elect to receive a refund for all or a portion of an unused investment tax credit. An eligible business includes a cooperative described in Section 521 of the Internal Revenue Code whose project primarily involves the production of ethanol.

Eligible businesses that elect to receive a refund shall apply to the Iowa department of economic development for tax credit certificates between May 1 and May 15 of each fiscal year. Only those businesses that have completed projects before the May 1 filing date may apply for a tax credit certificate. The Iowa department of economic development shall not issue tax credit certificates for more than $4 million during a fiscal year to eligible businesses for this program and the enterprise zone program described in subrule 42.14(2). If applications are received for more than $4 million, the applicants shall receive certificates for a prorated amount.

The Iowa department of economic development shall issue tax credit certificates within a reasonable period of time. Tax credit certificates are valid for the tax year following project completion. The tax credit certificate must be attached to the tax return for the tax year during which the tax credit is claimed. The tax credit certificate shall not be transferred, except for a cooperative described in Section 521 of the Internal Revenue Code whose project primarily involves the production of ethanol, as provided in subrule 42.14(2). For value-added agricultural projects involving ethanol, the cooperative must submit a list of its members and the share of each member's interest in the cooperative. The Iowa department of economic development shall issue a tax credit certificate to each member on the list.

c. Repayment of benefits. If an eligible business fails to maintain the requirements of the high quality job creation program, the taxpayer may be required to repay all or a portion of the tax incentives taken on Iowa returns. Irrespective of the fact that the statute of limitations to assess the taxpayer for repayment of the tax credits may have expired, the department may proceed to collect the tax incentives forfeited by failure of the eligible business to maintain the requirements of the high quality job creation program because the repayment is a recovery of an incentive, rather than an adjustment to the taxpayer's tax liability.

An eligible business in the high quality job creation program may also be required to repay all or a portion of the tax incentives received on Iowa returns if the eligible business experiences a layoff of employees in Iowa or closes any of its facilities in Iowa.

If, within five years of purchase, the eligible business sells, disposes of, razes, or otherwise renders unusable all or a part of the land, buildings, or other existing structures for which a tax credit was claimed under this subrule, the income tax liability of the eligible business shall be increased by one of the following amounts:

(1) One hundred percent of the investment tax credit claimed if the property ceases to be eligible for the tax credit within one full year after being placed in service.

(2) Eighty percent of the investment tax credit claimed if the property ceases to be eligible for the tax credit within two full years after being placed in service.

(3) Sixty percent of the investment tax credit claimed if the property ceases to be eligible for the tax credit within three full years after being placed in service.

(4) Forty percent of the tax credit claimed if the property ceases to be eligible for the tax credit within four full years after being placed in service.

(5) Twenty percent of the investment tax credit claimed if the property ceases to be eligible for the tax credit within five full years after being placed in service.

42.29(3) *Determination of tax credit amounts.* The amount of tax credit claimed under the high quality job creation program shall be based on the number of high quality jobs created and the amount of qualifying investment made as determined by the Iowa department of economic development.

a. If the high quality jobs have a starting wage, including benefits, equal to or greater than 130 percent of the average county wage but less than 160 percent of the average county wage, see Iowa department of economic development 261—paragraph 68.4(7)*"a"* for the amount of tax credits that may be claimed.

b. If the high quality jobs have a starting wage, including benefits, equal to or greater than 160 percent of the average county wage, see Iowa department of economic development 261—paragraph 68.4(7)*"b"* for the amount of tax credits that may be claimed.

c. An eligible business approved under the high quality job creation program is not eligible for the wage-benefits tax credit set forth in rule 701—42.26(15I,422).

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 15.326 to 15.337.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT[701](cont'd)

701—42.30(15E,422) Economic development region revolving fund tax credit. Effective for tax years ending on or after July 1, 2005, a taxpayer who makes a contribution to an economic development region revolving fund may claim a tax credit, subject to the availability of the credit. The tax credit is equal to 20 percent of a taxpayer's contribution to the economic development region revolving fund approved by the Iowa department of economic development. The administrative rules for the economic development region revolving fund tax credit for the Iowa department of economic development may be found at 261—Chapter 32.

The total amount of economic development region revolving fund tax credits available shall not exceed $2 million per fiscal year. The tax credit shall not be carried back to a tax year prior to the year in which the taxpayer redeems the credit. The economic development region revolving fund tax credit is not transferable to any other taxpayer.

Any tax credit in excess of the tax liability for the tax year may be credited to the tax liability for the following ten years or until used, whichever is the earlier.

If a taxpayer is a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or an estate or trust electing to have the income taxed directly to the individual, an individual may claim the credit. The amount claimed by an individual must be based on the individual's pro-rata share of the individual's earnings of the partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or estate or trust.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 15E.232 and 422.11K.

701—42.31(422) Early childhood development tax credit. Effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2006, taxpayers may claim a tax credit equal to 25 percent of the first $1,000 of expenses paid to others for early childhood development for each dependent three to five years of age. The credit is available only to taxpayers whose net income is less than $45,000. If a taxpayer claims the early childhood development tax credit, the taxpayer cannot claim the child and dependent care credit described in rule 701—42.15(422). The early childhood development tax credit is refundable to the extent that the credit exceeds the taxpayer's income tax liability. For the tax year beginning in the 2006 calendar year only, amounts paid for early childhood development expenses in November and December of 2005 shall be considered paid in 2006 for purposes of computing the credit.

For married taxpayers who elect to file separately on a combined form or elect to file separate returns for Iowa tax purposes, the combined income of the taxpayers must be less than $45,000 to be eligible for the credit. If the combined income is less than $45,000, the early childhood development tax credit shall be prorated to each spouse in the proportion that each spouse's respective net income bears to the total combined income.

42.31(1) *Expenses eligible for the credit.* The following expenses qualify for the early childhood development tax credit, to the extent they are paid during the time period that a dependent is either three, four or five years of age:

a. Expenses for services provided by a preschool, as defined in Iowa Code section 237A.1. The preschool may only provide services for periods of time not exceeding three hours per day.

b. Books that improve child development, including textbooks, music books, art books, teacher editions and reading books.

c. Expenses paid for instructional materials required to be used in a child development or educational lesson activity. These materials include, but are not limited to, paper, notebooks, pencils, and art supplies. In addition, software and toys which are directly and primarily used for educational or learning purposes are considered instructional materials.

d. Expenses paid for lesson plans and curricula.

e. Expenses paid for child development and educational activities outside the home. These activities include, but are not limited to, drama, art, music and museum activities, including the entrance fees for such activities.

42.31(2) *Expenses not eligible for the credit.* The following expenses do not qualify for the early childhood development tax credit:

a. Any expenses paid to a preschool once a dependent reaches the age of six.

b. Expenses relating to food, lodging, membership fees, or other nonacademic expenses relating to child development and educational activities outside the home.

c. Expenses related to services, materials, or activities for the teaching of religious tenets, doctrines, or worship, in cases where the purpose of the teaching is to inculcate the religious tenets, doctrines, or worship.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 422.12C.

701—42.32(422) School tuition organization tax credit. Effective for the tax year beginning on or after January 1, 2006, but beginning before January 1, 2007, a school tuition organization tax credit is available which is equal to 65 percent of the amount of the voluntary cash contributions made by a taxpayer to a school tuition organization. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2007, the school tuition organization tax credit is available which is equal to 65 percent of the amount of voluntary cash or noncash contributions made by a taxpayer to a school tuition organization. There are numerous federal revenue regulations, rulings, court cases and other provisions relating to the determination of the value of a noncash contribution, and these are equally applicable to the determination of the amount of a school tuition organization tax credit for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2007.

42.32(1) *Definitions.* The following definitions are applicable to this rule:

"Certified enrollment" means the enrollment at schools served by school tuition organizations as of October 1, or the first Monday in October if October 1 falls on a Saturday or Sunday, of the appropriate year.

"Contribution" means a voluntary cash or noncash contribution to a school tuition organization that is not used for the direct benefit of any dependent of the taxpayer or any other student designated by the taxpayer.

"Eligible student" means a student residing in Iowa who is a member of a household whose total annual income during the calendar year prior to the school year in which the student receives a tuition grant from a school tuition organization does not exceed an amount equal to three times the most recently published federal poverty guidelines in the Federal Register by the United States Department of Health and Human Services.

"Qualified school" means a nonpublic elementary or secondary school in Iowa which is accredited under Iowa Code section 256.11, including a prekindergarten program for students who are five years of age by September 15 of the appropriate year, and adheres to the provisions of the federal Civil Rights Act of 1964 and Iowa Code chapter 216, and which is represented by only one school tuition organization.

"School tuition organization" means a charitable organization in Iowa that is exempt from federal taxation under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code and that does all of the following:

1. Allocates at least 90 percent of its annual revenue in tuition grants for children to allow them to attend a qualified school of their parents' choice.
2. Awards tuition grants only to children who reside in Iowa.
3. Provides tuition grants to students without limiting availability to students of only one school.
4. Provides tuition grants only to eligible students.
5. Prepares an annual financial statement certified by a public accounting firm.

"Tuition grant" means a grant to a student to cover all or part of the student's tuition at a qualified school.

42.32(2) *Initial registration.* In order for contributions to a school tuition organization to qualify for the credit, the school tuition organization must initially register with the department. The following information must be provided with this initial registration:

a. Verification from the Internal Revenue Service that Section 501(c)(3) status was granted and that the school tuition organization is exempt from federal income tax.

b. A list of all qualified schools that the school tuition organization serves.

c. The names and addresses of all the members of the board of directors of the school tuition organization.

Once the school tuition organization is registered with the department, it is not required to subsequently register unless there is a change in the qualified schools that the organization serves. The

school tuition organization must notify the department in writing of any changes in the qualified schools it serves.

42.32(3) *Participation forms.* Each qualified school that is served by a school tuition organization must annually submit a participation form to the department by November 1. The following information must be provided with this participation form:

a. The certified enrollment of the qualified school as of October 1, or the first Monday in October if October 1 falls on a Saturday or Sunday.

b. The name of the school tuition organization that represents the qualified school.

For the tax year beginning in the 2006 calendar year only, each qualified school served by a school tuition organization must submit to the department a participation form postmarked on or before August 1, 2006, which provides the certified enrollment as of the third Friday of September 2005, along with the name of the school tuition organization that represents the qualified school.

42.32(4) *Authorization to issue tax credit certificates.*

a. By December 1 of each year, the department will authorize school tuition organizations to issue tax credit certificates for the following tax year. For the tax year beginning in the 2006 calendar year only, the department, by September 1, 2006, will authorize school tuition organizations to issue tax credit certificates for the 2006 calendar year only. The total amount of tax credit certificates that may be authorized is $2.5 million for the 2006 calendar year, $5 million for the 2007 calendar year, and $7.5 million for the 2008 and subsequent calendar years.

b. The amount of authorized tax credit certificates for each school tuition organization is determined by dividing the total amount of tax credit available by the total certified enrollment of all qualified participating schools. This result, which is the per-student tax credit, is then multiplied by the certified enrollment of each school tuition organization to determine the tax credit authorized to each school tuition organization.

EXAMPLE: For determining the authorized tax credits for the 2008 calendar year, if the certified enrollment of each qualified school in Iowa, as provided to the department by November 1, 2007, was 37,500, the per-student tax credit would be $200 ($7.5 million divided by 37,500). If a school tuition organization located in Scott County represents four qualified schools with a certified enrollment of 1,400 students, the school tuition organization would be authorized to issue $280,000 ($200 times 1,400) of tax credit certificates for the 2008 calendar year. The department would notify this school tuition organization by December 1, 2007, of the authorization to issue $280,000 of tax credit certificates for the 2008 calendar year. This authorization would allow the school tuition organization to solicit contributions totaling $430,769 ($280,000 divided by 65%) during the 2008 calendar year which would be eligible for the tax credit.

42.32(5) *Issuance of tax credit certificates.* The school tuition organization shall issue tax credit certificates to each taxpayer who made a cash or noncash contribution to the school tuition organization. The tax credit certificate, which will be designed by the department, will contain the name, address and tax identification number of the taxpayer, the amount and date that the contribution was made, the amount of the credit, the tax year that the credit may be applied, the school tuition organization to which the contribution was made, and the tax credit certificate number.

42.32(6) *Claiming the tax credit.* The taxpayer must attach the tax credit certificate to the tax return for which the credit is claimed. Any credit in excess of the tax liability for the tax year may be credited to the tax liability for the following five years or until used, whichever is the earlier.

a. The taxpayer may not claim an itemized deduction for charitable contributions for Iowa income tax purposes for the amount of the contribution made to the school tuition organization.

b. Married taxpayers who file separate returns or file separately on a combined return must allocate the school tuition organization tax credit to each spouse in the proportion that each spouse's respective net income bears to the total combined net income. Nonresidents or part-year residents of Iowa must determine the school tuition organization tax credit in the ratio of their Iowa source net income to their total source net income. In addition, if nonresidents or part-year residents of Iowa are married and elect to file separate returns or to file separately on a combined return, the school tuition organization tax

credit must be allocated between the spouses in the ratio of each spouse's Iowa source net income to the combined Iowa source net income.

42.32(7) *Reporting requirements.* Each school tuition organization that issues tax credit certificates must report to the department, postmarked by January 12 of each tax year, the following information:

a. The names and addresses of all the members of the board of directors of the school tuition organization, along with the name of the chairperson of the board.

b. The total number and dollar value of contributions received by the school tuition organization for the previous tax year.

c. The total number and dollar value of tax credit certificates issued by the school tuition organization for the previous tax year.

d. A list of each taxpayer who received a tax credit certificate for the previous tax year, including the amount of the contribution and the amount of tax credit issued to each taxpayer for the previous tax year. This list should also include the tax identification number of the taxpayer and the tax credit certificate number for each certificate.

e. The total number of children utilizing tuition grants for the school year in progress as of January 12, along with the total dollar value of the tuition grants.

f. The name and address of each qualified school represented by the school tuition organization at which tuition grants are being utilized for the school year in progress.

g. The number of tuition grant students and the total dollar value of tuition grants being utilized for the school year in progress at each qualified school served by the school tuition organization.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 422.11S.

701—42.33(422) E-85 gasoline promotion tax credit. Effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2006, a retail dealer of gasoline may claim an E-85 gasoline promotion tax credit. "E-85 gasoline" means ethanol blended gasoline formulated with a minimum percentage of between 70 percent and 85 percent of volume of ethanol, if the formulation meets the standards provided in Iowa Code section 214A.2. For purposes of this rule, tank wagon sales are considered retail sales. The credit is calculated on Form IA135. The credit is calculated by multiplying the total number of E-85 gallons sold by the retail dealer during the tax year by the following designated rates:

Calendar years 2006, 2007 and 2008	25 cents
Calendar years 2009 and 2010	20 cents
Calendar year 2011	10 cents
Calendar year 2012	9 cents
Calendar year 2013	8 cents
Calendar year 2014	7 cents
Calendar year 2015	6 cents
Calendar year 2016	5 cents
Calendar year 2017	4 cents
Calendar year 2018	3 cents
Calendar year 2019	2 cents
Calendar year 2020	1 cent

A taxpayer may claim the E-85 gasoline promotion tax credit even if the taxpayer also claims the ethanol blended gasoline tax credit provided in rule 701—42.20(422) for gallons sold prior to January 1, 2009, or the ethanol promotion tax credit provided in rule 701—42.39(422) for gallons sold on or after January 1, 2009, for the same tax year for the same ethanol gallons.

Any credit in excess of the taxpayer's tax liability is refundable. In lieu of claiming the refund, the taxpayer may elect to have the overpayment credited to the tax liability for the following tax year.

EXAMPLE: A taxpayer operated one retail motor fuel site in 2008 and sold 200,000 gallons of gasoline, of which 160,000 gallons was ethanol blended gasoline. Of these 160,000 gallons, 1,000

gallons was E-85 gasoline. Taxpayer may claim the E-85 gasoline promotion tax credit on the 1,000 gallons of E-85 gasoline sold during 2008. Taxpayer is also entitled to claim the ethanol blended gasoline tax credit of two and one-half cents multiplied by 40,000 gallons, since this constitutes the gallons in excess of 60 percent of the total gasoline gallons sold for the 2008 tax year.

42.33(1) *Fiscal year filers.* For taxpayers whose tax year is not on a calendar-year basis, the taxpayer may compute the tax credit on the gallons of E-85 gasoline sold during the year using the designated rates as shown above. Because the tax credit is repealed on January 1, 2021, a taxpayer whose tax year ends prior to December 31, 2020, may continue to claim the tax credit in the following tax year for any E-85 gallons sold through December 31, 2020. For a retail dealer whose tax year is not on a calendar-year basis and who did not claim the E-85 credit on the previous return, the dealer may claim the credit for the current tax year for the period beginning on January 1 of the previous tax year until the last day of the previous tax year.

See 701—subrule 52.30(1) for examples illustrating how this subrule is applied.

42.33(2) *Allocation of credit to owners of a business entity.* If a taxpayer claiming the E-85 ethanol promotion tax credit is a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or an estate or trust electing to have the income taxed directly to the individual, an individual may claim the credit. The amount claimed by an individual must be based on the individual's pro-rata share of the individual's earnings of the partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or estate or trust.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 422.11O.

701—42.34(422) Biodiesel blended fuel tax credit. Effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2006, a retail dealer of biodiesel blended fuel may claim a biodiesel blended fuel tax credit. "Biodiesel blended fuel" means a blend of biodiesel with petroleum-based diesel fuel which meets the standards provided in Iowa Code section 214A.2. The biodiesel blended fuel must be formulated with a minimum percentage of 2 percent by volume of biodiesel, if the formulation meets the standards provided by Iowa Code section 214A.2, to qualify for the tax credit. In addition, of the total gallons of diesel fuel sold by the retail dealer, 50 percent or more must be biodiesel blended fuel to be eligible for the tax credit for tax years beginning prior to January 1, 2009. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2009, the biodiesel blended fuel tax credit is calculated separately for each retail motor fuel site for which 50 percent or more of the total gallons of diesel fuel sold at the motor fuel site was biodiesel blended fuel.

The tax credit equals three cents multiplied by the qualifying number of biodiesel blended fuel gallons sold by the taxpayer during the tax year. For purposes of this rule, tank wagon sales are considered retail sales. The credit is calculated on Form IA8864.

Any credit in excess of the taxpayer's tax liability is refundable. In lieu of claiming the refund, the taxpayer may elect to have the overpayment credited to the tax liability for the following tax year.

EXAMPLE: A taxpayer operated four retail motor fuel sites during 2008 and sold a combined total at all four sites of 100,000 gallons of diesel fuel, of which 55,000 gallons was biodiesel blended fuel containing a minimum percentage of 2 percent by volume of biodiesel. Because 50 percent or more of the diesel fuel sold was biodiesel blended fuel, the taxpayer may claim the biodiesel blended fuel tax credit totaling $1,650, which is 55,000 gallons multiplied by three cents.

EXAMPLE: A taxpayer operated two retail motor fuel sites during 2008, and each site sold 40,000 gallons of diesel fuel. One site sold 25,000 gallons of biodiesel blended fuel, and the other site sold 10,000 gallons of biodiesel blended fuel. The taxpayer would not be eligible for the biodiesel blended fuel tax credit because only 35,000 gallons of the total 80,000 gallons, or 43.75 percent of the total diesel fuel gallons sold, was biodiesel blended fuel. The 50 percent requirement is based on the aggregate number of diesel fuel gallons sold by the taxpayer, and the fact that one retail motor fuel site met the 50 percent requirement does not allow the taxpayer to claim the biodiesel blended fuel tax credit for the 2008 tax year. If the facts in this example had occurred during the 2009 tax year, the taxpayer could claim a biodiesel blended fuel tax credit totaling $750, which is 25,000 gallons multiplied by three cents, since one of the retail motor fuel sites met the 50 percent biodiesel blended fuel requirement.

42.34(1) *Fiscal year filers.* Taxpayers whose tax year is not on a calendar-year basis and whose tax year ends before December 31, 2006, may compute the tax credit on the gallons of biodiesel blended fuel

sold during the period from January 1, 2006, through the end of the tax year, provided that 50 percent of all diesel fuel sold during that period was biodiesel blended fuel. Because the tax credit is repealed on January 1, 2012, a taxpayer whose tax year ends prior to December 31, 2011, may continue to claim the tax credit in the following tax year for any biodiesel blended fuel sold through December 31, 2011, provided that 50 percent of diesel fuel sold at qualifying retail motor fuel sites during that period was biodiesel blended fuel.

See 701—subrule 52.31(1) for examples illustrating how this subrule is applied.

42.34(2) *Allocation of credit to owners of a business entity.* If a taxpayer claiming the biodiesel blended fuel tax credit is a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or an estate or trust electing to have the income taxed directly to the individual, an individual may claim the credit. The amount claimed by an individual must be based on the individual's pro-rata share of the individual's earnings of the partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or estate or trust.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 422.11P.

701—42.35(422) Soy-based transformer fluid tax credit. Effective for tax periods ending after June 30, 2006, and beginning before January 1, 2009, an electric utility may claim a soy-based transformer fluid tax credit. An electric utility, which is a public utility, city utility, or electric cooperative which furnishes electricity, may claim a credit equal to the costs incurred during the tax year for the purchase and replacement costs relating to the transition from using nonsoy-based transformer fluid to using soy-based transformer fluid.

42.35(1) *Eligibility requirements for the tax credit.* All of the following conditions must be met for the electric utility to qualify for the soy-based transformer fluid tax credit.

a. The costs must be incurred after June 30, 2006, and before January 1, 2009.

b. The costs must be incurred in the first 18 months of the transition from using nonsoy-based transformer fluid to using soy-based transformer fluid.

c. The soy-based transformer fluid must be dielectric fluid that contains at least 98 percent soy-based products.

d. The costs of the purchase and replacement must not exceed $2 per gallon of soy-based transformer fluid used in the transition.

e. The number of gallons used in the transition must not exceed 20,000 gallons per electric utility, and the total number of gallons eligible for the credit must not exceed 60,000 gallons in the aggregate.

f. The electric utility shall not deduct for Iowa income tax purposes the costs incurred in the transition to using soy-based transformer fluid which are deductible for federal income tax purposes.

42.35(2) *Applying for the tax credit.* An electric utility must apply to the department for the soy-based transformer fluid tax credit. The application for the tax credit must be filed no later than 30 days after the close of the tax year for which the credit is claimed. The application must include the following information:

a. A copy of the signed purchase agreement or other agreement to purchase soy-based transformer fluid.

b. The number of gallons of soy-based transformer fluid purchased during the tax year, along with the cost per gallon of each purchase made during the tax year.

c. The name, address, and tax identification number of the electric utility.

d. The type of tax for which the credit will be claimed, and the first year in which the credits will be claimed.

e. If the application is filed by a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or estate or trust requesting a credit for individual or corporation income tax, a list of the partners, members, shareholders or beneficiaries of the entity. This list shall include the name, address, tax identification number and pro-rata share of earnings from the entity for each of the partners, members, shareholders or beneficiaries.

42.35(3) *Claiming the tax credit.* After the application is reviewed, the department will issue a tax credit certificate to the electric utility. The tax credit certificate will include the taxpayer's name, address and federal identification number, the tax type for which the credit will be claimed, the amount of the

credit and the tax year for which the credit may be claimed. Once the tax credit certificate is issued, the credit may be claimed only against the type of tax reflected on the certificate. If the department refuses to issue the tax credit certificate, the taxpayer shall be notified in writing; and the taxpayer will have 60 days from the date of denial to file a protest in accordance with rule 701—7.41(17A).

If the taxpayer is a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or estate or trust requesting a credit for individual or corporation income tax, the tax credit certificate will be issued to the partners, members, shareholders or beneficiaries based on the partner's, member's, shareholder's or beneficiary's pro-rata share of earnings of the partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or estate or trust.

Any credit in excess of the taxpayer's tax liability is refundable. In lieu of claiming the refund, the taxpayer may elect to have the overpayment credited to the tax liability for the following tax year.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 422.11R.

701—42.36(175,422) Agricultural assets transfer tax credit. Effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2007, an owner of agricultural assets that rents assets to qualified beginning farmers may claim an agricultural assets transfer tax credit for Iowa individual income tax. The credit is equal to 5 percent of the rental income received by the owner for cash rental agreements, and the credit is equal to 15 percent of the rental income received by the owner for commodity share agreements. The administrative rules for the agricultural assets transfer tax credit for the Iowa agricultural development authority may be found under 25—Chapter 6.

To qualify for the tax credit, an owner of agricultural assets must enter into a lease or rental agreement with a beginning farmer for a term of at least two years, but not more than five years. Both the owner of agricultural assets and the beginning farmer must meet certain qualifications set forth by the Iowa agricultural development authority, and the beginning farmer must be eligible to receive financial assistance under Iowa Code section 175.12.

The Iowa agricultural development authority will issue a tax credit certificate to the owner of agricultural assets which will include the name, address and tax identification number of the owner, the amount of the credit, and the tax period for which the credit may be applied. To claim the tax credit, the owner must attach the tax credit certificate to the tax return for the tax period set forth on the certificate. For fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2009, the amount of tax credit certificates issued by the Iowa agricultural development authority cannot exceed $6 million, and the credit certificates will be issued on a first-come, first-served basis.

Any credit in excess of the tax liability for the tax year may be credited to the tax liability for the following five years or until used, whichever is the earlier. The tax credit shall not be carried back to a tax year prior to the year in which the owner redeems the credit. The credit is not transferable to any other person other than the taxpayer's estate or trust upon the death of the taxpayer.

If an owner of agricultural assets is a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or an estate or trust electing to have the income taxed directly to the individual, an individual may claim the credit. The amount claimed by an individual must be based on the individual's pro-rata share of the individual's earnings of the partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or estate or trust.

The lease or rental agreement may be terminated by either the owner or the beginning farmer. If the agricultural development authority determines that the owner is not at fault for the termination, the authority will not issue a tax credit certificate for subsequent years, but any prior tax credit certificates issued will be allowed. If the authority determines that the owner is at fault for the termination, any prior tax credit certificates will be disallowed. The amount of tax credits previously allowed will be recaptured, and the owner will be required to repay the entire amount of tax credits previously claimed on Iowa returns.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 175.37 as amended by 2009 Iowa Acts, Senate File 483, and Iowa Code section 422.11M.

701—42.37(15,422) Film qualified expenditure tax credit. Effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2007, a film qualified expenditure tax credit is available for individual income tax. The tax credit cannot exceed 25 percent of the taxpayer's qualified expenditures in a film, television, or video

project registered with the film office of the Iowa department of economic development (IDED). The film office may negotiate the amount of the tax credit. The administrative rules for the film qualified expenditure tax credit for IDED may be found at 261—Chapter 36.

42.37(1) *Qualified expenditures.* A qualified expenditure is a payment to an Iowa resident or an Iowa-based business for the sale, rental or furnishing of tangible personal property or services directly related to the registered project. The qualified expenditures include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. Aircraft.
2. Vehicles.
3. Equipment.
4. Materials.
5. Supplies.
6. Accounting services.
7. Animals and animal care services.
8. Artistic and design services.
9. Graphics.
10. Construction.
11. Data and information services.
12. Delivery and pickup services.
13. Labor and personnel. For limitations on the amount of labor and personnel expenditures, see Iowa department of economic development 261—paragraph 36.7(2)*"b."*
14. Lighting services.
15. Makeup and hairdressing services.
16. Film.
17. Music.
18. Photography.
19. Sound.
20. Video and related services.
21. Printing.
22. Research.
23. Site fees and rental.
24. Travel related to Iowa distant locations.
25. Trash removal and cleanup.
26. Wardrobe.

A detailed list of all qualified expenditures for each of these categories is available from the film office of IDED.

42.37(2) *Claiming the tax credit.* Upon completion of the registered project in Iowa, the taxpayer must submit, in a format approved by IDED prior to production, a listing of the qualified expenditures. Upon verification of the qualified expenditures, IDED will issue a tax credit certificate to the taxpayer. The certificate will list the taxpayer's name, address, and tax identification number; the date of project completion; the amount of the credit; the tax period for which the credit may be applied; and the type of tax for which the credit will be applied.

If the taxpayer is a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or estate or trust requesting a credit for individual or corporation income tax, the tax credit certificate will be issued to the partners, members, shareholders or beneficiaries based on each partner's, member's, shareholder's or beneficiary's pro-rata share of earnings of the partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or estate or trust.

To claim the tax credit, the taxpayer must attach the tax credit certificate to the tax return for the tax period set forth on the certificate. Any tax credit in excess of the tax liability may be carried forward for five years or until the tax credit is used, whichever is the earlier. The tax credit cannot be carried back to a tax year prior to the year in which the taxpayer claimed the tax credit.

42.37(3) *Transfer of the film qualified expenditure tax credit.* The film qualified expenditure tax credit may be transferred no more than two times to any person or entity.

Within 90 days of transfer of the tax credit certificate, the transferee must submit the transferred tax credit certificate to the department of revenue, along with a statement which contains the transferee's name, address and tax identification number and the amount of the tax credit being transferred. Within 30 days of receiving the transferred tax credit certificate and the statement from the transferee, the department of revenue will issue a replacement tax credit certificate to the transferee. If the transferee is a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or estate or trust claiming the credit for individual or corporation income tax, the transferee shall provide a list of the partners, members, shareholders or beneficiaries and information on how the film qualified expenditure tax credit should be divided among the partners, members, shareholders or beneficiaries. The transferee shall also provide the tax identification numbers and addresses of the partners, members, shareholders or beneficiaries. The replacement tax credit certificate must contain the same information as that on the original tax credit certificate and must have the same effective taxable year as the original tax credit certificate. The replacement tax credit certificate may reflect a different tax type than the original tax credit certificate.

The transferee may use the amount of the tax credit for any tax year for which the original transferor could have claimed the tax credit. Any consideration received for the transfer of the tax credit certificate shall not be included in Iowa taxable income for individual income, corporation income or franchise tax purposes. Any consideration paid for the transfer of the tax credit certificate shall not be deducted from Iowa taxable income for individual income, corporation income or franchise tax purposes.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 15.393 as amended by 2009 Iowa Acts, Senate File 480, and Iowa Code section 422.11T.

701—42.38(15,422) Film investment tax credit. Effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2007, a film investment tax credit is available for individual income tax. The tax credit cannot exceed 25 percent of the taxpayer's investment in a film, television, or video project registered with the film office of the Iowa department of economic development (IDED). The film office may negotiate the amount of the tax credit. The administrative rules for the film investment tax credit for IDED may be found at 261—Chapter 36.

42.38(1) *Claiming the tax credit.* Upon completion of the project in Iowa and verification of the investment in the project, IDED will issue a tax credit certificate to the taxpayer. The certificate will list the taxpayer's name, address, and tax identification number; the date of project completion; the amount of the credit; the tax period for which the credit may be applied; and the type of tax for which the credit will be applied.

If the taxpayer is a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or estate or trust requesting a credit for individual or corporation income tax, the tax credit certificate will be issued to the partners, members, shareholders or beneficiaries based on each partner's, member's, shareholder's or beneficiary's pro-rata share of earnings of the partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or estate or trust.

To claim the tax credit, the taxpayer must attach the tax credit certificate to the tax return for the tax period set forth on the certificate. Any tax credit in excess of the tax liability may be carried forward for five years or until the tax credit is used, whichever is the earlier. The tax credit cannot be carried back to a tax year prior to the year in which the taxpayer claimed the tax credit. In addition, a taxpayer cannot claim the film investment tax credit for qualified expenditures for which the film expenditure tax credit set forth in rule 701—42.37(15,422) is claimed.

The total of all film investment tax credits for a particular project cannot exceed 25 percent of the qualified expenditures as set forth in subrule 42.37(1) for the particular project. If the amount of investment exceeds the qualified expenditures, the tax credit will be allocated proportionately. For example, if three investors each invested $100,000 in a project but the qualified expenditures in Iowa only totaled $270,000, each investor would receive a tax credit based on a $90,000 investment amount.

42.38(2) *Transfer of the film investment tax credit.* The film investment tax credit may be transferred no more than two times to any person or entity.

Within 90 days of transfer of the tax credit certificate, the transferee must submit the transferred tax credit certificate to the department of revenue, along with a statement which contains the transferee's name, address and tax identification number and the amount of the tax credit being transferred. Within

30 days of receiving the transferred tax credit certificate and the statement from the transferee, the department of revenue will issue a replacement tax credit certificate to the transferee. If the transferee is a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or estate or trust claiming the credit for individual or corporation income tax, the transferee shall provide a list of the partners, members, shareholders or beneficiaries and information on how the film investment tax credit should be divided among the partners, members, shareholders or beneficiaries. The transferee shall also provide the tax identification numbers and addresses of the partners, members, shareholders or beneficiaries. The replacement tax credit certificate must contain the same information as that on the original tax credit certificate and must have the same effective taxable year as the original tax credit certificate. The replacement tax credit certificate may reflect a different tax type than the original tax credit certificate.

The transferee may use the amount of the tax credit for any tax year for which the original transferor could have claimed the tax credit. Any consideration received for the transfer of the tax credit certificate shall not be included in Iowa taxable income for individual income, corporation income or franchise tax purposes. Any consideration paid for the transfer of the tax credit certificate shall not be deducted from Iowa taxable income for individual income, corporation income or franchise tax purposes.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 15.393 as amended by 2009 Iowa Acts, Senate File 480, section 4, and Iowa Code section 422.11U.

701—42.39(422) Ethanol promotion tax credit. Effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2009, a retail dealer of gasoline may claim an ethanol promotion tax credit. For purposes of this rule, tank wagon sales are considered retail sales. The ethanol promotion tax credit is computed on Form IA137.

42.39(1) *Definitions.* The following definitions are applicable to this rule:

"Biodiesel gallonage" means the total number of gallons of biodiesel which the retail dealer sells from motor fuel pumps during a determination period. For example, 5,000 gallons of biodiesel blended fuel with a 2 percent by volume of biodiesel sold during a determination period results in a biodiesel gallonage of 100 (5,000 times 2%).

"Biofuel distribution percentage" means the sum of the retail dealer's total ethanol gallonage plus the retail dealer's total biodiesel gallonage expressed as a percentage of the retail dealer's total gasoline gallonage.

"Biofuel threshold percentage" is dependent on the aggregate number of gallons of motor fuel sold by a retail dealer during a determination period, as set forth below:

Determination Period	More that 200,000 Gallons Sold by Retail Dealer	200,000 Gallons or Less Sold by Retail Dealer
2009	10%	6%
2010	11%	6%
2011	12%	10%
2012	13%	11%
2013	14%	12%
2014	15%	13%
2015	17%	14%
2016	19%	15%
2017	21%	17%
2018	23%	19%
2019	25%	21%
2020	25%	25%

"Biofuel threshold percentage disparity" means the positive percentage difference between the retail dealer's biofuel threshold percentage and the retail dealer's biofuel distribution percentage. For example,

if a retail dealer that sells more than 200,000 gallons of motor fuel in 2009 has a biofuel distribution percentage of 8 percent, the biofuel threshold percentage disparity equals 2 percent (10% minus 2%).

"Determination period" means any 12-month period beginning on January 1 and ending on December 31.

"Ethanol gallonage" means the total number of gallons of ethanol which the retail dealer sells from motor fuel pumps during a determination period. For example, 10,000 gallons of ethanol blended gasoline formulated with a 10 percent by volume of ethanol sold during a determination period results in an ethanol gallonage of 1,000 (10,000 gallons times 10%).

"Gasoline gallonage" means the total number of gallons of gasoline sold by the retail dealer during a determination period.

42.39(2) *Calculation of tax credit.*

a. The tax credit is calculated by multiplying the retail dealer's total ethanol gallonage by the tax credit rate, which is adjusted based upon the retail dealer's biofuel threshold percentage disparity. The tax credit rate is set forth below:

Biofuel Threshold Percentage Disparity	Tax Credit Rate Per Gallon
0%	6.5 cents
0.01% to 2.00%	4.5 cents
2.01% to 4.00%	2.5 cents
4.01% or more	0 cents

b. For use in calculating a retail dealer's total ethanol gallonage, the department is required to establish a schedule regarding the average amount of ethanol contained in E-85 gasoline.

c. A taxpayer may claim the ethanol promotion tax credit even if the taxpayer also claims the E-85 gasoline promotion tax credit provided in rule 701—42.33(422) for the same tax year for the same ethanol gallons.

d. The tax credit must be calculated separately for each retail motor fuel site operated by the taxpayer. The biofuel threshold percentage disparity of the taxpayer is computed on a statewide basis based on the total ethanol gallonage sold in Iowa. The taxpayer must determine the ethanol gallonage sold at each retail motor fuel site and multiply this ethanol gallonage by the applicable tax credit rate based on the biofuel threshold percentage disparity to calculate the ethanol promotion tax credit.

e. Any tax credit in excess of the taxpayer's tax liability is refundable. In lieu of claiming a refund, the taxpayer may elect to have the overpayment credited to the tax liability for the following tax year.

42.39(3) *Fiscal year filers.* For taxpayers whose tax year is not on a calendar-year basis, the taxpayer may compute the ethanol promotion tax credit on the total ethanol gallonage sold during the year using the designated tax credit rates as shown in subrule 42.39(2), paragraph *"a."* Because the tax credit is repealed on January 1, 2021, a taxpayer whose tax year ends prior to December 31, 2020, may continue to claim the tax credit in the following tax year for the total ethanol gallonage sold through December 31, 2020. A taxpayer whose tax year is not on a calendar-year basis and that did not claim the ethanol promotion tax credit on the previous return may claim the tax credit for the current tax year for the period beginning on January 1 of the previous tax year until the last day of the previous tax year.

42.39(4) *Allocation of tax credit to owners of a business entity.* If a taxpayer claiming the ethanol promotion tax credit is a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, estate, or trust electing to have the income taxed directly to the individual, an individual may claim the credit. The amount claimed by the individual must be based on the individual's pro-rata share of the individual's earnings of the partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, estate, or trust.

42.39(5) *Examples.* The following noninclusive examples illustrate how this rule applies:

EXAMPLE 1. A taxpayer that is a retail dealer of gasoline operates only one motor fuel site in Iowa. The number of gallons of gasoline sold at this site in 2009 equals 100,000 gallons. This consisted of 5,000 gallons of E-85 gasoline, 80,000 gallons of E-10 (10% ethanol blended gasoline) and 15,000 gallons not containing ethanol. The average ethanol content of E-85 gasoline is assumed to be 79%. The taxpayer

also sold at this site during 2009 15,000 gallons of diesel fuel, of which 5,000 gallons was B-2 (2% biodiesel). The ethanol gallonage is 11,950 (5,000 E-85 gallons times 79% equals 3,950; 80,000 E-10 gallons times 10% equals 8,000; and thus 3,950 plus 8,000 equals 11,950). The biodiesel gallonage sold is 100, or 5,000 times 2%. The sum of 11,950 and 100, or 12,050, is divided by the total gasoline gallonage of 100,000 to arrive at a biofuel distribution percentage of 12.05%. Since this percentage exceeds the biofuel threshold percentage of 6% for a retail dealer selling 200,000 gallons or less, the biofuel threshold disparity percentage is 0%. This calculation results in an ethanol promotion tax credit of 6.5 cents times 11,950, or $776.75.

In addition, the taxpayer is entitled to claim the E-85 gasoline promotion tax credit equal to 20 cents multiplied by 5,000 gallons, or $1,000.

EXAMPLE 2. A taxpayer that is a retail dealer of gasoline operates only one motor fuel site in Iowa. The number of gallons of gasoline sold at this site in 2010 equals 300,000 gallons which consisted of 10,000 gallons of E-85 gasoline, 230,000 gallons of E-10 (10% ethanol blended gasoline) and 60,000 gallons not containing ethanol. The average ethanol content of E-85 gasoline is assumed to be 79%. The taxpayer also sold 60,000 gallons of diesel fuel at this site during 2010, of which 25,000 gallons was B-2 (2% biodiesel). The ethanol gallonage is 30,900 (10,000 E-85 gallons times 79% equals 7,900; 230,000 E-10 gallons times 10% equals 23,000; and thus 7,900 plus 23,000 equals 30,900). The biodiesel gallonage sold is 500, or 25,000 times 2%. The sum of 30,900 and 500, or 31,400, is divided by the total gasoline gallonage of 300,000 to arrive at a biofuel distribution percentage of 10.47%. Since this is less than the biofuel threshold percentage of 11% for a retail dealer selling more than 200,000 gallons, the biofuel threshold disparity percentage is .53%. This calculation results in an ethanol promotion tax credit of 4.5 cents times 30,900, or $1,390.50.

In addition, the taxpayer is entitled to claim the E-85 gasoline promotion tax credit equal to 20 cents multiplied by 10,000 gallons, or $2,000.

EXAMPLE 3. A taxpayer that is a retail dealer of gasoline operates three motor fuel sites in Iowa during 2009, and each site sold 80,000 gallons of gasoline. Sites A and B each sold 70,000 gallons of E-10 (10% ethanol blended gasoline) and 10,000 gallons not containing ethanol. Site C sold 60,000 gallons of E-10, 10,000 gallons of E-85, and 10,000 gallons not containing ethanol. The average ethanol content of E-85 gasoline is assumed to be 79%. The retail dealer did not sell any diesel fuel at any of the motor fuel sites. The ethanol gallonage is 27,900, as shown below:

Site A – 70,000 times 10% equals	7,000
Site B – 70,000 times 10% equals	7,000
Site C – 60,000 times 10% equals	6,000
Site C – 10,000 times 79% equals	7,900
Total	27,900

The ethanol gallonage of 27,900 is divided by the gasoline gallonage of 240,000 to arrive at a biofuel distribution percentage of 11.63%. Since this exceeds the biofuel threshold percentage of 10% for a retail dealer selling more than 200,000 gallons, the biofuel threshold disparity percentage is 0%. The credit is computed separately for each motor fuel site, and the ethanol promotion credit equals $1,813.50, as shown below:

Site A – 7,000 times 6.5 cents equals	$455.00
Site B – 7,000 times 6.5 cents equals	$455.00
Site C – 13,900 times 6.5 cents equals	$903.50
Total	$1,813.50

Since the biofuel distribution percentage and the biofuel threshold percentage disparity are computed on a statewide basis for all gallons sold in Iowa, the 6.5 cent tax credit rate is applied to the total ethanol gallonage, even if Sites A and B did not meet the biofuel threshold percentage of 10% for 2009.

In addition, the taxpayer is entitled to claim the E-85 gasoline promotion tax credit equal to 20 cents multiplied by 10,000 gallons, or $2,000.

EXAMPLE 4. A taxpayer that is a retail dealer of gasoline has a fiscal year ending March 31, 2011, and operates one motor fuel site in Iowa. The taxpayer sold more than 200,000 gallons of gasoline during the 2010 calendar year and expects to sell more than 200,000 gallons of gasoline during the 2011 calendar year. The ethanol gallonage is 30,000 for the period from April 1, 2010, through December 31, 2010, and the ethanol gallonage is 8,000 for the period from January 1, 2011, through March 31, 2011. The biofuel distribution percentage is 11.5% for the period from April 1, 2010, through December 31, 2010, and the biofuel distribution percentage is 11.8% for the period from January 1, 2011, through March 31, 2011. This results in a biofuel threshold percentage disparity of 0% (11.0 minus 11.5) for the period from April 1, 2010, through December 31, 2010, and a biofuel threshold percentage disparity of .2% (12.0 minus 11.8) for the period from January 1, 2011, through March 31, 2011. The taxpayer is entitled to an ethanol promotion tax credit of $2,310 for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2011, as shown below:

30,000 times 6.5 cents equals	$1,950
8,000 times 4.5 cents equals	360
Total	$2,310

EXAMPLE 5. A taxpayer that is a retail dealer of gasoline has a fiscal year ending April 30, 2009, and operates one motor fuel site in Iowa. The taxpayer expects to sell more than 200,000 gallons of gasoline during the 2009 calendar year. The ethanol gallonage is 50,000 gallons for the period from January 1, 2009, through April 30, 2009. The biofuel distribution percentage is 7.7% for the period from January 1, 2009, through April 30, 2009, which results in a biofuel threshold percentage disparity of 2.3% (10.0 minus 7.7). The taxpayer is entitled to claim an ethanol promotion tax credit of $1,250 (50,000 gallons times 2.5 cents) on the taxpayer's Iowa income tax return for the period ending April 30, 2009.

In lieu of claiming the credit on the return for the period ending April 30, 2009, the taxpayer may claim the ethanol promotion tax credit on the tax return for the period ending April 30, 2010, including the ethanol gallonage for the period from January 1, 2009, through April 30, 2010. In this case, the taxpayer will compute the biofuel distribution percentage for the period from January 1, 2009, through December 31, 2009, to determine the proper tax credit rate to be applied to the ethanol gallonage for the period from January 1, 2009, through December 31, 2009.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 422.11N.

701—42.40(422) Charitable conservation contribution tax credit. Effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2008, a charitable conservation contribution tax credit is available for individual income tax which is equal to 50 percent of the fair market value of a qualified real property interest located in Iowa that is conveyed as an unconditional charitable donation in perpetuity by a taxpayer to a qualified organization exclusively for conservation purposes.

42.40(1) *Definitions.* The following definitions are applicable to this rule:

"Conservation purpose" means the same as defined in Section 170(h)(4) of the Internal Revenue Code, with the exception that a conveyance of land for open space for the purpose of fulfilling density requirements to obtain subdivision or building permits is not considered a conveyance for a conservation purpose.

"Qualified organization" means the same as defined in Section 170(h)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code.

"Qualified real property interest" means the same as defined in Section 170(h)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code. Conservation easements and bargain sales are examples of a qualified real property interest.

42.40(2) *Computation of the credit.* The credit equals 50 percent of the fair market value of the qualified real property interest. There are numerous federal revenue regulations, rulings, court cases and other provisions relating to the determination of the value of a qualified real property interest, and these are equally applicable in determining the amount of the charitable conservation contribution tax credit.

The maximum amount of the tax credit is $100,000. The amount of the contribution for which the tax credit is claimed shall not be claimed as an itemized deduction for charitable contributions for Iowa income tax purposes.

42.40(3) *Claiming the tax credit.* The tax credit is claimed on Form IA 148, Tax Credits Schedule. The taxpayer must attach a copy of federal Form 8283, Noncash Charitable Contributions, which reflects the calculation of the fair market value of the real property interest, to the Iowa return for the year in which the contribution is made. If a qualified appraisal of the property or other relevant information is required to be attached to federal Form 8283 for federal tax purposes, the appraisal and other relevant information must also be attached to the Iowa return.

Any credit in excess of the tax liability for the tax year may be credited to the tax liability for the following 20 years or until used, whichever is the earlier.

If the taxpayer claiming the credit is a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or an estate or trust electing to have the income taxed directly to the individual, an individual may claim the credit. The amount claimed by an individual must be based on the individual's pro-rata share of the individual's earnings of the partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or estate or trust.

42.40(4) *Examples.* The following noninclusive examples illustrate how this rule applies:

EXAMPLE 1: A taxpayer conveys a real property interest with a fair market value of $150,000 to a qualified organization during 2008. The tax credit is equal to $75,000, or 50 percent of the $150,000 fair market value of the real property. The taxpayer cannot claim the $150,000 as an itemized deduction for charitable contributions on the Iowa individual income tax return for 2008.

EXAMPLE 2: A taxpayer conveys a real property interest with a fair market value of $500,000 to a qualified organization during 2009. The tax credit is limited to $100,000, which equates to $200,000 of the contribution being eligible for the tax credit. The remaining amount of $300,000 ($500,000 less $200,000) can be claimed as an itemized deduction for charitable contributions on the Iowa individual income tax return for 2009.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 422.11W.

701—42.41(15,422) Redevelopment tax credit. Effective for tax years beginning on or after July 1, 2009, a taxpayer whose project has been approved by the Iowa brownfield redevelopment advisory council may claim a redevelopment tax credit. The credit is based on the taxpayer's qualifying investment in a brownfield or grayfield site. The administrative rules for a redevelopment project for the brownfield redevelopment authority which qualifies for the tax credit, including definitions of brownfield and grayfield sites, may be found in rules 261—65.11(15) and 261—65.12(15).

42.41(1) *Eligibility for the credit.* The Iowa department of economic development is responsible for developing a system for registration and authorization of redevelopment tax credits. Investments in brownfield or grayfield sites must be made on or after January 1, 2009, but before June 30, 2010, to be eligible for the tax credit. The maximum amount of tax credits that can be issued for redevelopment projects is $1 million in the aggregate, and the amount of credits for any one redevelopment project cannot exceed $100,000.

42.41(2) *Computation and claiming of the credit.*

a. The amount of the tax credit shall equal one of the following:

(1) Twelve percent of the taxpayer's qualifying investment in a grayfield site.

(2) Fifteen percent of the taxpayer's qualifying investment in a grayfield site if the qualifying redevelopment project meets the requirements of green development as defined in rule 261—65.2(15).

(3) Twenty-four percent of the taxpayer's qualifying investment in a brownfield site.

(4) Thirty percent of the taxpayer's qualifying investment in a brownfield site if the qualifying redevelopment project meets the requirements of green development as defined in rule 261—65.2(15).

b. Upon completion of the project, the Iowa department of economic development will issue a tax credit certificate to the taxpayer. The tax credit certificate will include the taxpayer's name, address and federal identification number, the tax type for which the credit will be claimed, the amount of the credit, the tax year for which the credit may be claimed and the tax credit certificate number. In addition, the

tax credit certificate will include a place for the name and tax identification number of a transferee and the amount of the tax credit being transferred, as provided in subrule 42.41(3).

c. If a taxpayer claiming the tax credit is a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or an estate or trust electing to have the income taxed directly to the individual, an individual may claim the credit. The amount claimed by an individual must be based on the individual's pro-rata share of the individual's earnings of the partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or estate or trust.

d. The increase in the basis of the redevelopment property that would otherwise result from the qualified redevelopment costs shall be reduced by the amount of the redevelopment tax credit. For example, if a qualifying investment in a grayfield site totaled $100,000 whereby a $12,000 redevelopment tax credit was issued, the increase in the basis of the property would total $88,000 for Iowa tax purposes ($100,000 less $12,000).

e. To claim the tax credit, the taxpayer must attach the tax credit certificate to the tax return for the tax period set forth on the certificate. Any credit in excess of the tax liability for the tax year may be credited to the tax liability for the following five years or until used, whichever is the earlier. The tax credit shall not be carried back to a tax year prior to the year in which the taxpayer redeems the credit.

42.41(3) *Transfer of the credit.* The redevelopment tax credit can be transferred to any person or entity.

Within 90 days of transfer of the tax credit certificate, the transferee must submit the transferred tax credit certificate to the department of revenue, along with a statement which contains the transferee's name, address and tax identification number and the amount of the tax credit being transferred. Within 30 days of receiving the transferred tax credit certificate and the statement from the transferee, the department of revenue will issue a replacement tax credit certificate to the transferee. If the transferee is a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or estate or trust claiming the credit for individual or corporation income tax, the transferee shall provide a list of the partners, members, shareholders or beneficiaries and information on how the redevelopment tax credit should be divided among the partners, members, shareholders or beneficiaries. The transferee shall also provide the tax identification numbers and addresses of the partners, members, shareholders or beneficiaries. The replacement tax credit certificate must contain the same information as that on the original tax credit certificate and must have the same effective taxable year as the original tax credit certificate. The replacement tax credit certificate may reflect a different tax type than the original tax credit certificate.

The transferee may use the amount of the tax credit for any tax year for which the original transferor could have claimed the tax credit. Any consideration received for the transfer of the tax credit certificate shall not be included in Iowa taxable income for individual income tax, corporation income tax, or franchise tax purposes. Any consideration paid for the transfer of the tax credit certificate shall not be deducted from Iowa taxable income for individual income tax, corporation income tax, or franchise tax purposes.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 15.293A and 422.11V.

701—42.42(15) High quality jobs program. Effective for tax periods beginning on or after July 1, 2009, a business which qualifies under the high quality jobs program is eligible to receive tax credits. The high quality jobs program replaces the high quality job creation program. An eligible business under the high quality jobs program must be approved by the Iowa department of economic development and meet the qualifications of Iowa Code section 15.329. The tax credits available under the high quality jobs program are based upon the number of jobs created or retained that pay a qualifying wage threshold and the amount of qualifying investment. The administrative rules for the high quality jobs program for the Iowa department of economic development may be found at 261—Chapter 68.

42.42(1) *Research activities credit.* An eligible business approved under the high quality jobs program is eligible for an additional research activities credit as described in 701—subrule 52.7(4).

Research activities allowable for the Iowa research activities credit include expenses related to the development and deployment of innovative renewable energy generation components manufactured or assembled in Iowa; such expenses related to the development and deployment of innovative renewable energy generation components are not eligible for the federal credit for increasing research activities.

For purposes of this subrule, innovative renewable energy generation components do not include components with more than 200 megawatts in installed effective nameplate generating capacity. The research activities credit related to renewable energy generation components under the high quality jobs program and the enterprise zone program shall not exceed $2 million for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2010, and $1 million for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2011.

These expenses related to the development and deployment of innovative renewable energy generation components are applicable only to the additional research activities credit set forth in this subrule and in 701—subrule 52.7(5) for businesses in enterprise zones, and are not applicable to the research activities credit set forth in subrule 42.11(3), paragraphs *"a"* and *"b."*

42.42(2) *Investment tax credit.* An eligible business can claim an investment tax credit equal to a percentage of the new investment directly related to new jobs created or retained by the location or expansion of an eligible business. The percentage is equal to the amount provided in Iowa department of economic development 261—subrule 68.4(7).

The determination of the new investment eligible for the investment tax credit, the eligibility of a refundable investment tax credit for value-added agricultural product or biotechnology-related projects and the repayment of investment tax credits for the high quality jobs program is the same as set forth in subrule 42.29(2) for the high quality job creation program.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code chapter 15.

701—42.43(16,422) Disaster recovery housing project tax credit. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2011, a disaster recovery housing project tax credit is available for individual income tax. The credit is equal to 75 percent of the taxpayer's qualifying investment in a disaster recovery housing project, and is administered by the Iowa finance authority. Qualifying investments are costs incurred on or after May 12, 2009, and prior to July 1, 2010, related to a disaster recovery housing project. Eligible properties must have applied for and received an allocation of federal low-income housing tax credits under Section 42 of the Internal Revenue Code to be eligible for the tax credit. The administrative rules of the Iowa finance authority for the disaster recovery housing project tax credit may be found at 265—Chapter 34.

42.43(1) *Issuance of tax credit certificates.* Upon completion of the project and verification of the amount of investment made in the disaster recovery housing project, the Iowa finance authority will issue a tax credit certificate to the taxpayer. The tax credit certificate shall include the taxpayer's name, address, tax identification number, amount of credit, and the tax year for which the credit may be claimed. The tax credit certificates will be issued on a first-come, first-served basis. The tax credit cannot be transferred to any person or entity.

42.43(2) *Limitation of tax credits.* The tax credit shall not exceed 75 percent of the taxpayer's qualifying investment in a disaster recovery housing project. The maximum amount of tax credits issued by the Iowa finance authority shall not exceed $3 million in each of the five consecutive years beginning in the 2011 calendar year. A tax credit certificate shall be issued by the Iowa finance authority for each year that the credit can be claimed.

42.43(3) *Claiming the tax credit.* The amount of the tax credit earned by the taxpayer will be divided by five and an amount equal thereto will be claimed on the Iowa individual income tax return commencing with the tax year beginning on or after January 1, 2011. A taxpayer is not entitled to a refund of the excess tax for any tax credit in excess of the tax liability, and also is not entitled to carry forward any excess credit to a subsequent tax year.

If the taxpayer is a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or an estate or trust electing to have the income taxed directly to the individual, an individual may claim the credit. The amount claimed by an individual must be based on the individual's pro-rata share of the individual's earnings of the partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or estate or trust.

The increase in the basis of the property that would otherwise result from the disaster recovery housing investment shall be reduced by the amount of the tax credit allowed.

EXAMPLE: An individual whose tax year ends on December 31 incurs $100,000 of costs related to an eligible disaster recovery housing project. The taxpayer receives a tax credit of $75,000, and $15,000 of

credit can be claimed on each Iowa individual income tax return for the periods ending December 31, 2011, through December 31, 2015. If the tax liability for the individual for the period ending December 31, 2011, is $10,000, the credit is limited to $10,000, and the remaining $5,000 credit cannot be used. If the tax liability for the individual for the period ending December 31, 2012, is $25,000, the credit is limited to $15,000, and the remaining $5,000 credit from 2011 cannot be used to reduce the tax for 2012.

42.43(4) *Potential recapture of tax credits.* If the taxpayer fails to comply with the eligibility requirements of the project or violates local zoning and construction ordinances, the Iowa finance authority can void the tax credit and the department of revenue shall seek recovery of the value of any tax credit claimed on an individual income tax return.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code Supplement sections 16.191, 16.192 and 422.11X.

701—42.44(422) Deduction of credits. The credits against computed tax set forth in Iowa Code sections 422.5, 422.8, 422.10 through 422.12C, and 422.110 shall be deducted in the following sequence:

1. Personal exemption credit.
2. Tuition and textbook credit.
3. Nonresident and part-year resident credit.
4. Franchise tax credit.
5. S corporation apportionment credit.
6. Disaster recovery housing project tax credit.
7. School tuition organization tax credit.
8. Venture capital credit.
9. Endow Iowa tax credit.
10. Agricultural assets transfer tax credit.
11. Film qualified expenditure tax credit.
12. Film investment tax credit.
13. Redevelopment tax credit.
14. Investment tax credit.
15. Wind energy production tax credit.
16. Renewable energy tax credit.
17. New jobs credit.
18. Economic development region revolving fund tax credit.
19. Charitable conservation contribution tax credit.
20. Alternative minimum tax credit.
21. Historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit.
22. Ethanol blended gasoline tax credit or ethanol promotion tax credit.
23. Research activities credit.
24. Assistive device credit.
25. Out-of-state tax credit.
26. Child and dependent care credit or early childhood development tax credit.
27. Motor fuel credit.
28. Claim of right credit (if elected in accordance with rule 701—38.18(422)).
29. Wage-benefits tax credit.
30. Soy-based cutting tool oil tax credit.
31. Refundable portion of investment tax credit, as provided in subrule 42.14(2).
32. E-85 gasoline promotion tax credit.
33. Biodiesel blended fuel tax credit.
34. Soy-based transformer fluid tax credit.
35. Earned income tax credit.
36. Estimated payments, payment with vouchers and withholding tax.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 422.5, 422.8, 422.10, 422.11, 422.11A, 422.11B, 422.11C, 422.11D, 422.11E, 422.11F, 422.11G, 422.11H, 422.11I, 422.11J, 422.11K, 422.11L,

422.11M, 422.11N, 422.11O, 422.11P, 422.11Q, 422.11R, 422.11S, 422.11T, 422.11U, 422.11W, 422.11X, 422.12, 422.12B and 422.12C.

701—42.45(15) Aggregate tax credit limit for certain economic development programs. Effective for fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2009, awards made under certain economic development programs cannot exceed $185 million during a fiscal year. These programs include the assistive device tax credit program, the enterprise zone program, the housing enterprise zone program, the film, television and video project promotion program and the high quality jobs program. The administrative rules for the aggregate tax credit limit for the Iowa department of economic development may be found at 261—Chapter 76.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code Supplement section 15.119.

ITEM 6. Amend **701—Chapter 52**, title, as follows:

FILING RETURNS, PAYMENT OF TAX, ~~AND~~
PENALTY AND INTEREST, AND TAX CREDITS

ITEM 7. Amend subrule 52.7(4), introductory paragraph, as follows:

52.7(4) *Research activities credit for an eligible business.* Effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2000, an eligible business may claim a tax credit for increasing research activities in this state during the period the eligible business is participating in the new jobs and income program with the Iowa department of economic development. An eligible business must meet all the conditions listed under Iowa Code section 15.329, which include requirements to make an investment of $10 million as indexed for inflation and the creation of a minimum of 50 full-time positions. The research credit authorized in this subrule is in addition to the research activities credit described in 701—subrule ~~42.2(11)~~ 42.11(3) or the research credit described in subrule 52.7(3).

ITEM 8. Amend paragraph **52.7(4)"a"** as follows:

a. The additional research activities credit for an eligible business is computed under the criteria for computing the research activities credit under 701—subrule ~~42.2(11)~~ 42.11(3) or under subrule 52.7(3), depending on which of those subrules the initial research credit was computed. The same qualified research expenses and basic research expenses apply in computation of the research credit for an eligible business as were applicable in computing the credit in 701—subrule ~~42.2(11)~~ 42.11(3) or 52.7(3). In addition, if the alternative incremental credit method was used to compute the initial research credit under 701—subrule ~~42.2(11)~~ 42.11(3) or 52.7(3), that method would be used to compute the research credit for an eligible business. Therefore, if a taxpayer that met the qualifications of an eligible business had a research activities credit of $200,000 as computed under subrule 52.7(3), the research activities credit for the eligible business would result in an additional credit for the taxpayer of $200,000.

ITEM 9. Amend subrule 52.7(5), introductory paragraph, as follows:

52.7(5) *Corporate tax research credit for increasing research activities within a quality jobs enterprise zone.* Effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2000, the taxes imposed for corporate income tax purposes will be reduced by a tax credit for increasing research activities within an area designated as a quality jobs enterprise zone. This credit for increasing research activities is in lieu of the research activities credit described in 701—subrule ~~42.2(11)~~ 42.11(3) or the research activities credit described in subrule 52.7(3).

ITEM 10. Amend **701—Chapter 58**, title, as follows:

FILING RETURNS, PAYMENT OF TAX, PENALTY AND INTEREST,
AND ~~ALLOCATION OF TAX REVENUES~~ TAX CREDITS

ITEM 11. Amend paragraph **89.8(11)"b,"** sixth unnumbered paragraph, as follows:

See 701—subrule ~~42.4(3)~~ 42.6(3) for the computation of the credit allowed Iowa resident individuals for income tax paid to another state or foreign country.

USURY

In accordance with the provisions of Iowa Code section 535.2, subsection 3, paragraph "a," the Superintendent of Banking has determined that the maximum lawful rate of interest shall be:

February 1, 2009 — February 28, 2009	4.50%
March 1, 2009 — March 31, 2009	4.50%
April 1, 2009 — April 30, 2009	5.00%
May 1, 2009 — May 31, 2009	4.75%
June 1, 2009 — June 30, 2009	5.00%
July 1, 2009 — July 31, 2009	5.25%
August 1, 2009 — August 31, 2009	5.75%
September 1, 2009 — September 30, 2009	5.50%
October 1, 2009 — October 31, 2009	5.50%
November 1, 2009 — November 30, 2009	5.50%
December 1, 2009 — December 31, 2009	5.50%
January 1, 2010 — January 31, 2010	5.50%
February 1, 2010 — February 28, 2010	5.50%

ARC 8500B

HUMAN SERVICES DEPARTMENT[441]

Adopted and Filed Emergency After Notice

Pursuant to the authority of Iowa Code sections 234.6(4), 239B.4(6), and 249A.4, the Department of Human Services amends Chapter 40, "Application for Aid," Chapter 41, "Granting Assistance," Chapter 65, "Food Assistance Program Administration," Chapter 75, "Conditions of Eligibility," Chapter 76, "Application and Investigation," and Chapter 92, "IowaCare," Iowa Administrative Code.

These amendments:

• Enable people to gain or regain Family Investment Program (FIP), Food Assistance, or Medicaid eligibility after denial or cancellation of assistance due to lack of information or lack of an interview when the required information is provided or the interview is completed within 14 days of the cancellation or denial. A new application would not be required.

• Exempt all reasonable income-producing costs from gross unearned income to align policies between unearned lump-sum income and other types of unearned monthly income.

• Allow flexibility for workers to complete application interviews for the Family Investment Program by telephone or face to face and make an interview optional for reviews.

• Make technical corrections to update form numbers and procedures.

Allowing a grace period to cure a denial or cancellation will streamline the eligibility determination process for applicants and members and for Department staff. Iowa has received approval of a waiver from the USDA Food and Nutrition Service to allow reinstatement of Food Assistance without a new application. The waiver will allow uniform processing standards across programs. The changes will reduce the "churning" of otherwise eligible people in and out of programs for procedural reasons.

Changes in the FIP interview requirement will increase flexibility in interviewing requirements and reduce unnecessary procedural requirements. Developing processing efficiencies is essential because Department caseloads are very high. Participation in the Food Assistance and Medicaid programs is at an all-time high, and the Family Investment Program caseload is increasing after years of steady decline. The combined effect of increased use of these Department programs has increased the average caseload for an income maintenance worker over 15 percent, from 467 in June 2008 to 540 in June 2009. Based on the current number of staff, the projected average caseload would increase to 594 by June 2011.

These amendments do not provide for waivers in specified situations because allowing a grace period for establishing eligibility, allowing more income deductions, and waiving some interview requirements are all benefits to clients.

Notice of Intended Action on these amendments was published in the Iowa Administrative Bulletin on November 4, 2009, as **ARC 8272B**. The Department received no public comments on the Notice of Intended Action.

The Department has added new Item 11 to amend rule 441—65.16(234) to update the form number of the Spanish version of the Food Assistance Complaint to 470-0323(S). The subsequent items have been renumbered accordingly. New Item 11 reads as follows:

"**441—65.16(234) Complaint system.** Clients wishing to file a formal written complaint concerning the food assistance program may submit Form 470-0323, or 470-0323(S), Food Assistance Complaint, to the office of field support. Department staff shall encourage clients to use the form."

The Council on Human Services adopted these amendments on January 13, 2010.

These amendments are intended to implement Iowa Code sections 234.12, 239B.2, 239B.3, 239B.7, and 249A.4.

The Department finds that these amendments confer a benefit on clients who are late returning documentation or miss interviews by extending the period during which assistance can be reinstated without the client's submitting a new application, by exempting additional income from the eligibility determination, and by allowing alternatives to appearing for face-to-face interviews. Therefore, these amendments are filed pursuant to Iowa Code section 17A.5(2)"b"(2), and the normal effective date of these amendments is waived.

These amendments shall become effective on March 1, 2010.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Pursuant to recommendation of the Administrative Rules Review Committee published in the Iowa Administrative Bulletin, September 10, 1986, the text of these amendments [amendments to Chs 40, 41, 65, 75, 76, 92] is being omitted. With the exception of the change noted above, these amendments are identical to those published under Notice as **ARC 8272B**, IAB 11/4/09.

[Filed Emergency After Notice 1/13/10, effective 3/1/10]

[Published 2/10/10]

[For replacement pages for IAC, see IAC Supplement 2/10/10.]

ARC 8503B

HUMAN SERVICES DEPARTMENT[441]

Adopted and Filed Emergency After Notice

Pursuant to the authority of Iowa Code section 249A.4, the Department of Human Services amends Chapter 75, "Conditions of Eligibility," Iowa Administrative Code.

These amendments:

- Clarify that medical assistance is available for a child for whom Iowa or another state has negotiated an agreement for adoption assistance, regardless of whether that agreement includes a maintenance payment.
- Allow for direct deposit of warrants issued under the Health Insurance Premium Payment (HIPP) program to reimburse the cost of premiums that cannot be paid directly to the insurance carrier.
- Eliminate the requirement for mailing a change report form with every HIPP warrant.
- Update form numbers.

The changes regarding adoption assistance are made to comply with the requirements of the Interstate Compact for Adoption Medical Assistance (ICAMA). Assistance agreements may be negotiated for medical assistance only.

The changes to the HIPP rules will increase efficiency and accuracy of delivery of HIPP reimbursement and generate administrative savings. Participation in direct deposit will be voluntary for the member.

These amendments do not provide for waivers in specified situations because they benefit the persons affected. Requests for the waiver of any rule may be submitted under the Department's general rule on exceptions at 441—1.8(17A,217).

Notice of Intended Action on these amendments was published in the Iowa Administrative Bulletin on November 18, 2009, as **ARC 8311B**. The Department received no comments on the Notice of Intended Action. These amendments are identical to those published under Notice of Intended Action.

The Council on Human Services adopted these amendments on January 13, 2010.

These amendments are intended to implement Iowa Code sections 249A.3 and 249A.4.

The Department finds that these amendments confer a benefit on members in the HIPP program by streamlining payment issuance and on children under an adoption assistance agreement by clarifying their eligibility for medical assistance. Therefore, these amendments are filed pursuant to Iowa Code section 17A.5(2)"b"(2), and the normal effective date of these amendments is waived.

These amendments became effective on January 13, 2010.

The following amendments are adopted.

ITEM 1. Amend subrule 75.1(10), introductory paragraph, as follows:

75.1(10) *Individuals under age 21 living in a licensed foster care facility or in a private home pursuant to a subsidized adoption arrangement for whom the department has financial responsibility in whole or in part.* When Iowa is responsible for foster care payment for a child pursuant to Iowa Code section 234.35 and rule 441—156.20(234) or has negotiated an adoption assistance agreement ~~to pay an adoption subsidy~~ for a child pursuant to rule 441—201.5(600), medical assistance shall be available to the child if:

HUMAN SERVICES DEPARTMENT[441](cont'd)

ITEM 2. Amend paragraphs **75.1(16)"c"** and **"d"** as follows:

c. Another state ~~is~~ currently ~~paying~~ has an adoption ~~subsidy~~ assistance agreement in effect for the child.

d. The state ~~paying~~ with the adoption ~~subsidy~~ assistance agreement:

(1) and (2) No change.

ITEM 3. Amend paragraphs **75.2(1)"a"** and **"b"** as follows:

a. Persons who have been approved by the Social Security Administration for ~~supplemental security income~~ Supplemental Security Income shall complete Form ~~470-2304, 470-2304(S),~~ 470-0364, 470-0364(M), 470-0364(MS), or 470-0364(S), SSI Medicaid Information, and return it to the department.

b. Persons eligible for Part B of the Medicare program shall make assignment to the department on Form ~~470-2304, 470-2304(S),~~ 470-0364, 470-0364(M), 470-0364(MS), or 470-0364(S), SSI Medicaid Information.

ITEM 4. Adopt the following **new** paragraph **75.21(9)"e"**:

e. Reimbursements may also be paid by direct deposit to the member's own account in a financial institution or by means of electronic benefits transfer.

ITEM 5. Amend paragraph **75.21(11)"e"** as follows:

e. The policyholder shall report changes that may affect the availability or cost-effectiveness of the policy within ten calendar days from the date of the change. Changes may be reported by telephone, in writing, or in person. ~~The department sends a HIPP Change Report, Form 470-3007, with all premium payments.~~

[Filed Emergency After Notice 1/13/10, effective 1/13/10]
[Published 2/10/10]
EDITOR'S NOTE: For replacement pages for IAC, see IAC Supplement 2/10/10.

ARC 8506B

HUMAN SERVICES DEPARTMENT[441]

Adopted and Filed Emergency After Notice

Pursuant to the authority of Iowa Code section 234.6, the Department of Human Services amends Chapter 170, "Child Care Services," Iowa Administrative Code.

These amendments:

• Enable families to regain Child Care Assistance eligibility after cancellation or denial of assistance when the required information is provided or the interview is completed within 14 days of cancellation or denial. Similar changes are being made in the Food Assistance, Family Investment, Medicaid, HAWK-I, and IowaCare programs to streamline eligibility determination.

• Specify that a family cannot receive Child Care Assistance before the date of application or the date the need for child care services begins, whichever is later. Since families receiving assistance through the Family Investment Program do not have to file a formal application, the effective date of Child Care Assistance shall be the latest of the effective date of Family Investment Program assistance, 30 days before the date the family requested Child Care Assistance, or the date the need for child care services begins.

• Clarify existing policy and practice on application forms and time frames and on documenting the need for protective child care.

• Update or delete outdated language and references, including the requirement that a provider develop an individual program plan for a child whose need for care is protective.

These amendments do not provide for waivers in specified situations. A grace period for reestablishing eligibility without an application after denial or cancellation is beneficial to applicants

and recipients. Requests for the waiver of any rule may be submitted under the Department's general rule on exceptions at 441—1.8(17A,217).

Notice of Intended Action on these amendments was published in the Iowa Administrative Bulletin on November 4, 2009, as **ARC 8274B**. The Department received no comments on the Notice of Intended Action. These amendments are identical to those published under Notice of Intended Action.

The Department finds that these amendments confer a benefit on clients who are late returning documentation or miss interviews by extending the period when assistance can be reinstated without the client's submitting a new application and by clarifying eligibility requirements. Therefore, these amendments are filed pursuant to Iowa Code section 17A.5(2)"b"(2), and the normal effective date of these amendments is waived.

The Council on Human Services adopted these amendments on January 13, 2010.

These amendments are intended to implement Iowa Code section 237A.13.

These amendments shall become effective on March 1, 2010.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Pursuant to recommendation of the Administrative Rules Review Committee published in the Iowa Administrative Bulletin, September 10, 1986, the text of these amendments [170.1 to 170.5] is being omitted. These amendments are identical to those published under Notice as **ARC 8274B**, IAB 11/4/09.

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[Published 2/10/10]
[For replacement pages for IAC, see IAC Supplement 2/10/10.]

ARC 8510B

IOWA FINANCE AUTHORITY[265]

Adopted and Filed Emergency

Pursuant to the authority of Iowa Code sections 17A.3(1)"b" and 16.5(1)"r" and 2009 Iowa Acts, Senate File 376, division III, section 13(4), the Iowa Finance Authority hereby amends Chapter 33, "Water Quality Financial Assistance Program," Iowa Administrative Code.

The purpose of these amendments is to modify and clarify certain provisions of the selection process under the Water Quality Financial Assistance Program to add criteria and to cap the maximum amount of assistance a community may receive on a per capita basis. These changes are needed due to the large number of applications received, the limited funding available ($20 million), and the overwhelming demand for assistance (nearly $300 million) from the large community fund under the program.

The Authority does not intend to grant waivers under the provisions of any of these rules, other than as may be allowed under the Authority's general rules concerning waivers.

Pursuant to Iowa Code section 17A.4(3), the Authority finds that notice and public participation are impracticable and contrary to the public interest in that assistance for critical water quality projects is needed immediately, and the normal notice and public participation process would delay implementation of the changes.

The Authority finds that these amendments confer a benefit on the parties affected, Iowa cities in need of water quality projects, in that the amendments ease and speed the administration of an important program benefiting those parties and the amendments should be implemented as soon as feasible in order to facilitate assistance under the program and to avoid confusion. Therefore, these amendments are filed pursuant to Iowa Code section 17A.5(2)"b"(2), and the normal effective date of these amendments is waived.

These amendments are also published herein under Notice of Intended Action as **ARC 8511B** to allow for public comment.

The Authority adopted these amendments on January 13, 2010.

These amendments became effective January 14, 2010.

These amendments are intended to implement Iowa Code sections 16.5(1)"r" and 16.40 and 2009 Iowa Acts, Senate File 376, division III, section 13(4).

The following amendments are adopted.

ITEM 1. Amend subrule 33.4(1) as follows:

33.4(1) *Program fund.* Of the amount appropriated, $20 million shall be allocated to the large community assistance fund. The maximum award for a recipient under the large community assistance fund shall be $100 per capita. For purposes of these rules, the population of a community shall be assumed to be the United States Census Bureau's 2008 population estimate for that community.

ITEM 2. Amend subrule 33.5(1) as follows:

33.5(1) *Priority for all projects.* Priority shall be given to projects that will provide significant improvement to water quality in the relevant watershed; this criterion will be determined by the score given to a project by the department pursuant to the project priority rating system used for the water pollution control state revolving fund set forth in 567—Chapter 91, Iowa Administrative Code. For drinking water projects, priority will be determined by the project priority system used for the drinking water state revolving fund set forth in 567—Chapter 44, Iowa Administrative Code. Priority will also be given to projects based on the date upon which construction could begin.

ITEM 3. Adopt the following **new** subrule 33.5(3):

33.5(3) *Large community assistance fund priority.* Under the large community assistance fund, priority will be given to communities that did not receive funds from the I-Jobs disaster recovery program, the community development block grant (CDBG) disaster allocation or the State Revolving Fund (SRF) federal American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA).

[Filed Emergency 1/14/10, effective 1/14/10]
[Published 2/10/10]

EDITOR'S NOTE: For replacement pages for IAC, see IAC Supplement 2/10/10.

ARC 8501B

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT[641]

Adopted and Filed Emergency After Notice

Pursuant to the authority of Iowa Code section 135.105C, the Department of Public Health hereby amends Chapter 69, "Renovation, Remodeling, and Repainting—Lead Hazard Notification Process," Iowa Administrative Code.

This chapter implements a program to require individuals who perform renovation, remodeling, or repainting of target housing for compensation to provide an approved lead hazard information pamphlet to the owner and occupant of the housing prior to commencing the work. The Department of Public Health was required to obtain authorization from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for the Department's program to require lead hazard notification prior to renovation, remodeling, or repainting of target housing. Iowa's program was authorized by the EPA on July 13, 1999. 2009 Iowa Acts, House File 314, as passed by the 83rd General Assembly, directs the Department of Public Health to expand the requirements of this chapter to cover child-occupied facilities because this change is required by EPA.

These amendments make a number of changes to incorporate guidance issued by the Department and the federal government. In addition, the Department has made changes to its administrative enforcement procedures. The Department has added provisions to implement the mandates of 2009 Iowa Acts, House File 314. Finally, the Department has changed references to the name of the federal pamphlet from "Protect Your Family from Lead in Your Home" to "Renovate Right." The Department has added definitions for "child-occupied facility," "compensation," "housing for the elderly," and "person."

Notice of Intended Action was published in the Iowa Administrative Bulletin on December 2, 2009, as **ARC 8355B**. A public hearing was held on December 22, 2009. No comments were received. The

noticed rules state that notification is not required for minor repair and maintenance activities that disrupt less than 0.1 square feet of painted surface. After an internal review, the Department has changed the amount of paint surface that must be disrupted before notification is required to 1.0 square feet. The Department has determined that the disruption of less than 1.0 square feet of painted surface presents a low risk of lead exposure and that notification should not be required for these activities. Additionally, the Department has changed the word "renovating" to "renovation" in certain instances to ensure consistency within the chapter.

The Department finds, pursuant to Iowa Code section 17A.5(2)"b"(2), that the normal effective date of these amendments should be waived and the amendments should be made effective upon filing, as they confer a benefit to regulated parties. If the amendments are made effective upon filing, the Department's program will remain authorized by EPA. If the amendments are not made effective upon filing, EPA may revoke its authorization of the Department's program and enforce the equivalent federal regulation in Iowa.

The State Board of Health adopted these amendments on January 13, 2010.

These amendments became effective on January 13, 2010.

These amendments are intended to implement Iowa Code section 135.105C and 2009 Iowa Acts, House File 314.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Pursuant to recommendation of the Administrative Rules Review Committee published in the Iowa Administrative Bulletin, September 10, 1986, the text of these amendments [amendments to Ch 69] is being omitted. With the exception of the changes noted above, these amendments are identical to those published under Notice as **ARC 8355B**, IAB 12/2/09.

[Filed Emergency After Notice 1/13/10, effective 1/13/10]

[Published 2/10/10]

[For replacement pages for IAC, see IAC Supplement 2/10/10.]

ARC 8502B

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT[641]

Adopted and Filed Emergency After Notice

Pursuant to the authority of Iowa Code Supplement section 135.105A, the Department of Public Health hereby amends Chapter 70, "Lead-Based Paint Activities," Iowa Administrative Code.

Iowa Code section 135.105A directs the Department to establish a program for the training and certification of lead inspectors and lead abaters and states that a person shall not perform lead abatement or lead inspections unless the person has completed a training program approved by the Department and has obtained certification. Property owners are required to be certified only if the property in which they will perform lead inspections or lead abatement is occupied by a person other than the owner or a member of the owner's immediate family while the measures are being performed. A person may be certified as both a lead inspector and a lead abater. However, a person who is certified as both shall not provide both lead inspection and lead abatement services at the same site unless a written consent or waiver, following full disclosure by the person, is obtained from the owner or manager of the site.

The Department was required to obtain authorization from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for the Department's program to train and certify lead inspectors and abaters. The Department obtained this authorization from EPA on July 13, 1999.

Iowa Code section 135.105A as amended by 2009 Iowa Acts, House File 314, directs the Department to establish a program for the training and certification of those who perform renovation as lead-safe renovators.

These adopted amendments make a number of changes to incorporate guidance issued by the Department and the federal government and to incorporate material that is covered in approved training programs. In addition, the Department has made changes to its administrative enforcement procedures.

Finally, the Department has added provisions to implement the mandates of 2009 Iowa Acts, House File 314.

The Department has added definitions for "certified lead-safe renovator," "cleaning verification card," "dry disposable cleaning cloth," "dry sanding," "dry scraping," "emergency renovation," "HEPA vacuum," "HEPA exhaust control," "housing for the elderly," "lead-based paint hazard reduction activity," "minor repair and maintenance activities," "painted component," "paint sample," "postrenovation cleaning verification," "recognized test kit," "reevaluation," "renovation," "wet disposable cleaning cloth," "wet sanding," "wet scraping," "wet mopping system," "windowsill," and "worksite" or "work area." The definitions of "certified firm," "certified lead professional," "child-occupied facility," "clearance level," "clearance testing," "containment," "discipline," "firm," "lead abatement," "lead-based paint activities," "lead professional," "lead-safe work practices," "NIST 1.02 standard film," "paint testing," "standard treatments," and "training program" have been modified. The definitions of "lead-safe work practices contractor" and "registered lead-safe work practices contractor" have been deleted.

Work practice standards for conducting reevaluation and renovation have been added. The work practice standards for conducting lead inspections, elevated blood lead (EBL) inspections, risk assessments, lead hazard screens, lead abatement, and clearance testing have been modified. The content of training courses for lead inspector/risk assessors, elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessors, sampling technicians, lead abatement contractors, and lead abatement workers has been modified to clarify course content and administrative procedures for courses as well as to incorporate content regarding work practice standards for conducting renovation. The fee for certification of individuals has been increased from $50 per year to $60 per year.

The new definitions, modified definitions, modifications to work practice standards, and other clarifications are not substantive changes because they have all been included in guidance documents issued by the Department and the federal government and have been covered in the courses that individuals must take to become certified lead professionals. These items have been changed in Chapter 70 to allow certified lead professionals to find in one place all of the information that they need to comply with Iowa rules. Also, the revisions to the administrative enforcement procedures in Chapter 70 are not substantive changes.

The requirement that persons and firms performing renovation be certified by the Department and the addition of work practice standards for renovation are substantive changes. The Department has added these provisions to Chapter 70 because they are mandated by 2009 Iowa Acts, House File 314, and because the Department must add these provisions to maintain authorization from the EPA for its lead-based paint activities training and certification program. EPA regulations require persons and firms conducting renovation to be certified by April 22, 2010, which is the date included in these amendments. The Department gave notice of its intention to seek EPA authorization for these provisions to certify those who perform renovation and to mandate work practice standards for renovation. Notice of Intended Action was published in the Iowa Administrative Bulletin on December 2, 2009, as **ARC 8357B**. A public hearing was held on December 22, 2009. The Department received the following seven comments.

The first comment was that the terms "dust clearance testing" and "clearance testing" are both used in the amendments and that only the term "clearance testing" should be used. The Department has changed all references to "dust clearance testing" to "clearance testing."

The second comment was that a statement should be added to subrule 70.6(10) to indicate that reevaluation is required only for certain projects funded by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. The Department has determined that this change is not needed because rule 641—70.1(135) already states that "nothing in this chapter requires a property owner, manager, or occupant to undertake any particular lead-based paint activity."

The third comment was that the definition of "clearance level" was confusing and that the numbers that define clearance levels for each surface should be removed from the definition. The Department cannot make this change because the individual numbers are an integral part of the definition.

The fourth comment asked whether emergency renovations are included in the determination of whether projects performed in the same room in a 30-day period are "minor repair and maintenance

activities." The definition of "minor repair and maintenance activities" clearly states that emergency renovations are not included in this determination.

The fifth comment asked why countertops are included in the definition of "postrenovation cleaning verification" as items for which postrenovation cleaning verification is required while window troughs and carpeted floors are not included in the definition. EPA regulations include countertops in the definition of "postrenovation cleaning verification." Therefore, the Department must include countertops in this definition or Iowa's program will not be considered as protective as EPA regulations. The Department has added window troughs to the definition of "postrenovation cleaning verification" since window troughs are included in the work practice standard for performing postrenovation cleaning verification in paragraph 70.6(11)"b" but did not add carpeted floors to the definition because EPA determined that postrenovation cleaning verification was not reliable for carpeted floors.

The sixth comment asked the Department to clarify that on-the-job training does not meet the requirement for work conducted pursuant to 24 CFR Part 35. In response, the Department has added a statement to that effect to rules that refer to on-the-job training.

The seventh comment asked for "immediate family member" to be defined and also asked whether certification is required if a property owner does work in a home occupied by an immediate family member and the property owner receives a rental payment from the immediate family member. The Department has added a definition of "immediate family member." While the current amendments do not require a property owner to be certified to conduct lead-based paint activities in a residential property that is occupied by the property owner or a member of the owner's immediate family, even if the property owner receives a rental payment, such a property owner is still required to follow the work practice standards in rule 641—70.6(135) for all lead-based paint activities.

In addition to the changes described above, the Department has made the following four changes to the amendments after an internal review.

First, the Department has changed the definition of "minor repair and maintenance activities" to refer to activities that disrupt less than 1.0 square feet of a painted surface rather than to activities that disrupt less than 0.1 square feet of a painted surface. The Department has determined that the disruption of less than 1.0 square feet of painted surface presents a low risk of lead exposure and that the definition of "minor repair and maintenance activities" should be changed to refer to activities that disrupt less than 1.0 square feet to reflect this low risk.

Second, the Department determined that the term "cleaning verification" was used in addition to the term "postrenovation cleaning verification." Since "postrenovation cleaning verification" is defined in the amendments, all references to "cleaning verification" have been changed to "postrenovation cleaning verification."

Third, the Department has made several changes to the requirements for training programs. The Department has changed the requirement in 70.4(1)"q" that a training program notify the Department in writing at least 14 days in advance of offering an approved course to 7 days. The Department has added specific requirements to 70.4(1)"s"(4) for the file type, size, and quality of the digital photographs that a training program must submit to the Department. While the amendments require a training program that will use materials developed by the Department to apply to the Department for approval of a course at least 30 days before the initial offering of the course, the Department has added to 70.4(2) a provision to allow a training program to offer a course sooner if the Department completes the approval in less than 30 days.

Finally, the Department added new subrule 70.7(2) to require that firms be recertified each year. This provision had been inadvertently left out of the amendments.

The Department finds, pursuant to Iowa Code section 17A.5(2)"b"(2), that the normal effective date of the amendments should be waived and these amendments should be made effective upon filing as the amendments confer a benefit to persons who must be certified as lead-safe renovators and to training programs that wish to offer courses to train lead-safe renovators. The benefit is that the Department can begin to approve these training programs immediately, which will allow more time for persons who must be certified to take these courses and become certified as lead-safe renovators.

The State Board of Health adopted these amendments on January 13, 2010.

These amendments became effective on January 13, 2010.

These amendments are intended to implement Iowa Code Supplement section 135.105A.

The following amendments are adopted.

ITEM 1. Amend rule 641—70.1(135) as follows:

641—70.1(135) Applicability. ~~Prior to March 1, 2000, this chapter applied to all persons who were certified lead professionals in Iowa. Beginning March 1, 2000, this~~ This chapter applies to all persons who are lead professionals in Iowa, all firms that perform lead professional activities in Iowa, and training providers that offer training for lead professionals. ~~Beginning July 1, 2004, this chapter also applies to agencies that provide lead-safe work practices training programs in Iowa and to those who are registered lead-safe work practices contractors in Iowa.~~ This chapter requires lead professionals and firms to be certified and establishes specific requirements for how ~~to perform~~ lead-based paint activities must be performed if a property owner, manager, or occupant chooses to undertake them. However, nothing in this chapter requires a property owner, manager, or occupant to undertake any particular lead-based paint activity. This chapter also provides for the approval of ~~lead-safe work practices courses and the voluntary registration of lead-safe work practices contractors~~ courses that provide training for lead professionals.

ITEM 2. Amend the following definitions in rule **641—70.2(135)**:

"Certified firm" means a firm that employs certified lead professionals and has met the requirements of 641—70.7(135) for certification and has been certified by the department.

"Certified lead professional" means a person who has been certified by the department as a lead inspector/risk assessor, elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor, lead abatement contractor, lead abatement worker, project designer, ~~or~~ sampling technician, or lead-safe renovator.

"Child-occupied facility" means a building, or portion of a building, constructed prior to 1978, that is described by all of the following: (1) The building is visited on a regular basis by the same child, who is ~~under the age of~~ less than six years of age, on at least two different days within any week ~~(Sunday through Saturday period, provided that each day's visit lasts at least three hours and the combined weekly visits last at least six hours)~~. For purposes of this chapter, a week is a Sunday through Saturday period. (2) Each day's visit by the child lasts at least 3 hours, and the combined annual visits total at least 60 hours. A child-occupied facility ~~Child-occupied facilities~~ may include, but ~~are~~ is not limited to~~, day-care centers, preschools and kindergarten classrooms~~ a child care center, preschool, or kindergarten classroom. A child-occupied facility also includes common areas that are routinely used by children who are less than six years of age, such as restrooms and cafeterias, and the exterior walls and adjoining space of the building that are immediately adjacent to the child-occupied facility or the common areas routinely used by children under the age of six years. "Child-occupied facility" also includes any building where lead-based paint activities are conducted immediately prior to or during the conversion of the building to a child-occupied facility.

"Clearance level" means the value at which the amount of lead in dust on a surface following completion of interim controls, lead abatement, paint stabilization, standard treatments, ongoing lead-based paint maintenance, ~~or~~ rehabilitation, or renovation is a dust-lead hazard and fails clearance testing. The clearance level for a single-surface dust sample from a floor is greater than or equal to 40 micrograms per square foot. The clearance level for a single-surface dust sample from an interior windowsill is greater than or equal to 250 micrograms per square foot. The clearance level for a single-surface dust sample from a window trough is greater than or equal to 400 micrograms per square foot.

"Clearance testing" means an activity conducted following interim controls, lead abatement, paint stabilization, standard treatments, ongoing lead-based paint maintenance, ~~or~~ rehabilitation, or renovation to determine that the hazard reduction activities are complete. Clearance testing includes a visual assessment, the collection and analysis of environmental samples, the interpretation of sampling results, and the preparation of a report.

"Containment" means a ~~process~~ system of temporary barriers to protect workers, residents, and the environment by controlling exposures to the dust-lead hazards and debris created during renovation or lead abatement.

"Discipline" means one of the specific types or categories of lead-based paint activities identified in this chapter for which individuals may receive training from approved courses and become certified by the department. For example, "lead inspector/risk assessor" is a discipline, and "lead-safe renovator" is a discipline.

"Firm" means a company, partnership, corporation, sole proprietorship, individual doing business, association, or other business entity; a federal, state, tribal, or local government agency; or a nonprofit organization that performs or offers to perform lead-based paint activities.

"Lead abatement" means any measure or set of measures designed to permanently eliminate lead-based paint hazards in a residential dwelling or child-occupied facility. Lead abatement includes, but is not limited to, (1) the removal of lead-based paint and dust-lead hazards, the permanent enclosure or encapsulation of lead-based paint, the replacement of lead-painted surfaces or fixtures, and the removal or covering of soil-lead hazards and (2) all preparation, cleanup, disposal, repainting or refinishing, and postabatement clearance testing activities associated with such measures. "Lead abatement" specifically includes projects for which there is a written contract or other documentation, which provides that an individual will be conducting lead abatement in or around a residential dwelling or child-occupied facility.

In addition, "lead abatement" includes, but is not limited to, (1) projects for which there is a written contract or other document, which provides that an individual will be conducting activities in or to a residential dwelling or child-occupied facility that shall result in or are designed to permanently eliminate lead-based paint hazards, (2) projects resulting in the permanent elimination of lead-based paint hazards that are conducted by firms or individuals certified under 641—70.5(135), (3) projects resulting in the permanent elimination of lead-based paint hazards that are conducted by firms or individuals who, through their company name or promotional literature, represent, advertise, or hold themselves out to be in the business of performing lead-~~based paint~~ abatement, and (4) projects resulting in the permanent elimination of lead-based paint that are conducted in response to a lead abatement order. However, in the case of items (1) through (4) of this definition, "lead abatement" does not include renovation, remodeling, landscaping, or other activities, when such activities are not designed to permanently eliminate lead-based paint hazards, but, instead, are designed to repair, restore, or remodel a given structure or dwelling, even though these activities may incidentally result in a reduction or elimination of lead-based paint hazards. Furthermore, "lead abatement" does not include interim controls, operations and maintenance activities, renovation, or other measures and activities designed to temporarily, but not permanently, reduce lead-based paint hazards.

"Lead-based paint activities" means, in the case of target housing and child-occupied facilities, lead-free inspection, lead inspection, elevated blood lead (EBL) inspection, lead hazard screen, risk assessment, lead abatement, visual risk assessment, clearance testing conducted after lead abatement, clearance testing conducted after renovation, clearance testing conducted after interim controls, paint stabilization, standard treatments, ongoing lead-based paint maintenance, or rehabilitation pursuant to 24 CFR ~~35.1340~~ Part 35, and ~~lead-safe work practices~~ renovation.

"Lead professional" means a person who conducts lead abatement, renovation, lead inspections, elevated blood lead (EBL) inspections, lead hazard screens, risk assessments, visual risk assessments, clearance testing after lead abatement, clearance testing after renovation, or clearance testing after interim controls, paint stabilization, standard treatments, ongoing lead-based paint maintenance, or rehabilitation pursuant to 24 CFR ~~35.1340~~ Part 35.

"Lead-safe work practices" means methods that are used to minimize hazards when conducting renovation or interim controls, paint stabilization, standard treatments, ongoing lead-based paint maintenance, or rehabilitation pursuant to 24 CFR Part 35.

"NIST 1.02 standard film" means the National Institute of Standards and Technology 1.02 milligrams of lead per square centimeter standard reference material. If the specific 1.02 milligrams of lead per

square centimeter standard is not available from NIST, then the lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor shall use the closest available standard from NIST (1.0X).

"Paint testing" means the process of determining~~, by a certified lead inspector/risk assessor or certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor,~~ the presence or the absence of lead-based paint on ~~deteriorated paint surfaces or painted surfaces to be disturbed or replaced pursuant to 24 CFR Part 35~~ a specific component or surface. Paint testing shall only be conducted by certified lead inspector/risk assessors or certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessors using approved methods for testing. Approved methods for paint testing are XRF analysis and laboratory analysis.

"Standard treatments" means a series of hazard reduction measures designed to reduce all lead-based paint hazards in a residential dwelling without the benefit of a risk assessment or other evaluation pursuant to 24 CFR ~~35.1335~~ Part 35. Standard treatments consist of the stabilization of all deteriorated interior and exterior paint, the provision of smooth and cleanable horizontal hard surfaces, the correction of dust-generating conditions (i.e., conditions causing rubbing, binding, or crushing of surfaces known to or presumed to be coated with lead-based paint), and the treatment of ~~base~~ bare soil to control known or presumed soil-lead hazards.

"Training program" means a person or organization sponsoring a lead professional training ~~course~~ course(s).

ITEM 3. Adopt the following **new** definitions in rule **641—70.2(135)**:

"Certified lead-safe renovator" means a person who has met the requirements of 641—70.5(135) for certification and who has been certified by the department.

"Cleaning verification card" means a card developed and distributed, or otherwise approved, by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for the purpose of determining, through comparison of wet and dry disposable cleaning cloths with the card, whether postrenovation cleaning has been properly completed.

"Dry disposable cleaning cloth" means a commercially available dry, electrostatically charged, white disposable cloth designed to be used for cleaning hard surfaces such as uncarpeted floors or countertops.

"Dry sanding" means sanding a surface that is partially coated with paint or other surface coating without moisture and includes hand and mechanical methods of sanding.

"Dry scraping" means scraping a surface that is partially coated with paint or other surface coating without moisture and includes hand and mechanical methods of scraping.

"Emergency renovation" means renovation, remodeling, or repainting activities necessitated by nonroutine failures of equipment or of a structure that were not planned but resulted from a sudden, unexpected event that, if not immediately attended to, presents a safety or public health hazard or threatens equipment or property with significant damage. "Emergency renovation" includes interim controls, renovation, remodeling, or repainting activities that are conducted in response to an elevated blood lead (EBL) inspection.

"HEPA exhaust control" means a HEPA vacuum attached to the machine in such a manner that it captures the air, dust, and debris disturbed by the machine.

"HEPA vacuum" means a vacuum cleaner which has been designed, operated, and maintained with a high-efficiency particulate air (HEPA) filter as the last filtration stage. A HEPA filter is a filter that is capable of capturing particles of 0.3 microns with 99.97 percent efficiency. The vacuum cleaner must be designed, operated, and maintained so that all of the air drawn into the machine is expelled through the HEPA filter with none of the air leaking past it. A vacuum must have sufficient suction to capture the dust that must be collected. A vacuum that complies with ANSI/IESO Standard 4310-2009 for Portable High Efficiency Air Filtration Device Field Testing and Validation Standard as a Class 3, 4, or 5 device is considered a HEPA vacuum.

"Housing for the elderly" means retirement communities or similar types of housing reserved for households composed of one or more persons 62 years of age or older or an age recognized as elderly by a specific federal housing assistance program.

"Immediate family" means spouse, parents and grandparents, children and grandchildren, brothers and sisters, mother-in-law and father-in-law, brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law, daughters-in-law and sons-in-law, and adopted and step family members.

"Lead-based paint hazard reduction activity" means an activity that permanently or temporarily reduces or eliminates lead-based paint hazards. "Lead-based paint hazard reduction activity" includes lead abatement, renovation, or interim controls, paint stabilization, standard treatments, ongoing lead-based paint maintenance, or rehabilitation pursuant to 24 CFR Part 35.

"Minor repair and maintenance activities" means activities, including minor heating, ventilation or air-conditioning work, electrical work, and plumbing, that disrupt less than 1.0 square feet of a painted surface where none of the work practices prohibited or restricted by this chapter are used and where the work does not involve window replacement or demolition of painted surface areas. When painted components or portions of painted components are removed, the entire surface area removed is the amount of painted surface disturbed. Projects, other than emergency renovation, performed in the same room within the same 30 days must be considered the same project for the purpose of determining whether the project is a minor repair and maintenance activity.

"Painted component" means a component or building component that is at least partially covered with paint or other surface coating.

"Paint sample" means a sample collected in a representative location using ASTM E1729, "Standard Practice for Field Collection of Dried Paint Samples for Lead Determination by Atomic Spectrometry Techniques," or equivalent method.

"Postrenovation cleaning verification" means the use of a wet or dry disposable cleaning cloth to wipe the interior windowsill, window trough, uncarpeted floor, and countertops of the renovation work area and the comparison of the cloth to a cleaning verification card to determine if the work area has been adequately cleaned.

"Recognized test kit" means a commercially available kit recognized by the EPA under 40 CFR 745.88 as being capable of allowing a user to determine the presence of lead at levels equal to or in excess of 1.0 milligrams per square centimeter, or more than 0.5 percent by weight, in a paint chip, paint, powder, or painted surface.

"Reevaluation" means a visual assessment of painted surfaces and limited dust and soil sampling conducted periodically following a lead-based paint hazard reduction activity where lead-based paint is still present and the provision of a written report explaining the results of the reevaluation.

"Renovation" means the modification of any existing structure, or portion thereof, that results in the disturbance of painted surfaces, unless that activity is performed as part of lead abatement as defined by this chapter. The term "renovation" includes, but is not limited to, the removal, modification, or repair of painted surfaces or painted components such as modification of painted doors, surface restoration, and window repair; surface preparation activity such as sanding, scraping, or other such activities that may generate paint dust; the partial or complete removal of building components such as walls, ceilings, and windows; weatherization projects such as cutting holes in painted surfaces to install blown-in insulation or to gain access to attics and planing thresholds to install weatherstripping; and interim controls that disturb painted surfaces. "Renovation" does not include minor repair and maintenance activities.

"Wet disposable cleaning cloth" means a commercially available, premoistened white disposable cloth designed to be used for cleaning hard surfaces such as uncarpeted floors or countertops.

"Wet mopping system" means a device with the following characteristics: a long handle, a mop head designed to be used with disposable absorbent cleaning pads, a reservoir for cleaning solution, and a built-in mechanism for distributing or spraying the cleaning solution onto a floor, or a method of equivalent efficiency.

"Wet sanding" means a process of removing loose paint in which a surface that is partially coated with paint or other surface coating is kept wet or moist during sanding to minimize the dispersal of paint chips and airborne dust.

"Wet scraping" means a process of removing loose paint in which a surface that is partially coated with paint or other surface coating is kept wet or moist during scraping to minimize the dispersal of paint chips and airborne dust.

"Windowsill" means the portion of the horizontal window ledge that protrudes into the interior of the room when the window is closed.

"Worksite" or *"work area"* means an interior or exterior area where lead-based paint hazard reduction activity or renovation takes place. There may be more than one worksite in a dwelling unit or at a residential property.

ITEM 4. Rescind the definitions of "Lead-safe work practices contractor" and "Registered lead-safe work practices contractor" in rule **641—70.2(135)**.

ITEM 5. Amend rule 641—70.3(135) as follows:

641—70.3(135) ~~Certification~~ Lead professional certification. ~~Prior to March 1, 2000, lead professionals could be certified by the department. Beginning March 1, 2000, a~~ A person or a firm shall not conduct lead abatement, clearance testing after lead abatement, lead-free inspections, lead inspections, elevated blood lead (EBL) inspections, lead hazard screens, risk assessments, ~~and~~ visual risk assessments, clearance testing after renovation, or interim controls, paint stabilization, standard treatments, ongoing lead-based paint maintenance, or rehabilitation pursuant to 24 CFR Part 35 unless the person or firm has been certified by the department in the appropriate discipline. Beginning April 22, 2010, a person or firm shall not conduct renovation unless the person or firm has been certified by the department in the appropriate discipline. However, persons who perform these activities within residential dwellings that they own are not required to be certified, unless the residential dwelling is occupied by a person other than the owner or a member of the owner's immediate family while these activities are being performed. In addition, elevated blood lead (EBL) inspections shall be conducted only by certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessors employed by or under contract with a certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspection agency. In addition, persons who perform renovation under the supervision of a certified lead-safe renovator, certified lead abatement contractor, or certified lead abatement worker and who have completed on-the-job training are not required to be certified. However, on-the-job training does not meet the training requirement for work conducted pursuant to 24 CFR Part 35. ~~Beginning September 15, 2000, clearance testing after interim controls, paint stabilization, standard treatments, ongoing lead-based paint maintenance, and rehabilitation pursuant to 24 CFR 35.1340 shall be conducted only by certified sampling technicians, certified lead inspector/risk assessors, or certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessors.~~ Lead professionals and firms shall not state that they have been certified by the state of Iowa unless they have met the requirements of 641—70.5(135) and been issued a current certificate by the department. ~~Prior to March 1, 2000, elevated blood lead (EBL) inspection agencies could be certified by the department. Beginning March 1, 2000, elevated~~ Elevated blood lead (EBL) inspection agencies must be certified by the department. Elevated blood lead (EBL) inspection agencies shall not state that they have been certified by the state of Iowa unless they have met the requirements of 641—70.5(135) and been issued a current certificate by the department.

ITEM 6. Amend rule 641—70.4(135) as follows:

641—70.4(135) Course approval and standards. ~~Prior to March 1, 1999, lead professional training courses for initial certification and refresher training could be approved by the department. Beginning March 1, 1999,~~ All lead professional training courses for initial certification and refresher training must be approved by the department. Training programs shall not state that they have been approved by the state of Iowa unless they have met the requirements of 641—70.4(135) and been issued a letter of approval by the department. Lead-safe work practices training programs that were approved by the department prior to January 13, 2010, must reapply for approval.

70.4(1) Training courses shall meet the following requirements:

a. The training program offering the course shall employ a training manager who has the following qualifications:

(1) No change.

(2) Demonstrated experience, education, or training in lead professional activities, including lead inspection, lead abatement, lead-safe work practices, painting, carpentry, renovation, remodeling, occupational safety and health, or industrial hygiene.

b. The training manager shall designate a qualified principal instructor for each course who has the following qualifications:

(1) No change.

(2) Certification as a lead inspector/risk assessor, elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor, or lead abatement contractor. In the case of a course for training lead-safe renovators, the principal instructor may be certified as a sampling technician.

(3) Demonstrated experience, education, or training in lead professional activities, including lead inspection, lead abatement, lead-safe work practices, painting, carpentry, renovation, remodeling, occupational safety and health, or industrial hygiene.

c. and *d.* No change.

e. The training manager shall maintain the validity and integrity of the hands-on skills assessment to ensure that it accurately evaluates the trainees' performance of the work practices and procedures associated with the course topics contained in subrules 70.4(3) to ~~70.4(16)~~ 70.4(17).

f. No change.

g. The course test shall be developed in accordance with the test blueprint submitted with the course approval application. Training programs may use course tests developed by the department.

h. The training program shall issue unique course completion certificates to each individual who passes the course. The course completion certificate shall be issued in color. The course completion certificate shall include:

(1) The name and address of the individual, a photograph of the individual, and a unique identification number.

(2) to (5) No change.

i. The training manager shall develop and implement a quality control ~~program~~ plan. The plan shall be used to maintain and improve the quality of the training program over time. This plan shall contain at least the following elements:

(1) No change.

(2) Procedures for the training manager to conduct an annual review of the competency of the principal instructor and all other instructors.

j. to *m.* No change.

n. The training program shall maintain, and make available to the department, upon request, the following records:

(1) to (5) No change.

(6) A file for each student who has completed a course. Each student file shall contain the following:

1. to 4. No change.

5. A photograph of the student as taken by the training program.

(7) A file for each individual course that has been offered. Each file shall include the following:

1. to 3. No change.

4. A paper or electronic copy of the curriculum used for the course.

5. to 7. No change.

(8) No change.

o. and *p.* No change.

q. A training program shall notify the department in writing at least ~~30~~ 7 days in advance of offering an approved course. The notification shall include the date(s), time(s), and location(s) where the approved course will be held. A training program shall notify the department at least 24 hours in advance of canceling an approved course.

r. The training program shall take a digital photograph of each student. The digital photograph shall be the same photograph that appears on the training certificate and is submitted to the department. The photograph shall meet the following specifications:

(1) The individual shall be facing the camera.

(2) The individual's head shall not be tilted.

(3) The individual's head shall cover approximately half of the photo area.

(4) The individual shall be in front of a neutral or light-colored background.

(5) The individual shall not wear any items that detract from the face, such as hats or sunglasses. Only head coverings worn for religious reasons may be worn. Religious head coverings may not cover the face of the individual.

(6) Photographs shall be 24-bit color depth.

~~*r.*~~ *s.* A training program shall provide the following information to the department electronically in a format specified by the department within 30 days of the conclusion of an approved course for each student who has taken the approved course:

(1) to (3) No change.

(4) The photograph of each student as taken by the training program shall be submitted as a joint photographic experts group (JPEG) file with a size of at least two inches by two inches and a minimum resolution of 300 pixels per inch.

70.4(2) If a training program desires approval of a course by the department, the training program shall apply to the department for approval of the course at least 90 days before the initial offering of the course if the training program will use materials developed by the training program. If the training program will use materials developed by the department, the training program shall apply to the department for approval of the course at least 30 days before the initial offering of the course. The department may allow courses to be offered sooner if the department completes the approval in less than 30 days. The application shall include:

a. to *d.* No change.

e. A copy of each reference material, text, student and instructor manuals, and audio-visual material used in the course. These materials may also be provided by the department.

f. No change.

g. A copy of the course test blueprint. The course test may also be provided by the department.

h. to *k.* No change.

70.4(3) To be approved for the training of lead inspector/risk assessors and elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessors ~~prior to March 1, 1999, a course was required to be at least 24 training hours with a minimum of 8 hours devoted to hands-on training activities. Beginning March 1, 1999~~, a course must be at least 40 training hours with a minimum of 12 hours devoted to hands-on training activities. Lead inspector/risk assessor and elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor training courses shall cover at least the following subjects (requirements ending in an asterisk (*) indicate areas that require hands-on activities as an integral component of the course):

a. to *k.* No change.

l. Reevaluation protocol.

m. In the case of renovation, procedures for using recognized test kits to determine whether paint is lead-based paint.*

n. In the case of renovation, methods to ensure that the renovation has been properly completed, including postrenovation cleaning verification and clearance testing.*

~~*l.*~~ *o.* Sampling for other sources of lead exposure.*

~~*m.*~~ *p.* Interpretation of lead-based paint and other lead sampling results, including all applicable federal, state, and local guidance or regulations pertaining to lead-based paint hazards.*

~~*n.*~~ *q.* Development of lead hazard control options~~, the role of interim controls, and operations and maintenance activities to reduce lead-based paint hazards~~.

r. The role of interim controls, operation and maintenance activities, and renovation in reducing lead-based paint hazards.

~~*o.*~~ *s.* Approved methods for conducting lead-based paint abatement, ~~and~~ interim controls, operation and maintenance activities, and renovation.

~~*p.*~~ *t.* Prohibited methods for conducting lead-based paint abatement, ~~and~~ interim controls, operation and maintenance activities, and renovation.

~~*q.*~~ *u.* Interior dust abatement and cleanup.

~~r.~~ *v.* Soil and exterior dust abatement and cleanup.

~~s.~~ *w.* Preparation of the final ~~inspection report~~ reports for lead inspections, lead-free inspections, risk assessments, visual assessments, lead hazard screens, clearance testing after lead abatement, clearance testing after renovation, reevaluation, and clearance testing after interim controls, paint stabilization, standard treatments, ongoing lead-based paint maintenance, and rehabilitation pursuant to 24 CFR Part 35.

~~t.~~ *x.* Record keeping.

~~u.~~ *y.* The course shall conclude with a course test and, if applicable, a hands-on skills assessment. The student must achieve a score of at least 80 percent on the examination and successfully complete the hands-on skills assessment to successfully complete the course. The student may take the course test no more than three times within six months of completing the course. If an individual does not pass the course test within six months of completing the course, the individual must retake the appropriate approved course.

~~v.~~ *z.* The instructor shall provide each student with instructions and forms needed to apply to the department for certification and information provided by the department regarding the state certification examination. The instructor shall also provide each student with a current copy of this chapter and 641—Chapter 69.

aa. All of the course materials including instructions, applications, and forms must be provided on paper unless an individual student requests that the materials be provided electronically.

70.4(4) To be approved for the training of lead inspector/risk assessors and elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessors who have already completed an approved sampling technician course, a course must be at least 20 training hours with a minimum of 8 hours devoted to hands-on training activities. The training course shall cover at least the following subjects (requirements ending in an asterisk (*) indicate areas that require hands-on activities as an integral component of the course):

a. to *d.* No change.

e. ~~Visual risk assessment protocol~~ Reevaluation protocol.

f. and *g.* No change.

h. Development of lead hazard control options, ~~the role of interim controls, and operations and maintenance activities to reduce lead-based paint hazards~~ including lead abatement.*

i. The role of interim controls, operation and maintenance activities, and renovation in reducing lead-based paint hazards.

j. Approved methods for conducting lead abatement, interim controls, operation and maintenance activities, and renovation.

k. Prohibited methods for conducting lead abatement, interim controls, operation and maintenance activities, and renovation.

~~i.~~ *l.* Preparation of the final ~~inspection report~~ reports for lead inspections, lead-free inspections, risk assessments, lead hazard screens, reevaluation, and clearance testing after lead abatement.

~~j.~~ *m.* Record keeping.

~~k.~~ *n.* The course shall conclude with a course test and, if applicable, a hands-on skills assessment. The student must achieve a score of at least 80 percent on the examination and successfully complete the hands-on skills assessment to successfully complete the course. The student may take the course test no more than three times within six months of completing the course. If an individual does not pass the course test within six months of completing the course, the individual must retake the appropriate approved course.

~~l.~~ *o.* The instructor shall provide each student with instructions and forms needed to apply to the department for certification and information provided by the department regarding the state certification examination. The instructor shall also provide each student with a current copy of this chapter and 641—Chapter 69.

p. All of the course materials including instructions, applications, and forms must be provided on paper unless an individual student requests that the materials be provided electronically.

70.4(5) to **70.4(7)** No change.

70.4(8) To be approved for the training of lead abatement contractors, a course must be at least 40 training hours with a minimum of 12 hours devoted to hands-on activities and shall cover at least the following subjects (requirements ending in an asterisk (*) indicate areas that require hands-on activities as an integral component of the course):

a. to *c.* No change.

d. Liability and insurance issues relating to lead abatement, interim controls, and renovation.

e. and *f.* No change.

g. Development and implementation of an occupant protection plan, ~~and~~ lead abatement report, and renovation report.

h. and *i.* No change.

j. Approved methods for conducting lead abatement, ~~and~~ interim controls, and renovation.*

k. Prohibited methods for conducting lead abatement, ~~and~~ interim controls, and renovation.

l. to *n.* No change.

o. Cleanup, waste handling, and waste disposal.

p. In the case of renovation, interior and exterior containment and cleanup methods.*

q. In the case of renovation, providing on-the-job training to other workers.*

r. In the case of renovation, procedures for using recognized test kits to determine whether paint is lead-based paint, including preparation of the required report.*

s. In the case of renovation, methods to ensure that the renovation has been properly completed, including postrenovation cleaning verification and clearance testing.*

t. In the case of renovation, record preparation and record keeping.

~~*p.*~~ *u.* Record keeping for lead abatement.

~~*q.*~~ *v.* The course shall conclude with a course test and, if applicable, a hands-on skills assessment. The student must achieve a score of at least 80 percent on the examination and successfully complete the hands-on skills assessment to successfully complete the course. The student may take the course test no more than three times within six months of completing the course. If an individual does not pass the course test within six months of completing the course, the individual must retake the appropriate approved course.

~~*r.*~~ *w.* The instructor shall provide each student with instructions and forms needed to apply to the department for certification and information provided by the department regarding the state certification examination. The instructor shall also provide each student with a current copy of this chapter and 641—Chapter 69.

x. All of the course materials including instructions, applications, and forms must be provided on paper unless an individual student requests that the materials be provided electronically.

70.4(9) To be approved for the training of lead abatement contractors who have already completed an approved lead abatement worker course, a course must be at least 16 training hours with a minimum of 4 hours devoted to hands-on activities and shall cover at least the following subjects (requirements ending in an asterisk (*) indicate areas that require hands-on activities as an integral component of the course):

a. to *f.* No change.

g. Record keeping for lead abatement.

h. The course shall conclude with a course test and, if applicable, a hands-on skills assessment. The student must achieve a score of at least 80 percent on the examination and successfully complete the hands-on skills assessment to successfully complete the course. The student may take the course test no more than three times within six months of completing the course. If an individual does not pass the course test within six months of completing the course, the individual must retake the appropriate approved course.

i. The instructor shall provide each student with instructions and forms needed to apply to the department for certification and with information provided by the department regarding the state certification examination. The instructor shall also provide each student with a current copy of this chapter and 641—Chapter 69.

j. All of the course materials including instructions, applications, and forms must be provided on paper unless an individual student requests that the materials be provided electronically.

70.4(10) To be approved for the training of lead abatement workers, a course must be at least 24 training hours with a minimum of 8 hours devoted to hands-on activities and shall cover at least the following subjects (requirements ending in an asterisk (*) indicate areas that require hands-on activities as an integral component of the course):

a. to *d.* No change.

e. Approved methods for conducting lead~~-based paint~~ abatement, ~~and~~ interim controls, and renovation.*

f. Prohibited methods for conducting lead~~-based paint~~ abatement, ~~and~~ interim controls, and renovation.

g. and *h.* No change.

i. Cleanup, waste handling, and waste disposal.

j. and *k.* No change.

l. In the case of renovation, interior and exterior containment and cleanup methods.*

m. In the case of renovation, providing on-the-job training to other workers.*

n. In the case of renovation, procedures for using recognized test kits to determine whether paint is lead-based paint, including preparation of the required report.*

o. In the case of renovation, methods to ensure that the renovation has been properly completed, including postrenovation cleaning verification and clearance testing.*

p. In the case of renovation, record preparation and record keeping.

~~*l.*~~ *q.* The course shall conclude with a course test and, if applicable, a hands-on skills assessment. The student must achieve a score of at least 80 percent on the examination and successfully complete the hands-on skills assessment to successfully complete the course. The student may take the course test no more than three times within six months of completing the course. If an individual does not pass the course test within six months of completing the course, the individual must retake the appropriate approved course.

~~*m.*~~ *r.* The instructor shall provide each student with instructions and forms needed to apply to the department for certification. The instructor shall also provide each student with a current copy of this chapter and 641—Chapter 69.

s. All of the course materials including instructions, applications, and forms must be provided on paper unless an individual student requests that the materials be provided electronically.

70.4(11) To be approved for the training of sampling technicians ~~prior to September 15, 2000, a course was required to be at least 16 training hours with a minimum of 4 hours devoted to hands-on activities. Beginning September 15, 2000~~, a course must be at least 20 training hours with a minimum of 4 hours devoted to hands-on training activities. The training course shall cover at least the following subjects (requirements ending in an asterisk (*) indicate areas that require hands-on activities as an integral component of the course):

a. to *e.* No change.

f. In the case of renovation, procedures for using recognized test kits to determine whether paint is lead-based paint.*

~~*f.*~~ *g.* Clearance standards and testing~~, including random sampling~~.*

~~*g.*~~ *h.* Identification of lead-based paint hazards.*

~~*h.*~~ *i.* Sources of environmental lead contamination such as paint, surface dust and soil, and water.

~~*i.*~~ *j.* Visual inspection to identify lead-based paint hazards.*

~~*j.*~~ *k.* Approved methods for conducting lead abatement, ~~and~~ interim controls, operation and maintenance activities, and renovation.

~~*k.*~~ *l.* Prohibited methods for conducting lead abatement, ~~and~~ interim controls, operation and maintenance activities, and renovation.

~~*l.*~~ *m.* Methods of interim controls and lead abatement for interior dust and cleanup.

~~*m.*~~ *n.* Methods of interim controls and lead abatement for exterior dust and soil and cleanup.

~~*n.*~~ *o.* Preparation of the final visual assessment report.

~~*o.*~~ *p.* Preparation of clearance testing reports for ~~interim controls~~ clearance testing after renovation and clearance testing after interim controls, paint stabilization, standard treatments, ongoing lead-based paint maintenance, and rehabilitation pursuant to 24 CFR Part 35.

~~*p.*~~ *q.* Record keeping.

~~*q.*~~ *r.* The course shall conclude with a course test and, if applicable, a hands-on skills assessment. The student must achieve a score of at least 80 percent on the examination and successfully complete the hands-on skills assessment to successfully complete the course. The student may take the course test no more than three times within six months of completing the course. If an individual does not pass the course test within six months of completing the course, the individual must retake the appropriate approved course.

~~*r.*~~ *s.* The instructor shall provide each student with instructions and forms needed to apply to the department for certification. The instructor shall also provide each student with a current copy of this chapter and 641—Chapter 69.

t. All of the course materials including instructions, applications, and forms must be provided on paper unless an individual student requests that the materials be provided electronically.

70.4(12) To be approved for the training of project designers, a course must be at least 48 instructional training hours with a minimum of 12 hours devoted to hands-on activities and shall cover at least the following subjects (requirements ending in an asterisk (*) indicate areas that require hands-on activities as an integral component of the course):

a. to *c.* No change.

d. Liability and insurance issues relating to ~~lead abatement~~ project design.

e. and *f.* No change.

g. Development and implementation of an occupant protection plan, ~~and~~ lead abatement report, and renovation report.

h. and *i.* No change.

j. Approved methods for conducting lead~~-based paint~~ abatement, ~~and~~ interim controls, and renovation.*

k. Prohibited methods for conducting lead~~-based paint~~ abatement, ~~and~~ interim controls, and renovation.

l. to *n.* No change.

o. Cleanup, waste handling, and waste disposal.

p. In the case of renovation, providing on-the-job training to other workers.*

q. In the case of renovation, procedures for using recognized test kits to determine whether paint is lead-based paint, including preparation of the required report.*

r. In the case of renovation, methods to ensure that the renovation has been properly completed, including postrenovation cleaning verification and clearance testing.*

s. In the case of renovation, record preparation and record keeping.

~~*p.*~~ *t.* Record keeping for lead abatement.

~~*q.*~~ *u.* Role and responsibilities of a project designer.

~~*r.*~~ *v.* Development and implementation of an occupant protection plan for large-scale lead abatement projects.

~~*s.*~~ *w.* Lead abatement and lead hazard reduction methods, including restricted practices for large-scale lead abatement projects.

~~*t.*~~ *x.* Interior dust abatement/cleanup or lead hazard control and reduction methods for large-scale lead abatement projects.

~~*u.*~~ *y.* Clearance standards and testing for large-scale lead abatement projects.

~~*v.*~~ *z.* Integration of lead abatement methods with modernization and rehabilitation projects for large-scale lead abatement projects.

~~*w.*~~ *aa.* The course shall conclude with a course test and, if applicable, a hands-on skills assessment. The student must achieve a score of at least 80 percent on the examination and successfully complete the hands-on skills assessment to successfully complete the course. The student may take the course test no more than three times within six months of completing the course. If an individual does not pass

the course test within six months of completing the course, the individual must retake the appropriate approved course.

~~x.~~ *ab.* The instructor shall provide each student with instructions and forms needed to apply to the department for certification and with information provided by the department regarding the state certification examination. The instructor shall also provide each student with a current copy of this chapter and 641—Chapter 69.

ac. All of the course materials including instructions, applications, and forms must be provided on paper unless an individual student requests that the materials be provided electronically.

70.4(13) To be approved for the training of project designers who have already completed an approved lead abatement contractor course, a course must be at least 8 instructional training hours and shall cover at least the following subjects:

a. to *f.* No change.

g. The course shall conclude with a course test and, if applicable, a hands-on skills assessment. The student must achieve a score of at least 80 percent on the examination and successfully complete the hands-on skills assessment to successfully complete the course. The student may take the course test no more than three times within six months of completing the course. If an individual does not pass the course test within six months of completing the course, the individual must retake the appropriate approved course.

h. The instructor shall provide each student with instructions and forms needed to apply to the department for certification and information provided by the department regarding the state certification examination. The instructor shall also provide each student with a current copy of this chapter and 641—Chapter 69.

i. All of the course materials including instructions, applications, and forms must be provided on paper unless an individual student requests that the materials be provided electronically.

70.4(14) To be approved for the training of project designers who have already completed an approved lead abatement worker course, a course must be at least 24 instructional training hours with a minimum of 4 hours devoted to hands-on activities and shall cover at least the following subjects (requirements ending in an asterisk (*) indicate areas that require hands-on activities as an integral component of the course):

a. to *m.* No change.

n. The course shall conclude with a course test and, if applicable, a hands-on skills assessment. The student must achieve a score of at least 80 percent on the examination and successfully complete the hands-on skills assessment to successfully complete the course. The student may take the course test no more than three times within six months of completing the course. If an individual does not pass the course test within six months of completing the course, the individual must retake the appropriate approved course.

o. The instructor shall provide each student with instructions and forms needed to apply to the department for certification and information provided by the department regarding the state certification examination. The instructor shall also provide each student with a current copy of this chapter and 641—Chapter 69.

p. All of the course materials including instructions, applications, and forms must be provided on paper unless an individual student requests that the materials be provided electronically.

70.4(15) To be approved for the training of lead-safe renovators, a course must be at least 8 instructional training hours with a minimum of 2 hours devoted to hands-on activities and shall cover at least the following subjects (requirements ending in an asterisk (*) indicate areas that require hands-on activities as an integral component of the course):

a. Background information on lead and its adverse health effects, how children and adults are exposed to lead, and how to prevent lead exposure in children and adults.

b. Background information on federal, state, and local regulations and guidance that pertain to lead-based paint, lead-based paint activities, and renovation activities.

c. Procedures for using recognized test kits to determine whether paint is lead-based paint, including preparation of the required report.*

d. Renovation methods to minimize the creation of dust and lead-based paint hazards.*

e. Prohibited methods of renovation.

f. Interior and exterior containment and cleanup methods.*

g. Methods to ensure that the renovation has been properly completed, including postrenovation cleaning verification and clearance testing.*

h. Waste handling and disposal.

i. Providing on-the-job training to other workers.*

j. Record preparation and record keeping.

k. The course shall conclude with a course test and, if applicable, a hands-on skills assessment. The student must achieve a score of at least 80 percent on the examination and successfully complete the hands-on skills assessment to successfully complete the course. The student may take the course test no more than three times within six months of completing the course. If an individual does not pass the course test within six months of completing the course, the individual must retake the appropriate approved course.

l. The instructor shall provide each student with instructions and forms needed to apply to the department for certification. The instructor shall also provide each student with a current copy of this chapter and 641—Chapter 69.

m. All of the course materials including instructions, applications, and forms must be provided on paper unless an individual student requests that the materials be provided electronically.

~~**70.4(15)**~~ **70.4(16)** To be approved for refresher training of sampling technicians, lead abatement contractors, lead abatement workers, and project designers, a course must be at least 8 training hours. To be approved for refresher training of lead inspector/risk assessors and elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessors who completed an approved 24-hour training course, a course must be at least 8 training hours to meet the recertification requirements of subrule 70.5(3). To be approved for refresher training of lead inspector/risk assessors and elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessors to meet the recertification requirements of subrule 70.5(6), a course must be at least 16 training hours. To be approved for refresher training of lead-safe renovators, a course must be at least 4 hours. All refresher training courses shall cover at least the following topics:

a. A review of the curriculum topics of the initial certification course for the appropriate discipline as listed in subrules 70.4(3) to ~~70.4(14)~~ 70.4(15).

b. to *d.* No change.

e. The course shall conclude with a course test and, if applicable, a hands-on skills assessment. The student must achieve a score of at least 80 percent on the examination and successfully complete the hands-on skills assessment to successfully complete the course. The student may take the course test no more than three times within six months of completing the course. If an individual does not pass the course test within six months of completing the course, the individual must retake the appropriate approved course.

f. All of the course materials including instructions, applications, and forms must be provided on paper unless an individual student requests that the materials be provided electronically.

~~**70.4(16)**~~ **70.4(17)** Approvals of training courses shall expire three years after the date of issuance. The training manager shall submit the following at least 90 days prior to the expiration date for a course to be reapproved:

a. to *e.* No change.

~~**70.4(17)**~~ **70.4(18)** The department shall consider a request for approval of a training course that has been approved by a state or tribe authorized by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

a. and *b.* No change.

ITEM 7. Amend rule 641—70.5(135) as follows:

641—70.5(135) Certification, interim certification, and recertification.

70.5(1) A person wishing to become a certified lead professional shall apply on forms supplied by the department. The applicant must submit:

a. to *c.* No change.

d. If wishing to become a certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor, documentation of successful completion of 8 hours of training from the department's childhood lead poisoning prevention program. This training shall cover the roles and responsibilities of an elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor and the environmental and medical case management of elevated blood lead (EBL) children. ~~The training shall conclude with a written examination. The applicant must achieve a score of at least 80 percent on the examination to successfully complete the training.~~

e. Documentation that the applicant meets the additional experience and education requirements in subrule 70.5(2) for the discipline in which the applicant wishes to become certified. The following documents shall be submitted as evidence that the applicant has the education and work experience required by subrule 70.5(2):

(1) and (2) No change.

f. ~~Beginning March 1, 2000, to~~ To become certified as a lead inspector/risk assessor, elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor, lead abatement contractor, or project designer, a certificate showing that the applicant has passed the state certification examination in the discipline in which the applicant wishes to become certified.

g. A ~~$50~~ 60 nonrefundable fee.

h. A person may receive interim certification from the department as a lead inspector/risk assessor, elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor, lead abatement contractor, or project designer by submitting the items required by paragraphs 70.5(1)*"a"* to *"e"* and *"g"* to the department. ~~If the applicant completed an approved course prior to September 1, 1999, the interim certification expired on March 1, 2000. If the applicant completed an approved course on or after September 1, 1999, the interim~~ Interim certification shall expire six months from the date of completion of an approved course. An applicant shall upgrade an interim certification to a certification by submitting a certificate to the department showing that the applicant has passed the state certification examination as required by paragraph 70.5(1)*"f."* Interim certification is equivalent to certification.

i. Beginning April 22, 2010, lead-safe renovators must be certified by the department. A person who completed an approved course conducted by an approved lead-safe work practices training provider prior to January 13, 2010, must complete a lead-safe renovator refresher course to obtain certification.

70.5(2) ~~Beginning September 1, 1999, to~~ To become certified by the department as a lead professional, an applicant must meet the education and experience requirements for the appropriate discipline:

a. to *e.* No change.

f. No additional education or experience is required for lead-safe renovators.

70.5(3) Reserved. ~~Certifications issued prior to September 1, 1999, expired on February 29, 2000. By March 1, 2000, lead professionals certified prior to September 1, 1999, were required to be recertified by submitting the following:~~

~~*a.* A completed application form.~~

~~*b.* For lead inspector/risk assessors and elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessors, a certificate showing the completion of additional training hours in an approved course to meet the total training hours required by subrule 70.4(3) and the completion of an 8-hour refresher course.~~

~~*c.* Reserved.~~

~~*d.* Documentation that the applicant meets the experience and education requirements in subrule 70.5(2) for the discipline in which the applicant wishes to become certified. The following documents shall be submitted as evidence that the applicant has the education and work experience required by subrule 70.5(2):~~

~~(1) Official transcripts or diplomas as evidence of meeting the education requirements.~~

~~(2) Résumés, letters of reference, or documentation of work experience, as evidence of meeting the work experience requirements.~~

~~*e.* For lead abatement contractors, lead abatement workers, project designers, and sampling technicians, if the date on which the applicant completed an approved training course is three years~~

~~or more before the date of recertification, a certificate showing that the applicant has successfully completed an approved refresher training course for the appropriate discipline.~~

~~*f.* A certificate showing that the applicant has passed the state certification examination in the discipline in which the applicant wishes to become certified.~~

~~*g.* A $50 nonrefundable fee.~~

70.5(4) Reserved. ~~By September 15, 2000, sampling technicians certified prior to July 1, 2000, were required to be recertified by submitting a certificate showing the completion of additional training hours in an approved course to meet the total training hours required by subrule 70.4(11) and the completion of an 8-hour refresher course.~~

70.5(5) All agencies that perform or offer to perform elevated blood lead (EBL) inspections ~~after September 15, 2000,~~ must be certified by the department. An agency wishing to become a certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspection agency shall apply on forms supplied by the department. The agency must submit:

a. to *d.* No change.

70.5(6) ~~Beginning March 1, 2000, individuals~~ Individuals certified as lead professionals must be recertified each year. To be recertified, lead professionals must submit the following:

a. No change.

b. A $~~50~~ 60 nonrefundable fee.

c. No change.

d. If a certified individual taking a refresher training course is also an approved instructor for that particular refresher training course and has access to the testing materials, the certified individual must take a refresher training course test supplied by the department in lieu of the normal refresher training course test.

70.5(7) The department shall approve the state certification examinations for the disciplines of lead inspector/risk assessor, elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor, lead abatement contractor, and project designer. The state certification examination shall be administered by selected community college testing centers in Iowa ~~through an agreement with the consortium of Iowa community colleges~~. A community college testing center shall set the fee for administering the state certification examination to each applicant and shall collect the fee from each applicant.

a. An individual must achieve a score of at least 80 percent on the examination. An individual may take the state certification examination no more than three times within six months of receiving a certificate of completion from an approved course.

b. No change.

70.5(8) Reciprocity. Each applicant for certification who is certified in any of the disciplines specified in this rule in another state may request reciprocal certification. The department shall evaluate the requirements for certification to determine that the requirements for certification in such other state are as protective of health and the environment as the requirements for certification in Iowa. ~~If~~ For all disciplines except lead-safe renovator, if the department determines that the requirements for certification in such other state are as protective of health and the environment as the requirements for certification in Iowa, the applicant may be certified after passing a proctored test covering Iowa-specific lead information with a score of at least 80 percent. For a lead-safe renovator, if the department determines that the requirements for certification in such other state are as protective of health and the environment as the requirements for certification in Iowa, the applicant may be certified after signing a statement indicating that the applicant has read and understands Iowa-specific lead information provided by the department. Each applicant for certification pursuant to this subrule shall submit the appropriate application accompanied by the fee for each discipline as specified in 641—70.5(135).

ITEM 8. Amend rule 641—70.6(135) as follows:

641—70.6(135) Work practice standards for lead professionals conducting lead-based paint activities in target housing and child-occupied facilities. ~~Prior to March 1, 2000, when performing any lead-based paint activity described as a lead-free inspection, lead inspection, elevated blood lead (EBL) inspection, lead hazard screen, risk assessment, visual risk assessment, or lead abatement,~~

~~a certified individual was required to perform that activity in compliance with the appropriate requirements below. Beginning March 1, 2000, any~~ All lead-based paint ~~activity described as a lead-free inspection, lead inspection, elevated blood lead (EBL) inspection, lead hazard screen, risk assessment, visual risk assessment, or lead abatement~~ activities shall be performed according to the work practice standards in 641—70.6(135), and a certified individual must perform that activity in compliance with the appropriate requirements below.

70.6(1) A certified lead inspector/risk assessor or a certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor must conduct a lead-free inspection according to the following standards. ~~Beginning March 1, 2000, a~~ A lead-free inspection shall be conducted only by a certified lead inspector/risk assessor or a certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor.

~~*a.* A certified lead inspector/risk assessor or a certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor shall notify the department in writing no later than 30 days after conducting a lead-free inspection in a residential dwelling or child-occupied facility. The notification shall include the following information:~~

~~(1) The address where the lead-free inspection was conducted.~~

~~(2) The dates when the lead-free inspection was conducted.~~

~~(3) The name, address, telephone number, Iowa certification number, and signature of the contact for the certified firm that conducted the lead-free inspection.~~

~~(4) The name, address, telephone number, Iowa certification number, and signature of each certified lead inspector/risk assessor or a certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor who conducted the lead-free inspection.~~

~~*b.*~~ *a.* When conducting a lead-free inspection in a residential dwelling, the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor shall use the following procedures:

(1) to (3) No change.

(4) Paint shall be tested using adequate quality control by X-ray fluorescence (XRF) or by laboratory analysis using a recognized laboratory to determine the presence of lead-based paint on a surface. If testing by laboratory analysis, the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor shall collect paint samples using the documented methodologies specified in guidance documents issued by the department. If testing by X-ray fluorescence, the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor shall use the following methodologies:

1. to 3. No change.

4. Prior to taking the final set of calibration readings and if ~~required~~ recommended by the performance characteristics sheet, the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor shall conduct substrate correction for all XRF readings less than 4.0 milligrams of lead per square centimeter. For each substrate that requires substrate correction, the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor shall completely remove all paint from an area of two different testing combinations for that substrate. If possible, the areas chosen for substrate correction should have initial XRF readings of less than 2.5 milligrams of lead per square centimeter. For each testing combination, the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor shall remove paint from an area that is at least as large as the XRF probe faceplate. On each of the two areas, the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor shall place the NIST 1.02 standard film over the surface and take three XRF readings with the XRF used to conduct the inspection. The certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor shall calculate the arithmetic mean for these six readings and shall subtract 1.02 from this arithmetic mean to obtain the substrate correction value. The certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor shall then subtract the substrate correction value from each XRF reading for the substrate requiring substrate correction to obtain the corrected XRF reading. For example, if the six readings taken on the NIST 1.02 standard film were 1.1, 1.3, 1.4, 1.0, 1.2, and 1.1, the arithmetic mean is calculated by the

equation (1.1 + 1.3 + 1.4 + 1.0 + 1.2 + 1.1)/6 and is equal to 1.18. The substrate correction value is equal to 1.18 minus 1.02, or 0.16.

5. to 7. No change.

(5) and (6) No change.

(7) A certified lead inspector/risk assessor or a certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor shall prepare a written report for each residential dwelling or child-occupied facility where a lead-free inspection is completed. No later than three weeks after the receipt of laboratory results, the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor shall send a copy of the report to the property owner and to the person requesting the lead-free inspection, if different. A certified lead inspector/risk assessor or a certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor shall maintain a copy of each written report for no less than three years. The report shall include, at least:

1. to 6. No change.

7. Name, signature, and certification number of each certified lead inspector/risk assessor or certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor conducting the ~~investigation~~ inspection;

8. Name and certification number of the certified firm(s) conducting the inspection;

~~8.~~ 9. Name, address, and telephone number of each laboratory conducting an analysis of collected samples;

~~9.~~ 10. Each testing method and sampling procedure employed for paint analysis, including quality control data and, if used, the manufacturer, serial number, software, and operating mode of any X-ray fluorescence (XRF) device;

~~10.~~ 11. XRF readings taken for calibration and calculations to demonstrate that the XRF is properly calibrated at each required calibration;

~~11.~~ 12. Specific locations by room of each painted component tested for the presence of lead-based paint and the results for each component expressed in terms appropriate to the sampling method used;

~~12.~~ 13. The results of retesting of 10 surfaces, calculations to determine the retest tolerance limit, and the determination of whether the inspection meets the retest tolerance limit;

~~13.~~ 14. If the ~~inspector~~ certified lead inspector/risk assessor or certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor determines that the residential dwelling is free of lead-based paint, the report shall contain the following statement:

"The results of this inspection indicate that no lead in amounts greater than or equal to 1.0 mg/cm^2 in paint was found on any building components, using the inspection protocol in Chapter 7 of the HUD Guidelines for the Evaluation and Control of Lead-Based Paint Hazards in Housing (1997). Therefore, this residential dwelling qualifies for the exemption in 24 CFR Part 35 and 40 CFR Part 745 for target housing being leased that is free of lead-based paint, as defined in the rule. However, some painted surfaces may contain levels of lead below 1.0 mg/cm^2, which could create lead dust or lead-contaminated soil hazards if the paint is turned into dust by abrasion, scraping, or sanding. This report should be kept by the owner and all future owners for the life of the residential dwelling. Per the disclosure requirements of 24 CFR Part 35 and 40 CFR Part 745, prospective buyers are entitled to all available inspection reports should the property be resold.";

~~14.~~ 15. If any lead-based paint is identified, a description of the location, type, and severity of identified lead-based paint hazards, including the classification of each tested surface as to whether it is a lead-based paint hazard, and any other potential lead hazards, including bare soil in the dripline of a home where lead-based paint is identified on exterior components or lead-based paint previously existed on exterior components, but has been removed, enclosed, or encapsulated;

~~15.~~ 16. A description of interim controls and lead abatement options for each identified lead-based paint hazard and a suggested prioritization for addressing each hazard. If the use of an encapsulant or enclosure is recommended, the report shall recommend a maintenance and monitoring schedule for the encapsulant or enclosure;

~~16.~~ 17. Information regarding the owner's obligations to disclose known lead-based paint and lead-based paint hazards upon sale or lease of residential property as required by Subpart H of 24 CFR Part 35 and Subpart I of 40 CFR Part 745; ~~and~~

~~17. Information about the notification regarding lead-based paint prior to renovation, remodeling, or repainting as required by 641—Chapter 69.~~

18. Information regarding Iowa's prerenovation notification requirements found in 641—Chapter 69; and information regarding Iowa's regulations for renovation, remodeling and repainting found in 641—Chapter 70; and

19. The report shall contain the following statement:

"The location and nature of this inspection are required to be reported to the Iowa Department of Public Health for tracking purposes. The Iowa Department of Public Health may review this report for compliance purposes. It is a violation of law for anyone other than the certified lead professional signing it to alter this report. This report may be supplemented with additional information, so long as any addendum is signed by a lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor certified according to Iowa Administrative Code 641—70.3(135) and 70.5(135)."

~~c.~~ *b.* When conducting a lead-free inspection in multifamily housing, the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor shall use the following procedures:

(1) to (5) No change.

(6) Paint shall be tested using adequate quality control by X-ray fluorescence or by laboratory analysis using a recognized laboratory to determine the presence of lead-based paint on a surface. If testing by laboratory analysis, the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor shall collect paint samples using the documented methodologies specified in guidance documents issued by the department. If testing by X-ray fluorescence, the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor shall use the following methodologies:

1. No change.

2. The certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor shall not use an X-ray fluorescence analyzer using a software version or a mode of operation that could result in inconclusive readings or ~~would require~~ that recommends substrate correction.

3. to 6. No change.

(7) to (11) No change.

(12) A certified lead inspector/risk assessor or a certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor shall prepare a written report for each residential dwelling or child-occupied facility inspected. No later than three weeks after the receipt of laboratory results, the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor shall send a copy of the report to the property owner and to the person requesting the inspection, if different. A certified lead inspector/risk assessor or a certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor shall maintain a copy of each written report for no less than three years. The inspection report shall include, at least:

1. to 8. No change.

9. Name, signature, and certification number of each certified lead inspector/risk assessor or certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor conducting the ~~investigation~~ inspection;

10. Name and certification number of the certified firm(s) conducting the inspection;

~~10.~~ 11. Name, address, and telephone number of each laboratory conducting an analysis of collected samples;

~~11.~~ 12. Each testing method and sampling procedure employed for paint analysis, including quality control data and, if used, the manufacturer, serial number, software, and operating mode of any X-ray fluorescence (XRF) analyzer;

~~12.~~ 13. XRF readings taken for calibration and calculations to demonstrate that the XRF is properly calibrated at each required calibration;

~~13.~~ 14. Specific locations by room of each painted component tested for the presence of lead-based paint and by residential dwelling or common area and the results for each component expressed in terms appropriate to the sampling method used;

~~14.~~ 15. Component aggregations and the determination of whether lead-based paint is present by component type;

~~15.~~ 16. The results of retesting of 10 surfaces, calculations to determine the retest tolerance limit, and the determination of whether the inspection meets the retest tolerance limit;

~~16.~~ 17. If the ~~inspector~~ certified lead inspector/risk assessor or certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor determines that the multifamily housing is free of lead-based paint, the report shall contain the following statement:

"The results of this inspection indicate that no lead in amounts greater than or equal to 1.0 mg/cm^2 in paint was found on any building components, using the inspection protocol in Chapter 7 of the HUD Guidelines for the Evaluation and Control of Lead-Based Paint Hazards in Housing (1997). Therefore, this multifamily housing qualifies for the exemption in 24 CFR Part 35 and 40 CFR Part 745 for target housing being leased that is free of lead-based paint, as defined in the rule. However, some painted surfaces may contain levels of lead below 1.0 mg/cm^2, which could create lead dust or lead-contaminated soil hazards if the paint is turned into dust by abrasion, scraping, or sanding. This report should be kept by the owner and all future owners for the life of the multifamily housing. Per the disclosure requirements of 24 CFR Part 35 and 40 CFR Part 745, prospective buyers are entitled to all available inspection reports should the property be resold.";

~~17.~~ 18. If any lead-based paint is identified, a description of the location, type, and severity of identified lead-based paint hazards, including the classification of each tested surface as to whether it is a lead-based paint hazard, and any other potential lead hazards, including bare soil in the dripline of a home where lead-based paint is identified on exterior components or lead-based paint previously existed on exterior components, but has been removed, enclosed, or encapsulated;

~~18.~~ 19. A description of interim controls and lead abatement options for each identified lead-based paint hazard and a suggested prioritization for addressing each hazard. If the use of an encapsulant or enclosure is recommended, the report shall recommend a maintenance and monitoring schedule for the encapsulant or enclosure;

~~19.~~ 20. Information regarding the owner's obligations to disclose known lead-based paint and lead-based paint hazards upon sale or lease of residential property as required by Subpart H of 24 CFR Part 35 and Subpart I of 40 CFR Part 745; ~~and~~

~~20. Information about the notification regarding lead-based paint prior to renovation, remodeling, or repainting as required by 641—Chapter 69.~~

21. Information regarding Iowa's prerenovation notification requirements found in 641—Chapter 69; and information regarding Iowa's regulations for renovation found in 641—Chapter 70; and

22. The report shall contain the following statement:

"The location and nature of this inspection are required to be reported to the Iowa Department of Public Health for tracking purposes. The Iowa Department of Public Health may review this report for compliance purposes. It is a violation of law for anyone other than the certified lead professional signing it to alter this report. This report may be supplemented with additional information, so long as any addendum is signed by a lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor certified according to Iowa Administrative Code 641—70.3(135) and 70.5(135)."

70.6(2) A certified lead inspector/risk assessor or a certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor must conduct lead inspections according to the following standards. ~~Beginning March 1, 2000, lead~~ Lead inspections shall be conducted only by a certified lead inspector/risk assessor or a certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor.

a. When conducting a lead inspection in a residential dwelling or child-occupied facility, the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor shall use the following procedures:

(1) No change.

(2) The certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor shall test each testing combination in each room. On windows, the window frame, interior windowsill, window sash, and window trough shall each be considered a separate testing combination. One sample shall be taken for each testing combination in a room, including the walls. If a testing combination is painted and not tested, it shall be assumed to be painted with lead-based paint.

b. Paint shall be tested using adequate quality control by X-ray fluorescence or by laboratory analysis using a recognized laboratory to determine the presence of lead-based paint on a surface. If testing by laboratory analysis, the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor shall collect paint samples using the documented methodologies specified in guidance documents issued by the department. If testing by X-ray fluorescence, the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor shall use the following methodologies:

(1) to (3) No change.

(4) If ~~required~~ recommended by the performance characteristics sheet, the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor shall conduct substrate correction for all XRF readings less than 4.0 milligrams of lead per square centimeter. For each substrate that requires substrate correction, the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor shall completely remove all paint from an area of two different testing combinations for that substrate. If possible, the areas chosen for substrate correction should have initial XRF readings of less than 2.5 milligrams of lead per square centimeter. For each testing combination, the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor shall remove paint from an area that is at least as large as the XRF probe faceplate. On each of the two areas, the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor shall place the NIST 1.02 standard film over the surface, and take three XRF readings with the XRF used to conduct the inspection. The certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor shall calculate the arithmetic mean for these six readings and shall subtract 1.02 from this arithmetic mean to obtain the substrate correction value. The certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor shall then subtract the substrate correction value from each XRF reading for the substrate requiring substrate correction to obtain the corrected XRF reading. For example, if the six readings taken on the NIST 1.02 standard film were 1.1, 1.3, 1.4, 1.0, 1.2, and 1.1, the arithmetic mean is calculated by the equation (1.1 + 1.3 + 1.4 + 1.0 + 1.2 + 1.1)/6 and is equal to 1.18. The substrate correction value is equal to 1.18 minus 1.02, or 0.16. If the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor does not conduct substrate correction where ~~required~~ recommended by the performance characteristics sheet, then the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor shall assume that all of the readings are positive and shall not state that a surface is free of lead-based paint.

(5) and (6) No change.

c. No change.

d. A certified lead inspector/risk assessor or a certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor shall prepare a written report for each residential dwelling or child-occupied facility inspected. No later than three weeks after the receipt of laboratory results, the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor shall send a copy of the report to the property owner and to the person requesting the inspection, if different. A certified lead inspector/risk assessor or a certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor shall maintain a copy of each written report for no less than three years. The inspection report shall include, at least:

(1) to (6) No change.

(7) Name, signature, and certification number of each certified lead inspector/risk assessor or certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor conducting the ~~investigation~~ inspection;

(8) The name and certification number of the certified firm(s) conducting the inspection;

~~(8)~~ (9) Name, address, and telephone number of each laboratory conducting an analysis of collected samples;

~~(9)~~ (10) Each testing method and sampling procedure employed for paint analysis, including quality control data and, if used, the manufacturer, serial number, software, and operating mode of any X-ray fluorescence (XRF) analyzer;

~~(10)~~ (11) XRF readings taken for calibration and calculations to demonstrate that the XRF is properly calibrated;

~~(11)~~ (12) Specific locations by room of each painted component tested for the presence of lead-based paint and the results for each component expressed in terms appropriate to the sampling method used;

~~(12)~~ (13) A statement that all painted or finished components that were not tested must be assumed to contain lead-based paint;

~~(13)~~ (14) A description of the location, type, and severity of identified lead-based paint hazards, including the classification of each tested surface as to whether it is a lead-based paint hazard, and any other potential lead hazards, including bare soil in the dripline of a home where lead-based paint is identified on exterior components or lead-based paint previously existed on exterior components, but has been removed, enclosed, or encapsulated;

~~(14)~~ (15) A description of interim controls and lead abatement options for each identified lead-based paint hazard and a suggested prioritization for addressing each hazard. If the use of an encapsulant or enclosure is recommended, the report shall recommend a maintenance and monitoring schedule for the encapsulant or enclosure;

~~(15)~~ (16) Information regarding the owner's obligations to disclose known lead-based paint and lead-based paint hazards upon sale or lease of residential property as required by Subpart H of 24 CFR Part 35 and Subpart I of 40 CFR Part 745; ~~and~~

~~(16) Information about the notification regarding lead-based paint prior to renovation, remodeling, or repainting as required by 641—Chapter 69.~~

(17) Information regarding Iowa's prerenovation notification requirements found in 641—Chapter 69; and information regarding Iowa's regulations for renovation found in 641—Chapter 70; and

(18) The report shall contain the following statement:

"The location and nature of this inspection are required to be reported to the Iowa Department of Public Health for tracking purposes. The Iowa Department of Public Health may review this report for compliance purposes. It is a violation of law for anyone other than the certified lead professional signing it to alter this report. This report may be supplemented with additional information, so long as any addendum is signed by a lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor certified according to Iowa Administrative Code 641—70.3(135) and 70.5(135)."

70.6(3) A certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor must conduct elevated blood lead (EBL) inspections according to the following standards. ~~Beginning March 1, 2000, elevated~~ Elevated blood lead (EBL) inspections shall be conducted only by a certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor.

a. When conducting an elevated blood lead (EBL) inspection, the certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor shall use the following procedures:

(1) No change.

(2) The certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor shall test each testing combination in each room. One sample shall be taken for each testing combination in a room, including walls. On windows, the window frame, interior windowsill, window sash, and window trough shall each be considered a separate testing combination. If a testing combination is painted and not tested, it shall be assumed to be painted with lead-based paint.

b. Paint shall be tested using adequate quality control by X-ray fluorescence or by laboratory analysis using a recognized laboratory to determine the presence of lead-based paint on a surface. If testing by laboratory analysis, the certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor shall collect paint samples using the documented methodologies specified in guidance documents issued by the department. If testing by X-ray fluorescence, the certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor shall use the following methodologies:

(1) to (3) No change.

(4) If ~~required~~ recommended by the performance characteristics sheet, the certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor shall conduct substrate correction for all XRF readings less than 4.0 milligrams of lead per square centimeter. For each substrate that requires substrate correction, the certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor shall completely remove all paint from an area of two different testing combinations for that substrate. If possible, the areas chosen for substrate

correction should have initial XRF readings of less than 2.5 milligrams of lead per square centimeter. For each testing combination, the certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor shall remove paint from an area that is at least as large as the XRF probe faceplate. On each of the two areas, the certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor shall place the NIST 1.02 standard film over the surface, and take three XRF readings with the XRF used to conduct the inspection. The certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor shall calculate the arithmetic mean for these six readings and shall subtract 1.02 from this arithmetic mean to obtain the substrate correction value. The certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor shall then subtract the substrate correction value from each XRF reading for the substrate requiring substrate correction to obtain the corrected XRF reading. For example, if the six readings taken on the NIST 1.02 standard film were 1.1, 1.3, 1.4, 1.0, 1.2, and 1.1, the arithmetic mean is calculated by the equation (1.1 + 1.3 + 1.4 + 1.0 + 1.2 + 1.1)/6 and is equal to 1.18. The substrate correction value is equal to 1.18 minus 1.02, or 0.16. If the certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor does not conduct substrate correction where ~~required~~ recommended by the performance characteristics sheet, then the certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor shall assume that all of the readings are positive and shall not state that a surface is free of lead-based paint.

(5) and (6) No change.

c. No change.

d. No later than two weeks after the receipt of laboratory results, a certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor shall prepare a written report for each residential dwelling or child-occupied facility where an elevated blood lead (EBL) inspection has been conducted and shall provide a copy of this report to the property owner and the occupant of the dwelling. The report shall include, at least:

(1) to (6) No change.

(7) Name, signature, and certification number of each certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor conducting the ~~investigation~~ inspection;

(8) Name and certification number of the certified firm(s) conducting the inspection;

~~(8)~~ (9) Name, address, and telephone number of each laboratory conducting an analysis of collected samples;

~~(9)~~ (10) Each testing method and sampling procedure employed for paint analysis, including quality control data and, if used, the manufacturer, serial number, software, and operating mode of any X-ray fluorescence (XRF) analyzer;

~~(10)~~ (11) XRF readings taken for calibration and calculations to demonstrate that the XRF is properly calibrated;

~~(11)~~ (12) Specific locations by room of each painted component tested for the presence of lead-based paint and the results for each component expressed in terms appropriate to the sampling method used;

~~(12)~~ (13) A statement that all painted or finished components that were not tested must be assumed to contain lead-based paint;

~~(13)~~ (14) A description of the location, type, and severity of identified lead-based paint hazards, including the classification of each tested surface as to whether it is a lead-based paint hazard, and any other potential lead hazards, including bare soil in the play area or in the dripline of a home where lead-based paint is identified on exterior components or lead-based paint previously existed on exterior components, but has been removed, enclosed, or encapsulated;

~~(14)~~ (15) A description of interim controls and lead abatement options for each identified lead-based paint hazard and a suggested prioritization for addressing each hazard. If the use of an encapsulant or enclosure is recommended, the report shall recommend a maintenance and monitoring schedule for the encapsulant or enclosure;

~~(15)~~ (16) Information regarding the owner's obligations to disclose known lead-based paint and lead-based paint hazards upon sale or lease of residential property as required by Subpart H of 24 CFR Part 35 and Subpart I of 40 CFR Part 745; ~~and~~

~~(16) Information about the notification regarding lead-based paint prior to renovation, remodeling, or repainting as required by 641—Chapter 69.~~

(17) Information regarding Iowa's prerenovation notification requirements found in 641—Chapter 69; and information regarding Iowa's regulations for renovation found in 641—Chapter 70; and

(18) The report shall contain the following statement:

"The location and nature of this inspection are required to be reported to the Iowa Department of Public Health for tracking purposes. The Iowa Department of Public Health may review this report for compliance purposes. It is a violation of law for anyone other than the certified lead professional signing it to alter this report. This report may be supplemented with additional information, so long as any addendum is signed by an elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor certified according to Iowa Administrative Code 641—70.3(135) and 70.5(135)."

e. A certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor shall maintain for no fewer than ten years a written record for each residential dwelling or child-occupied facility where an elevated blood lead (EBL) inspection has been conducted ~~for no fewer than ten years~~. The record shall include, at least:

(1) to (3) No change.

(4) Records of follow-up visits made to each residential dwelling or child-occupied facility where lead-based paint hazards are identified ~~to ensure that lead-based paint hazards are safely repaired~~ and, when issued, a copy of the clearance report.

70.6(4) A certified lead inspector/risk assessor or a certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor must conduct lead hazard screens according to the following standards. ~~Beginning March 1, 2000, lead~~ Lead hazard screens shall be conducted only by a certified lead inspector/risk assessor or a certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor.

a. to *g.* No change.

h. Paint shall be tested using adequate quality control by X-ray fluorescence or by laboratory analysis using a recognized laboratory to determine the presence of lead-based paint on a surface. If testing by laboratory analysis, the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor shall collect paint samples using the documented methodologies specified in guidance documents issued by the department. If testing by X-ray fluorescence, the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor shall use the following methodologies:

(1) to (3) No change.

(4) If ~~required~~ recommended by the performance characteristics sheet, the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor shall conduct substrate correction for all XRF readings less than 4.0 milligrams of lead per square centimeter. For each substrate that requires substrate correction, the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor shall completely remove all paint from an area of two different testing combinations for that substrate. If possible, the areas chosen for substrate correction should have initial XRF readings of less than 2.5 milligrams of lead per square centimeter. For each testing combination, the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor shall remove paint from an area that is at least as large as the XRF probe faceplate. On each of the two areas, the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor shall place the NIST 1.02 standard film over the surface, and take three XRF readings with the XRF used to conduct the inspection. The certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor shall calculate the arithmetic mean for these six readings and shall subtract 1.02 from this arithmetic mean to obtain the substrate correction value. The certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor shall then subtract the substrate correction value from each XRF reading for the substrate requiring substrate correction to obtain the corrected XRF reading. For example, if the six readings taken on the NIST 1.02 standard film were 1.1, 1.3, 1.4, 1.0, 1.2, and 1.1, the arithmetic mean is calculated by the equation (1.1 + 1.3 + 1.4 + 1.0 + 1.2 + 1.1)/6 and is equal to 1.18. The substrate correction value is equal to 1.18 minus 1.02, or 0.16. If the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor does not conduct substrate correction where ~~required~~ recommended by the performance characteristics

sheet, then the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor shall assume that all the readings are positive and shall not state that a surface is free of lead-based paint.

(5) and (6) No change.

i. to *l.* No change.

m. A certified lead inspector/risk assessor or a certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor shall prepare a written report for each residential dwelling or child-occupied facility where a lead hazard screen is conducted. No later than three weeks after the receipt of laboratory results, the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor shall send a copy of the report to the property owner and to the person requesting the lead hazard screen, if different. A certified lead inspector/risk assessor or a certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor shall maintain a copy of each written report for no less than three years. The report shall include, at least:

(1) to (5) No change.

(6) Name, signature, and certification number of each certified lead inspector/risk assessor or certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor conducting the ~~investigation~~ lead hazard screen.

(7) Name and certification number of the certified firm(s) conducting the lead hazard screen.

~~(7)~~ (8) Name, address, and telephone number of each recognized laboratory conducting an analysis of collected samples, including the identification number for each such laboratory recognized by EPA under Section 405(b) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2685(b)).

~~(8)~~ (9) Results of the visual inspection.

~~(9)~~ (10) Each testing method and sampling procedure employed for paint analysis, including quality control data and, if used, the manufacturer, serial number, software, and operating mode of any X-ray fluorescence (XRF) analyzer.

~~(10)~~ (11) If used, XRF readings taken for calibration and calculations to demonstrate that the XRF is properly calibrated.

~~(11)~~ (12) Specific locations by room of each painted component tested for the presence of lead-based paint and the results for each component tested expressed in terms appropriate to the sampling method used.

~~(12)~~ (13) All results of laboratory analysis of collected paint, dust, and soil samples. The results of dust sampling shall be reported in micrograms of lead per square foot, and the results of soil sampling shall be reported in parts per million of lead. Results shall not be reported as "not detectable."

~~(13)~~ (14) Any other sampling results~~;~~.

~~(14)~~ (15) A statement that all painted or finished components that were not tested must be assumed to contain lead-based paint.

~~(15)~~ (16) Background information collected regarding the physical characteristics of the residential dwelling or child-occupied facility and occupant use patterns that may cause lead-based paint exposure to at least one child under the age of six years.

~~(16)~~ (17) Whether the residential dwelling or child-occupied facility passed or failed the lead hazard screen and recommendations, if warranted, for a follow-up lead inspection or risk assessment, and, as appropriate, any further actions.

~~(17)~~ (18) Information regarding the owner's obligations to disclose known lead-based paint and lead-based paint hazards upon sale or lease of residential property as required by Subpart H of 24 CFR Part 35 and Subpart I of 40 CFR Part 745.

~~(18) Information about the notification regarding lead-based paint prior to renovation, remodeling, or repainting as required by 641—Chapter 69.~~

(19) Information regarding Iowa's prerenovation notification requirements found in 641—Chapter 69; and information regarding Iowa's regulations for renovation found in 641—Chapter 70.

(20) The report shall contain the following statement:

"The location and nature of this inspection are required to be reported to the Iowa Department of Public Health for tracking purposes. The Iowa Department of Public Health may review this report for compliance purposes. It is a violation of law for anyone other than the certified lead professional

signing it to alter this report. This report may be supplemented with additional information, so long as any addendum is signed by a lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor certified according to Iowa Administrative Code 641—70.3(135) and 70.5(135)."

70.6(5) A certified lead inspector/risk assessor or a certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor must conduct risk assessments according to the following standards. ~~Beginning March 1, 2000, risk~~ Risk assessments shall be conducted only by a certified lead inspector/risk assessor or a certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor.

a. to *i.* No change.

j. Paint shall be tested using adequate quality control by X-ray fluorescence or by laboratory analysis using a recognized laboratory to determine the presence of lead-based paint on a surface. If testing by laboratory analysis, the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor shall collect paint samples using the documented methodologies specified in guidance documents issued by the department. If testing by X-ray fluorescence, the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor shall use the following methodologies:

(1) to (3) No change.

(4) If ~~required~~ recommended by the performance characteristics sheet, the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor shall conduct substrate correction for all XRF readings less than 4.0 milligrams of lead per square centimeter. For each substrate that requires substrate correction, the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor shall completely remove all paint from an area of two different testing combinations for that substrate. If possible, the areas chosen for substrate correction should have initial XRF readings of less than 2.5 milligrams of lead per square centimeter. For each testing combination, the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor shall remove paint from an area that is at least as large as the XRF probe faceplate. On each of the two areas, the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor shall place the NIST 1.02 standard film over the surface, and take three XRF readings with the XRF used to conduct the inspection. The certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor shall calculate the arithmetic mean for these six readings and shall subtract 1.02 from this arithmetic mean to obtain the substrate correction value. The certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor shall then subtract the substrate correction value from each XRF reading for the substrate requiring substrate correction to obtain the corrected XRF reading. For example, if the six readings taken on the NIST 1.02 standard film were 1.1, 1.3, 1.4, 1.0, 1.2, and 1.1, the arithmetic mean is calculated by the equation (1.1 + 1.3 + 1.4 + 1.0 + 1.2 + 1.1)/6 and is equal to 1.18. The substrate correction value is equal to 1.18 minus 1.02, or 0.16. If the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor does not conduct substrate correction where ~~required~~ recommended by the performance characteristics sheet, then the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor shall assume that all of the readings are positive and shall not state that a surface is free of lead-based paint.

(5) and (6) No change.

k. No change.

l. A certified lead inspector/risk assessor or a certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor shall prepare a written report for each residential dwelling or child-occupied facility where a risk assessment is conducted. No later than three weeks after the receipt of laboratory results, the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor shall send a copy of the report to the property owner and to the person requesting the risk assessment, if different. A certified lead inspector/risk assessor or a certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor shall maintain a copy of the report for no less than three years. The report shall include, at least:

(1) to (5) No change.

(6) Name, signature, and certification number of each certified lead inspector/risk assessor or certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor conducting the ~~investigation~~ risk assessment;

(7) Name and certification number of the certified firm(s) conducting the risk assessment;

~~(7)~~ (8) Name, address, and telephone number of each recognized laboratory conducting an analysis of collected samples, including the identification number for each such laboratory recognized by EPA under Section 405(b) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2685(b));

~~(8)~~ (9) Results of the visual inspection;

~~(9)~~ (10) Each testing method and sampling procedure employed for paint analysis, including quality control data and, if used, the manufacturer, serial number, software, and operating mode of any X-ray fluorescence (XRF) analyzer;

~~(10)~~ (11) If used, XRF readings taken for calibration and calculations to demonstrate that the XRF is properly calibrated;

~~(11)~~ (12) Specific locations by room of each painted component tested for the presence of lead-based paint and the results for each component tested expressed in terms appropriate to the sampling method used;

~~(12)~~ (13) All results of laboratory analysis of collected paint, dust, and soil samples;

~~(13)~~ (14) Any other sampling results;

~~(14)~~ (15) A statement that all painted or finished components that were not tested must be assumed to contain lead-based paint;

~~(15)~~ (16) Background information collected regarding the physical characteristics of the residential dwelling or child-occupied facility and occupant use patterns that may cause lead-based paint exposure to at least one child under the age of six years;

~~(16)~~ (17) To the extent that they are used as part of the lead-based paint hazard determination, the results of any previous inspections or analyses for the presence of lead-based paint, or other assessments of lead-based paint hazards;

~~(17)~~ (18) A description of the location, type, and severity of identified lead-based paint hazards, and any other potential lead hazards, including bare soil in the play area or in the dripline of a home where lead-based paint is identified on exterior components or lead-based paint previously existed on exterior components, but has been removed, enclosed, or encapsulated;

~~(18)~~ (19) A description of interim controls and lead abatement options for each identified lead-based paint hazard and a suggested prioritization for addressing each hazard. If the use of an encapsulant or enclosure is recommended, the report shall recommend a maintenance and monitoring schedule for the encapsulant or enclosure;

~~(19)~~ (20) Information regarding the owner's obligations to disclose known lead-based paint and lead-based paint hazards upon sale or lease of residential property as required by Subpart H of 24 CFR Part 35 and Subpart I of 40 CFR Part 745; ~~and~~

~~(20) Information about the notification regarding lead-based paint prior to renovation, remodeling, or repainting as required by 641—Chapter 69.~~

(21) Information regarding Iowa's prerenovation notification requirements found in 641—Chapter 69; and information regarding Iowa's regulations for renovation found in 641—Chapter 70; and

(22) The report shall contain the following statement:

"The location and nature of this inspection are required to be reported to the Iowa Department of Public Health for tracking purposes. The Iowa Department of Public Health may review this report for compliance purposes. It is a violation of law for anyone other than the certified lead professional signing it to alter this report. This report may be supplemented with additional information, so long as any addendum is signed by a lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor certified according to Iowa Administrative Code 641—70.3(135) and 70.5(135)."

70.6(6) A certified lead abatement contractor or certified lead abatement worker must conduct lead abatement according to the following standards. ~~Beginning March 1, 2000, lead~~ Lead abatement shall be conducted only by a certified lead abatement contractor or a certified lead abatement worker.

a. to *d.* No change.

e. A certified lead abatement contractor shall ensure that the worksite(s) is accessed only by certified lead professionals according to Iowa Administrative Code 641—70.3(135) and 70.5(135). Noncertified individuals shall not be allowed access to a worksite. A worksite shall remain inaccessible to noncertified individuals until it passes clearance testing.

~~e.~~ *f.* A certified lead abatement contractor or a certified project designer shall develop ~~an~~ a written occupant protection plan for all lead abatement projects prior to starting lead abatement and shall implement the occupant protection plan during the lead abatement project. The occupant protection plan shall be unique to each residential dwelling or child-occupied facility. ~~The occupant protection plan shall describe the measures and management procedures that will be taken during the lead abatement to protect the building occupants from exposure to any lead-based paint hazards.~~ If the occupants will be living at the property where lead abatement is taking place, then the written occupant plan shall be given to the occupants prior to the start date of the lead abatement project and must contain at least the following information:

(1) A description of the type and location of the physical barriers that will keep occupants out of the designated worksite(s).

(2) An explanation of how the contractor will ensure that the worksite(s) is not entered by the occupants.

(3) An explanation of how the contractor will ensure that the occupants have access to a kitchen, bathroom, and living area that are not in the worksite(s).

~~f.~~ *g.* Approved methods must be used to conduct lead abatement, and prohibited work practices must not be used to conduct lead abatement. ~~The following are prohibited work practices:~~

~~(1) Open-flame burning or torching of lead-based paint.~~

~~(2) Machine sanding or grinding or abrasive blasting or sandblasting of lead-based paint unless used with High Efficiency Particulate Air (HEPA) exhaust control that removes particles of 0.3 microns or larger from the air at 99.97 percent or greater efficiency.~~

~~(3) Uncontained water blasting of lead-based paint.~~

~~(4) Dry scraping or dry sanding of lead-based paint except in conjunction with the use of a heat gun or around electrical outlets.~~

~~(5) Operating a heat gun at a temperature at or above 1100 degrees Fahrenheit.~~

(1) Signs must be posted and readable. All signs must be posted before lead abatement begins and must remain in place until dust-lead clearance has been passed.

1. To the extent practicable, all signage must be posted in the occupants' primary language.
2. The signs must clearly define the work area.
3. The signs must warn occupants and other persons not involved with the lead abatement to remain outside the work area.
4. The signs must be posted at the entrance(s) to all work areas.

(2) The work area must be effectively contained before the lead abatement begins. To be effective, containment must:

1. Isolate the work area so that no dust or debris leaves the work area while the lead abatement is being performed.
2. Be monitored and maintained so that any plastic or other impermeable materials are not torn or displaced.
3. Be installed in such a manner that it does not interfere with occupant and worker egress in an emergency.

(3) For interior lead abatement, containment shall include:

1. The removal or covering of all objects from the work area, including but not limited to furniture, rugs, and window coverings. Objects that are not removed from the work area must be covered with plastic sheeting or other impermeable material with all seams and edges taped or otherwise sealed.
2. Closing and covering all duct openings in the work area. Ducts must be covered with plastic sheeting or other impermeable material that is taped down.
3. Closing windows and doors in the work area. Doors must be covered with plastic sheeting or other impermeable material. Doors used as an entrance to the work area must be covered with plastic sheeting or other impermeable material in a manner that allows workers to pass through while confining dust and debris to the work area.

4. Covering the floor surface, including installed carpet, with taped-down plastic sheeting or other impermeable material in the work area six feet beyond the perimeter of the surfaces undergoing lead abatement or a sufficient distance to contain the dust, whichever is greater.

5. Ensuring that all personnel, tools, and other items, including the exteriors of containers of waste, are free of dust and debris before leaving or being removed from the work area.

(4) For exterior lead abatement, containment shall include:

1. Closing all doors and windows within 20 feet of the lead abatement. On multistory buildings, all doors and windows within 20 feet of the lead abatement on the same story as the lead abatement shall be closed, and all doors and windows on all stories below the lead abatement that are the same horizontal distance from the lead abatement shall be closed.

2. Ensuring that doors within the work areas that will be used while the lead abatement is being performed are covered with plastic sheeting or other impermeable material in a manner that allows workers to pass through while confining dust and debris to the work area.

3. Covering the ground with plastic sheeting or other disposable impermeable material extending 10 feet beyond the perimeter of surfaces undergoing lead abatement or a sufficient distance to collect falling paint debris, whichever is greater, unless the property line prevents 10 feet of such ground cover. Exterior ground cover shall include anchors or weights to ensure that the covering remains effective even during weather conditions such as high wind.

4. Vertical containment. In certain situations, such as where other buildings are in close proximity to the work area, when conditions are windy, or where the work area abuts a property line, the certified lead abatement contractor or certified lead abatement worker shall erect a system of vertical containment designed to prevent dust and debris from migrating to adjacent property or contaminating the ground, other buildings, or any object beyond the work area.

(5) The following are prohibited work practices:

1. Open-flame burning or torching of lead-based paint.

2. Machine sanding or grinding or abrasive blasting or sandblasting of lead-based paint unless used with high-efficiency particulate air (HEPA) exhaust control that removes particles of 0.3 microns or larger from the air at 99.97 percent or greater efficiency.

3. Uncontained water blasting of lead-based paint.

4. Dry scraping or dry sanding of lead-based paint except in conjunction with the use of a heat gun or around electrical outlets.

5. Operating a heat gun at a temperature at or above 1100 degrees Fahrenheit.

(6) All waste generated during lead abatement shall be contained to prevent the release of dust and debris before the waste is removed from the work area for storage or disposal. Any chutes used to remove waste from the work area shall be covered.

1. At the conclusion of each workday and at the conclusion of the lead abatement, waste that has been collected from lead abatement activities must be stored under containment, in an enclosure, or behind a barrier that prevents release of dust and debris out of the work area and prevents access to dust and debris.

2. All waste from lead abatement must be contained during transportation so that no dust or debris is released.

(7) The work area shall be cleaned so that no dust, debris, or residue remains after lead abatement. Cleaning shall include:

1. The collection of all paint chips and debris and, without dispersing the paint chips and debris, the sealing of the materials in heavy-duty bags.

2. The removal of the protective sheeting used as required in this subrule. The sheeting shall be misted, then the sheeting shall be folded dirty side inward. All sheeting shall be taped shut or otherwise sealed inside heavy-duty bags. Sheeting used to separate work areas from non-work areas must remain in place until after the cleaning and removal of other sheeting. All sheeting shall be disposed of as waste.

3. For interior lead abatement, all objects and surfaces in the work area and within two feet of the work area must be cleaned from high to low in the following manner:

- Walls must either be vacuumed with a HEPA vacuum or wiped with a wet cloth, beginning at the ceiling and working toward the floor.
- All remaining surfaces including objects and fixtures must be thoroughly vacuumed with a HEPA vacuum. For carpeted floors and rugs, the HEPA vacuum must be equipped with a beater bar.
- All remaining surfaces, except for carpeted or upholstered surfaces, must also be wiped with a damp cloth. Uncarpeted floors must be thoroughly mopped using a method that keeps the wash water separate from the rinse water, such as the two-bucket mopping method, or using a wet mopping system.

~~*g.*~~ *h.* Soil abatement shall be conducted using one of the following methods:

(1) and (2) No change.

~~*h.*~~ *i.* If lead-based paint is removed from a surface, the surface shall be repainted or refinished prior to postabatement clearance dust sampling. A certified lead inspector/risk assessor or a certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor shall visually verify that lead-based paint was removed from a surface prior to repainting or refinishing.

~~*i.*~~ *j.* If components painted with lead-based paint are removed, the replacement components shall be installed prior to postabatement clearance testing.

~~*j.*~~ *k.* Postabatement clearance procedures shall be conducted by a certified lead inspector/risk assessor or a certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor. If the abatement is conducted in response to an elevated blood lead (EBL) inspection, clearance must be conducted by a certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor. Postabatement clearance testing shall be performed by persons or entities independent of those performing lead abatement, unless the designated party uses qualified in-house employees to conduct postabatement clearance testing. An in-house employee shall not conduct both lead abatement and the postabatement clearance testing for this work. Postabatement clearance testing shall be conducted using the following procedures:

(1) No change.

(2) Following the visual inspection and any required postabatement cleanup, the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor shall conduct clearance sampling for lead in dust. Clearance sampling may be conducted by employing single-surface sampling or composite dust sampling. Interior dust-lead testing shall be performed for all projects that include window replacement.

(3) to (8) No change.

~~*k.*~~ *l.* In multifamily housing consisting of at least 20 similarly constructed and maintained residential dwellings, random selection for the purpose of clearance testing may be conducted if the following conditions are met:

(1) and (2) No change.

(3) The certified lead inspector/risk assessor or certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor shall sample the randomly selected residential dwellings and evaluate them for clearance according to the procedures found in paragraphs 70.6(6)~~*"h"*~~*"i"* through ~~*"j."*~~*"k."*

~~*l.*~~ *m.* No later than three weeks after the property passes clearance, the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor shall send a report to the lead abatement contractor that contains the items required by subparagraphs 70.6(6)~~*"m"*~~*"n"*(7) through (9).

~~*m.*~~ *n.* The certified lead abatement contractor or a certified project designer shall prepare a lead abatement report containing the following information:

(1) to (3) No change.

(4) The name, address, and signature of the certified lead abatement contractor ~~and certified lead abatement worker~~ and of the certified firm contact for the firm conducting the lead abatement.

(5) No change.

(6) The occupant protection plan required by paragraph 70.6(6)~~*"e."*~~*"f."*

(7) to (11) No change.

~~(12) Information about the notification regarding lead-based paint prior to renovation, remodeling, or repainting as required by 641—Chapter 69.~~

(12) Information regarding Iowa's prerenovation notification requirements found in 641—Chapter 69; and information regarding Iowa's regulations for renovation found in 641—Chapter 70.

(13) If applicable, a copy of the written consent or waiver required by subrule ~~70.6(11)~~ 70.6(13).

~~*n.*~~ *o.* The lead abatement report shall be completed no later than 30 days after the lead abatement project passes clearance testing.

~~*o.*~~ *p.* The certified lead abatement contractor shall maintain all reports and plans required in this subrule for a minimum of three years.

~~*p.*~~ *q.* The certified lead abatement contractor shall provide a copy of all reports required by this subrule to the building owner and to the person who contracted for the lead abatement, if different.

70.6(7) A certified lead inspector/risk assessor, a certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor, or a certified sampling technician must conduct visual risk assessments according to the following standards. ~~Beginning March 1, 2000, visual~~ Visual risk assessments shall be conducted only by a certified lead inspector/risk assessor, a certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor, or a certified sampling technician.

a. and *b.* No change.

c. A certified lead inspector/risk assessor, a certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor, or a certified sampling technician shall prepare a written report for each residential dwelling or child-occupied facility where a visual risk assessment is conducted. No later than three weeks after completing the visual risk assessment, the certified lead inspector/risk assessor, certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor, or certified sampling technician shall send a copy of the report to the property owner and to the person requesting the visual risk assessment, if different. A certified lead inspector/risk assessor, a certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor, or a certified sampling technician shall maintain a copy of the report for no less than three years. The report shall include, at least:

(1) to (6) No change.

(7) Name and certification number of the certified firm(s) conducting the visual risk assessment;

~~(7)~~ (8) A statement that all painted or finished components must be assumed to contain lead-based paint;

~~(8)~~ (9) Specific locations of painted or finished components identified as likely to contain lead-based paint and likely to be lead-based paint hazards;

~~(9)~~ (10) Specific locations of bare soil in the play area and the dripline of a home;

~~(10)~~ (11) Information for the owner and occupants on how to reduce lead hazards in the residential dwelling or child-occupied facility;

~~(11)~~ (12) Information regarding the owner's obligations to disclose known lead-based paint and lead-based paint hazards upon sale or lease of residential property as required by Subpart H of 24 CFR Part 35 and Subpart I of 40 CFR Part 745; ~~and~~

~~(12) Information about the notification regarding lead-based paint prior to renovation, remodeling, or repainting as required by 641—Chapter 69.~~

(13) Information regarding Iowa's prerenovation notification requirements found in 641—Chapter 69; and information regarding Iowa's regulations for renovation found in 641—Chapter 70; and

(14) The report shall contain the following statement:

"The location and nature of this inspection are required to be reported to the Iowa Department of Public Health for tracking purposes. The Iowa Department of Public Health may review this report for compliance purposes. It is a violation of law for anyone other than the certified lead professional signing it to alter this report. This report may be supplemented with additional information, so long as any addendum is signed by a sampling technician, lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor certified according to Iowa Administrative Code 641—70.3(135) and 70.5(135)."

70.6(8) A certified lead inspector/risk assessor, a certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor, or a certified sampling technician must conduct clearance testing according to the following standards. ~~Beginning March 1, 2000, clearance~~ Clearance testing following lead abatement shall be conducted only by a certified lead inspector/risk assessor or a certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor. ~~Beginning September 15, 2000,~~ Clearance testing after renovation and clearance testing after interim controls, paint stabilization, standard treatments, ongoing lead-based paint maintenance, and rehabilitation pursuant to 24 CFR ~~35.1340~~ Part 35 shall be conducted only by

certified sampling technicians, certified lead inspector/risk assessors, or certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessors. If the abatement, renovation, or interim controls, paint stabilization, standard treatments, ongoing lead-based paint maintenance, or rehabilitation pursuant to 24 CFR Part 35 is conducted in response to an elevated blood lead (EBL) inspection, clearance must be conducted by a certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor.

a. Clearance testing following lead abatement shall be conducted according to paragraphs 70.6(6)~~*"h"*~~*"i"* through ~~*"l."*~~*"m."*

b. Clearance testing after renovation and clearance testing after interim controls, paint stabilization, standard treatments, ongoing lead-based paint maintenance, ~~and~~ or rehabilitation pursuant to 24 CFR ~~35.1340~~ Part 35 shall be conducted according to the following standards:

(1) to (5) No change.

(6) The following clearance activities shall be conducted as appropriate based upon the extent or manner of renovation or of interim controls, paint stabilization, standard treatments, ongoing lead-based paint maintenance, or rehabilitation conducted pursuant to 24 CFR Part 35 in the residential dwelling or child-occupied facility:

1. After conducting renovation or interim controls, paint stabilization, standard treatments, ongoing lead-based paint maintenance, or rehabilitation pursuant to 24 CFR Part 35, with containment between treated and untreated areas, three dust samples shall be taken from each of no fewer than four rooms, hallways, or stairwells within the containment area. Dust samples shall be taken from one interior windowsill and from one window trough (if available), and one dust sample shall be taken from the floor of each of no fewer than four rooms, hallways, or stairwells within the containment area. In addition, one dust sample shall be taken from the floor outside of each individual containment area. If there are fewer than four rooms, hallways, or stairwells within the containment area, then all rooms, hallways, and stairwells shall be sampled. Interior dust-lead testing shall be performed for all projects that include window replacement.

2. After conducting renovation or interim controls, paint stabilization, standard treatments, ongoing lead-based paint maintenance, or rehabilitation pursuant to 24 CFR Part 35, with no containment between treated and untreated areas, three dust samples shall be taken from each of no fewer than four rooms, hallways, or stairwells in the residential dwelling or child-occupied facility. Dust samples shall be taken from one interior windowsill and window trough (if available), and one dust sample shall be taken from the floor of each room, hallway, or stairwell selected. If there are fewer than four rooms, hallways, or stairwells in the residential dwelling or child-occupied facility, then all rooms, hallways, and stairwells shall be sampled. Interior dust-lead testing shall be performed for all projects that include window replacement.

(7) to (9) No change.

c. No change.

d. A clearance report must be prepared that provides documentation of the lead abatement, renovation, or interim controls, paint stabilization, standard treatments, ongoing lead-based paint maintenance, or rehabilitation conducted pursuant to 24 CFR Part 35 as well as the clearance testing. When lead abatement is performed, the report shall be a lead abatement report in accordance with paragraph ~~70.7(6)*"m."*~~ 70.6(6)*"n."* When renovation or interim controls, paint stabilization, standard treatments, ongoing lead-based paint maintenance, or rehabilitation pursuant to 24 CFR Part 35 ~~are~~ is performed, the certified lead inspector/risk assessor, certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor, or certified sampling technician shall prepare a written report for each residential dwelling or child-occupied facility where clearance testing is conducted. No later than 30 days after the property passes clearance, the certified lead inspector/risk assessor, certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor, or certified sampling technician shall send a copy of the report to the property owner and to the person requesting the clearance testing, if different. The clearance report shall include the following information:

(1) No change.

(2) The following information regarding the clearance testing:

1. and 2. No change.

3. The name and certification number of the certified firm(s) conducting the clearance testing.

~~3.~~ 4. Whether or not containment was used and, if containment was used, the locations of the containment.

~~4.~~ 5. If random selection was used to select the residential dwellings that were sampled, the report shall state that random selection was used, the number of residential dwellings that were sampled, and how this number was determined.

~~5.~~ 6. The results of the visual inspection for the presence of deteriorated paint and visible dust, debris, residue, or paint chips in the rooms where renovation or interim controls, paint stabilization, standard treatments, ongoing lead-based paint maintenance, or rehabilitation ~~were~~ was conducted pursuant to 24 CFR Part 35.

~~6.~~ 7. ~~The~~ All of the results of the analysis of dust samples, in micrograms per square foot, by location of sample. The results shall not be reported as "not detectable."

~~7.~~ 8. A statement that the renovation or interim controls, paint stabilization, standard treatments, ongoing lead-based paint maintenance, or rehabilitation conducted pursuant to 24 CFR Part 35 ~~were~~ was or ~~were~~ was not done as specified and that the rooms and exterior areas where these activities were conducted did or did not pass the visual clearance and the clearance dust testing. If the certified lead inspector/risk assessor, certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor, or certified sampling technician conducting the clearance testing cannot verify that all lead-based paint hazards have been controlled, the report shall contain the following statement:

"The purpose of this clearance report is to verify that this lead hazard control project was done according to the project specifications. This residential dwelling may still contain hazardous lead-based paint, soil-lead hazards, or dust-lead hazards in the rooms or exterior areas that were not included in the lead hazard control project."

~~8.~~ 9. The name, address, and telephone number of each recognized laboratory conducting an analysis of the dust samples, including the identification number for each such laboratory recognized by EPA under Section 405(b) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2685(b)).

(3) The following information on the renovation or interim controls, paint stabilization, standard treatments, ongoing lead-based paint maintenance, or rehabilitation pursuant to 24 CFR Part 35 for which clearance testing was performed:

1. The start and completion dates of the renovation, interim controls, paint stabilization, standard treatments, ongoing lead-based paint maintenance, or rehabilitation.

2. The name and address of each firm or organization conducting the renovation, interim controls, paint stabilization, standard treatments, ongoing lead-based paint maintenance, or rehabilitation and the name of each supervisor assigned.

3. A detailed written description of the renovation, interim controls, paint stabilization, standard treatments, ongoing lead-based paint maintenance, or rehabilitation, including the methods used, locations of exterior surfaces, interior rooms, common areas, and components where the hazard reduction activity occurred.

4. No change.

5. Information regarding the owner's obligations to disclose known lead-based paint and lead-based paint hazards upon sale or lease of residential property as required by Subpart H of 24 CFR Part 35 and Subpart I of 40 CFR Part 745.

6. ~~Information about the notification regarding lead-based paint prior to renovation, remodeling, or repainting as required by 641—Chapter 69.~~ Information regarding Iowa's prerenovation notification requirements found in 641—Chapter 69; and information regarding Iowa's regulations for renovation found in 641—Chapter 70.

7. The report shall contain the following statement:

"The location and nature of this inspection are required to be reported to the Iowa Department of Public Health for tracking purposes. The Iowa Department of Public Health may review this report for compliance purposes. It is a violation of law for anyone other than the certified lead professional signing it to alter this report. This report may be supplemented with additional information, so long as any

addendum is signed by a sampling technician, lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor certified according to Iowa Administrative Code 641—70.3(135) and 70.5(135)."

e. No change.

f. Clearance testing shall be performed by persons or entities independent of those performing lead abatement, renovation, interim controls, paint stabilization, standard treatments, ongoing lead-based paint maintenance, or rehabilitation, unless the designated party uses qualified in-house employees to conduct clearance testing. An in-house employee shall not conduct both lead abatement, renovation, interim controls, paint stabilization, standard treatments, ongoing lead-based paint maintenance, or rehabilitation and the clearance examination for this work.

70.6(9) A certified lead inspector/risk assessor or a certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor shall conduct paint testing pursuant to 24 CFR Part 35 according to the following standards. ~~Beginning March 1, 2000, paint~~ Paint testing pursuant to 24 CFR Part 35 shall be conducted only by a certified lead inspector/risk assessor or a certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor.

a. When conducting paint testing in a residential dwelling or child-occupied facility, the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor shall use the following procedures:

(1) No change.

(2) Paint shall be tested using adequate quality control by X-ray fluorescence or by laboratory analysis using a recognized laboratory to determine the presence of lead-based paint on a surface. If testing by laboratory analysis, the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor shall collect paint samples using the documented methodologies specified in guidance documents issued by the department. If testing by X-ray fluorescence, the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor shall use the following methodologies:

1. to 3. No change.

4. If ~~required~~ recommended by the performance characteristics sheet, the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor shall conduct substrate correction for all XRF readings less than 4.0 milligrams of lead per square centimeter. For each substrate that requires substrate correction, the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor shall completely remove all paint from an area of two different testing combinations for that substrate. If possible, the areas chosen for substrate correction should have initial XRF readings of less than 2.5 milligrams of lead per square centimeter. For each testing combination, the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor shall remove paint from an area that is at least as large as the XRF probe faceplate. On each of the two areas, the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor shall place the NIST 1.02 standard film over the surface, and take three XRF readings with the XRF used to conduct the inspection. The certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor shall calculate the arithmetic mean for these six readings and shall subtract 1.02 from this arithmetic mean to obtain the substrate correction value. The certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor shall then subtract the substrate correction value from each XRF reading for the substrate requiring substrate correction to obtain the corrected XRF reading. For example, if the six readings taken on the NIST 1.02 standard film were 1.1, 1.3, 1.4, 1.0, 1.2, and 1.1, the arithmetic mean is calculated by the equation (1.1 + 1.3 + 1.4 + 1.0 + 1.2 + 1.1)/6 and is equal to 1.18. The substrate correction value is equal to 1.18 minus 1.02, or 0.16. If the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor does not conduct substrate correction where ~~required~~ recommended by the performance characteristics sheet, then the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor shall assume that all of the readings are positive and shall not state that a surface is free of lead-based paint.

5. and 6. No change.

b. No change.

c. A certified lead inspector/risk assessor or a certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor shall prepare a written report for each residential dwelling or child-occupied facility where paint

testing is conducted. No later than three weeks after the receipt of laboratory results, the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor shall send a copy of the report to the property owner and to the person requesting the inspection, if different. A certified lead inspector/risk assessor or a certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor shall maintain a copy of each written report for no less than three years. The report shall include, at least:

(1) to (7) No change.

(8) Name and certification number of the certified firm(s) conducting the paint testing;

~~(8)~~ (9) Name, address, and telephone number of each laboratory conducting an analysis of collected samples;

~~(9)~~ (10) Each testing method and sampling procedure employed for paint analysis, including quality control data and, if used, the manufacturer, serial number, software, and operating mode of any X-ray fluorescence (XRF) analyzer;

~~(10)~~ (11) XRF readings taken for calibration and calculations to demonstrate that the XRF is properly calibrated;

~~(11)~~ (12) Specific locations by room of each painted component tested for the presence of lead-based paint and the results for each component expressed in terms appropriate to the sampling method used;

~~(12)~~ (13) A statement that all painted or finished components that were not tested must be assumed to contain lead-based paint;

~~(13)~~ (14) A description of the location, type, and severity of identified lead-based paint hazards, including the classification of each tested surface as to whether it is a lead-based paint hazard, and any other potential lead hazards, including bare soil in the dripline of a home where lead-based paint is identified on exterior components or lead-based paint previously existed on exterior components, but has been removed, enclosed, or encapsulated;

~~(14)~~ (15) A description of interim controls and lead abatement options for each identified lead-based paint hazard and a suggested prioritization for addressing each hazard. If the use of an encapsulant or enclosure is recommended, the report shall recommend a maintenance and monitoring schedule for the encapsulant or enclosure;

~~(15)~~ (16) Information regarding the owner's obligations to disclose known lead-based paint and lead-based paint hazards upon sale or lease of residential property as required by Subpart H of 24 CFR Part 35 and Subpart I of 40 CFR Part 745; ~~and~~

~~(16) Information about the notification regarding lead-based paint prior to renovation, remodeling, or repainting as required by 641—Chapter 69.~~

(17) Information regarding Iowa's prerenovation notification requirements found in 641—Chapter 69; and information regarding Iowa's regulations for renovation found in 641—Chapter 70; and

(18) The report shall contain the following statement:

"The location and nature of this inspection are required to be reported to the Iowa Department of Public Health for tracking purposes. The Iowa Department of Public Health may review this report for compliance purposes. It is a violation of law for anyone other than the certified lead professional signing it to alter this report. This report may be supplemented with additional information, so long as any addendum is signed by a lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor certified according to Iowa Administrative Code 641—70.3(135) and 70.5(135)."

70.6(10) A certified lead inspector/risk assessor or a certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor must conduct reevaluations according to the following standards. Reevaluations shall be conducted only by a certified lead inspector/risk assessor or a certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor.

a. All available information regarding lead-based paint for the property being reevaluated shall be reviewed, including but not limited to reports of any lead-based paint activities conducted in a residential dwelling, multifamily dwelling, or child-occupied facility.

b. A visual inspection of the property shall be undertaken to locate the existence of deteriorated paint; bare soil; recommended lead abatement, interim controls, or standard treatments that were not implemented; and failed interim controls, standard treatments, encapsulation, or enclosure.

c. Deteriorated paint for which the lead content is unknown shall be tested for the presence of lead.

d. Soil samples shall be collected and analyzed from bare soil for which the lead content is unknown. Soil samples shall be collected using the documented methodologies specified in guidance documents issued by the department and shall be analyzed by a recognized laboratory to determine the level of lead.

e. If any lead-based paint hazards, recommended lead abatement, interim controls, or standard treatments that were not implemented, or failed interim controls, standard treatments, encapsulation, or enclosure is identified, then the reevaluation is failed. These conditions shall be controlled through lead abatement or interim controls before the reevaluation can continue. Clearance testing shall be conducted following control of the conditions through lead abatement or interim controls.

f. If there are no lead-based paint hazards present and all of the recommended lead abatement or interim controls were implemented and have not failed, then single-surface or composite dust samples shall be collected. The reevaluation is passed if all of the dust samples taken are below the clearance level.

g. In residential dwellings, single-surface or composite dust samples shall be collected from floors and interior windowsills in at least four rooms, hallways, or stairwells where at least one child under the age of six years is most likely to come in contact with dust.

h. In multifamily dwellings, single-surface or composite dust samples shall also be collected from common areas where at least one child under the age of six years is likely to come in contact with dust.

i. In child-occupied facilities, single-surface or composite dust samples shall be collected from the floor and interior windowsill in at least four rooms, hallways, or stairwells utilized by one or more children under the age of six years and in other common areas where the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor determines that at least one child under the age of six years is likely to come in contact with dust.

j. Dust samples shall be collected by wipe samples using the documented methodologies specified in guidance documents issued by the department. The minimum area for a floor wipe sample shall be 0.50 square feet or 72 square inches. The minimum area for a windowsill wipe sample and for a window trough wipe sample shall be 0.25 square feet or 36 square inches. Dust samples shall be analyzed by a recognized laboratory to determine the level of lead.

k. Paint shall be tested using adequate quality control by X-ray fluorescence or by laboratory analysis using a recognized laboratory to determine the presence of lead-based paint on a surface. If tested by laboratory analysis, the paint shall be sampled using the documented methodologies specified in guidance documents issued by the department. If testing by X-ray fluorescence, the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor shall use the following methodologies:

(1) The certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor shall use an X-ray fluorescence analyzer that has a performance characteristics sheet and shall use the X-ray fluorescence analyzer according to the performance characteristics sheet.

(2) The certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor shall use the NIST 1.02 standard film or standards provided by the manufacturer for calibration of the X-ray fluorescence analyzer. The certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor shall not state that any surface is free of lead-based paint unless the NIST 1.02 standard film is used for calibration.

(3) The certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor shall take calibration readings consisting of an average of three readings.

(4) If recommended by the performance characteristics sheet, the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor shall conduct substrate correction for all XRF readings less than 4.0 milligrams of lead per square centimeter. For each substrate that requires substrate correction, the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor shall completely remove all paint from an area of two different testing combinations for that substrate. If possible, the areas chosen for substrate correction should have initial XRF readings of

less than 2.5 milligrams of lead per square centimeter. For each testing combination, the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor shall remove paint from an area that is at least as large as the XRF probe faceplate. On each of the two areas, the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor shall place the NIST 1.02 standard film over the surface, and take three XRF readings with the XRF used to conduct the inspection. The certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor shall calculate the arithmetic mean for these six readings and shall subtract 1.02 from this arithmetic mean to obtain the substrate correction value. The certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor shall then subtract the substrate correction value from each XRF reading for the substrate requiring substrate correction to obtain the corrected XRF reading. For example, if the six readings taken on the NIST 1.02 standard film were 1.1, 1.3, 1.4, 1.0, 1.2, and 1.1, the arithmetic mean is calculated by the equation (1.1 + 1.3 + 1.4 + 1.0 + 1.2 + 1.1)/6 and is equal to 1.18. The substrate correction value is equal to 1.18 minus 1.02, or 0.16. If the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor does not conduct substrate correction where recommended by the performance characteristics sheet, then the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor shall assume that all of the readings are positive and shall not state that a surface is free of lead-based paint.

(5) The certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor shall classify each XRF reading that did not require substrate correction and each corrected XRF reading for XRF readings that required substrate correction as positive, negative, or inconclusive, according to the performance characteristics sheet for the XRF. The certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor shall not discard XRF readings unless instructed to do so by the performance characteristics sheet or the operating instructions from the manufacturer. If the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor believes that a reading classified as positive is in error, the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor shall collect a paint sample for laboratory analysis. The certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor shall change the positive classification to negative only if the results of the laboratory analysis indicate that the surface is not painted with lead-based paint. The certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor may assume that all inconclusive readings are positive and classify them as such.

(6) The certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor shall resolve inconclusive readings as defined by the performance characteristics sheet for the XRF by collecting paint samples for laboratory analysis. If the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor does not resolve inconclusive readings by laboratory analysis, then the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor shall assume that the inconclusive readings are positive.

l. When conducting reevaluation in multifamily housing, a certified lead inspector/risk assessor or certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor may sample each residential dwelling or choose residential dwellings for sampling by random selection, targeted selection, or worst case selection.

(1) If built before 1960 or if the date of construction is unknown, the multifamily housing shall contain at least 20 similarly constructed and maintained residential dwellings in order to use random selection. If built from 1960 to 1977, the multifamily housing shall contain at least 10 similarly constructed and maintained residential dwellings in order to use random selection. The certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor shall use Table 1 to determine the number of residential dwellings to randomly select for testing.

(2) If the multifamily housing contains 5 or more similar residential dwellings, the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor may use targeted selection. If using targeted selection, the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor shall use Table 2 to determine the number of residential dwellings to test. If the multifamily housing has fewer than 5 similar dwellings, all residential dwellings shall be tested. Residential dwellings chosen by targeted selection shall meet as many of the following criteria as

possible. If additional residential dwellings are needed to meet the minimum number specified in Table 2, the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor shall select them randomly. If too many residential dwellings meet the criteria, residential dwellings shall be eliminated randomly. Targeted selection criteria are as follows:

1. The residential dwelling has been cited with a housing or building code violation within the past year.

2. The property owner believes that the residential dwelling is in poor condition.

3. The residential dwelling contains two or more children between the ages of six months and six years. The certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor shall give preference to residential dwellings that house the largest number of children.

4. The residential dwelling serves as a child-occupied facility.

5. The residential dwelling has been prepared for reoccupancy within the past three months.

(3) If the multifamily housing contains 5 or more similar residential dwellings, the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor may use worst case selection. If using worst case selection, the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor shall use Table 2 to determine the number of residential dwellings to test. If the multifamily housing has fewer than 5 similar dwellings, all residential dwellings shall be tested.

(4) The following standards shall be used to determine the extent of lead-based paint hazards throughout multifamily housing that is sampled by random selection, targeted selection, or worst case selection:

1. The certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor shall calculate the arithmetic mean of the dust-lead levels for carpeted floors, uncarpeted floors, interior windowsills, and window troughs. If the arithmetic mean is greater than or equal to the level defined as a dust-lead hazard for the component, then the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor shall determine that a dust-lead hazard has been identified on the component throughout the multifamily housing. If the arithmetic mean is less than the level defined as a dust-lead hazard for the component, but some of the individual components have dust-lead levels that are greater than or equal to the level defined as a dust-lead hazard, then the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor shall determine that a dust-lead hazard has been identified on the individual components and on all other similar components throughout the multifamily housing.

2. The certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor shall evaluate the results of paint sampling by component and location. If all components at a given location are determined to be painted with lead-based paint or are determined not to be painted with lead-based paint, the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor may assume this condition is true for all similar residential dwellings. The certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor shall not assume that the multifamily housing is free of lead-based paint. If a component at a given location is found to be painted with lead-based paint in some residential dwellings and not painted with lead-based paint in other residential dwellings, the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor shall assume that the component is a lead-based paint hazard in all similar residential dwellings.

m. If reevaluation is conducted, the first reevaluation shall be conducted no later than two years from completion of lead abatement, interim controls, or standard treatments. Subsequent reevaluation shall be conducted at intervals of two years, plus or minus 60 days. To be exempt from additional reevaluation, a residential dwelling or child-occupied facility shall have at least two consecutive passing reevaluations conducted at such two-year intervals. If, however, a reevaluation fails, at least two more consecutive reevaluations conducted at such two-year intervals must be conducted.

n. A certified lead inspector/risk assessor or certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor shall prepare a written report for each residential dwelling or child-occupied facility where a reevaluation is conducted. No later than three weeks after the receipt of laboratory results, the certified lead inspector/risk assessor or certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor shall send a

copy of the report to the property owner and to the person requesting the reevaluation, if different. A certified lead inspector/risk assessor or certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor shall maintain a copy of the report for no less than three years. The report shall include, at least:

(1) Date of each reevaluation;

(2) Address of building;

(3) Date of construction;

(4) Apartment numbers (if applicable);

(5) The name, address, and telephone number of the owner or owners of each residential dwelling or child-occupied facility;

(6) Name, signature, and certification number of each certified lead inspector/risk assessor or certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor conducting the reevaluation;

(7) Name and certification number of the certified firm(s) conducting the reevaluation;

(8) All of the information gathered for the review as outlined in 70.6(10)*"a"*;

(9) Results of the visual inspection including details of any newly identified lead-based paint hazards, the status of past lead hazard control measures, and repair options for any lead-based paint hazards identified during the reevaluation;

(10) An indication of whether or not the property passed or failed the reevaluation;

(11) An indication of when the next reevaluation, if any, should occur;

(12) The results of any environmental samples taken, including all XRF readings, all laboratory analyses and clearance testing results, if necessary;

(13) Name, address, and telephone number of each recognized laboratory conducting an analysis of collected samples, including the identification number for each such laboratory recognized by EPA under Section 405(b) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2685(b));

(14) Information regarding the owner's obligations to disclose known lead-based paint and lead-based paint hazards upon sale or lease of residential property as required by Subpart H of 24 CFR Part 35 and Subpart I of 40 CFR Part 745;

(15) Information regarding Iowa's prerenovation notification requirements found in 641—Chapter 69; and information regarding Iowa's regulations for renovation found in 641—Chapter 70; and

(16) The report shall contain the following statement:

"The location and nature of this inspection are required to be reported to the Iowa Department of Public Health for tracking purposes. The Iowa Department of Public Health may review this report for compliance purposes. It is a violation of law for anyone other than the certified lead professional signing it to alter this report. This report may be supplemented with additional information, so long as any addendum is signed by a sampling technician, lead inspector/risk assessor or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor certified according to Iowa Administrative Code 641—70.3(135) and 70.5(135)."

70.6(11) All renovations performed in target housing and child-occupied facilities, except for emergency renovations and minor repair and maintenance activities, shall be performed according to the work practice standards in 70.6(11). Renovation activities conducted in housing or on surfaces determined to be free of lead-based paint by a certified lead inspector/risk assessor or certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor shall be exempt from all work practice standards except record keeping. All renovations shall be performed by a certified firm under the supervision of a certified lead abatement contractor or a certified lead abatement worker who completes initial certification on or after January 13, 2010, or if certified prior to January 13, 2010, completes a lead abatement worker, lead abatement contractor, or lead-safe renovator refresher course on or after January 13, 2010, or shall be performed by a certified lead-safe renovator in accordance with the requirements below.

a. A firm shall assign at least one certified lead abatement contractor, a certified lead abatement worker, or a certified lead-safe renovator to each individual renovation project. The certified lead abatement contractor, certified lead abatement worker, or certified lead-safe renovator assigned to each individual renovation project shall ensure the following:

(1) A certified lead abatement contractor, a certified lead abatement worker, or a certified lead-safe renovator must be on site during all worksite preparation and during the cleanup of work areas. At all other times when renovation is being conducted, a certified lead abatement contractor, a certified lead

abatement worker, or a certified lead-safe renovator shall be on site or available by telephone, pager, or answering service and be able to be present at the worksite in no more than two hours.

(2) Signs are posted and readable. All signs must be posted before the renovation begins and must remain in place until the postrenovation cleaning verification has been completed.

1. To the extent practicable, all signage must be posted in the occupants' primary language.

2. The signs must clearly define the work area.

3. The signs must warn occupants and other persons not involved with the renovation activity to remain outside the work area.

4. The signs must be posted at the entrance(s) to all work areas.

(3) The work area must be effectively contained before the renovation is begun. To be effective, containment must:

1. Isolate the work area so that no dust or debris leaves the work area while the renovation is being performed.

2. Be monitored and maintained so that any plastic or other impermeable materials are not torn or displaced.

3. Be installed in such a manner that it does not interfere with occupant and worker egress in an emergency.

(4) For interior renovations, containment shall include:

1. The removal or covering of all objects from the work area, including but not limited to furniture, rugs, and window coverings. Objects that are not removed from the work area must be covered with plastic sheeting or other impermeable material with all seams and edges taped or otherwise sealed.

2. Closing and covering all duct openings in the work area. Ducts must be covered with plastic sheeting or other impermeable material that is taped down.

3. Closing windows and doors in the work area. Doors must be covered with plastic sheeting or other impermeable material. Doors used as an entrance to the work area must be covered with plastic sheeting or other impermeable material in a manner that allows workers to pass through while confining dust and debris to the work area.

4. Covering the floor surface, including installed carpet, with taped-down plastic sheeting or other impermeable material in the work area six feet beyond the perimeter of the surfaces undergoing renovation or a sufficient distance to contain the dust, whichever is greater.

5. Ensuring that all personnel, tools, and other items, including the exteriors of containers of waste, are free of dust and debris before leaving or being removed from the work area.

(5) For exterior renovations, containment shall include:

1. Closing all doors and windows within 20 feet of the renovation. On multistory buildings, all doors and windows within 20 feet of the renovation on the same story as the renovation shall be closed, and all doors and windows on all stories below the renovation that are the same horizontal distance from the renovation shall be closed.

2. Ensuring that doors within the work areas that will be used while the renovation is being performed are covered with plastic sheeting or other impermeable material in a manner that allows workers to pass through while confining dust and debris to the work area.

3. Covering the ground with plastic sheeting or other disposable impermeable material extending 10 feet beyond the perimeter of surfaces undergoing renovation or a sufficient distance to collect falling paint debris, whichever is greater, unless the property line prevents 10 feet of such ground cover. Exterior ground cover shall include anchors or weights to ensure the covering remains effective even during weather conditions such as high wind.

4. Vertical containment. In certain situations, such as where other buildings are in close proximity to the work area, when conditions are windy, or where the work area abuts a property line, the certified lead abatement contractor, certified lead abatement worker, or certified lead-safe renovator shall erect a system of vertical containment designed to prevent dust and debris from migrating to adjacent property or contaminating the ground, other buildings, or any object beyond the work area.

(6) Prohibited practices are not used during the renovation. Prohibited practices include:

1. Open-flame burning or torching of paint.

2. Machine sanding or grinding or abrasive blasting or sandblasting of paint unless used with high-efficiency particulate air (HEPA) exhaust control that removes particles of 0.3 microns or larger from the air at 99.97 percent or greater efficiency.

3. Uncontained water blasting of paint.

4. Dry scraping or dry sanding of paint except in conjunction with the use of a heat gun or around electrical outlets.

5. Operating a heat gun at a temperature at or above 1100 degrees Fahrenheit.

(7) All workers that are not certified lead abatement contractors, certified lead abatement workers, or certified lead-safe renovators must have on-the-job training as required by 70.6(11)*"d."* However, on-the-job training does not meet the training requirement for work conducted pursuant to 24 CFR 35.1340.

(8) If desired, perform all testing with recognized test kits in accordance with 70.6(11)*"e."*

(9) Perform the postrenovation cleaning verification as outlined in 70.6(11)*"b."*

(10) All waste generated during renovation activities is contained to prevent the release of dust and debris before the waste is removed from the work area for storage or disposal. Any chutes used to remove waste from the work area shall be covered.

1. At the conclusion of each workday and at the conclusion of the renovation, waste that has been collected from renovation activities must be stored under containment, in an enclosure, or behind a barrier that prevents release of dust and debris out of the work area and prevents access to dust and debris.

2. All waste from renovation activities must be contained during transportation so that no dust or debris is released.

(11) The work area shall be cleaned so that no dust, debris, or residue remains after the renovation. Cleaning shall include:

1. The collection of all paint chips and debris and, without dispersing the paint chips and debris, the sealing of the materials in heavy-duty bags.

2. The removal of the protective sheeting used as required in this subrule. The sheeting shall be misted, then the sheeting shall be folded dirty side inward. All sheeting shall be taped shut or otherwise sealed inside heavy-duty bags. Sheeting used to separate work areas from non-work areas must remain in place until after the cleaning and removal of other sheeting. All sheeting shall be disposed of as waste.

3. For interior renovations, all objects and surfaces in the work area and within two feet of the work area must be cleaned from high to low in the following manner:

- Walls must either be vacuumed with a HEPA vacuum or wiped with a wet cloth, beginning at the ceiling and working toward the floor.
- All remaining surfaces including objects and fixtures must be thoroughly vacuumed with a HEPA vacuum. For carpeted floors and rugs, the HEPA vacuum must be equipped with a beater bar.
- All remaining surfaces, except for carpeted or upholstered surfaces, must also be wiped with a damp cloth. Uncarpeted floors must be thoroughly mopped using a method that keeps the wash water separate from the rinse water, such as the two-bucket mopping method, or using a wet mopping system.

b. Postrenovation cleaning verification. A certified lead abatement contractor, certified lead abatement worker, or certified lead-safe renovator shall use the following procedure for conducting postrenovation cleaning verification. In lieu of postrenovation cleaning verification, clearance testing as outlined in 70.6(8) can be performed. If the work is done in response to an elevated blood lead (EBL) inspection, clearance testing shall be performed by a certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor in lieu of postrenovation cleaning verification. Warning signs may be removed after all of the work areas in a renovation project have been adequately cleaned and verified or passed clearance testing.

(1) For interior renovations, the certified lead abatement contractor, certified lead abatement worker, or certified lead-safe renovator shall perform a visual inspection to determine whether dust, debris, or residue is still present. If dust, debris, or residue is still present, these conditions must be removed by recleaning, and another visual inspection must be performed. Following a successful visual inspection, a certified lead abatement contractor, certified lead abatement worker, or certified lead-safe renovator must:

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1. Verify that each windowsill and window trough in the work area has been adequately cleaned, using the following procedure:

- Wipe the windowsill and window trough with a wet disposable cleaning cloth that is damp to the touch. If the cloth matches or is lighter than the cleaning verification card, the windowsill has been adequately cleaned.
- If the cloth does not match and is darker than the cleaning verification card, reclean the windowsill or window trough as directed in 70.6(11)*"a"*(11). Then wipe the windowsill or window trough again, using a new cloth or the same cloth folded in such a way that an unused surface is exposed. If the cloth matches or is lighter than the cleaning verification card, that windowsill has been adequately cleaned.
- If the cloth does not match and is darker than the cleaning verification card, wait for one hour or until the surface has dried completely, whichever is longer.
- After waiting for the windowsill or window trough to dry, wipe the windowsill or window trough with a dry disposable cleaning cloth. After this wipe, that windowsill or window trough has been adequately cleaned.

2. Verify that uncarpeted floors and countertops in the work area have been adequately cleaned, using the following procedure. If the surface within the work area is greater than 40 square feet, the surface within the work area must be divided into roughly equal sections that are each less than 40 square feet.

- Wipe uncarpeted floors and countertops within the work area with a wet disposable cleaning cloth. Floors must be wiped using an application device with a long handle and a head to which the cloth is attached. The cloth must remain damp at all times while it is being used to wipe the surface for postrenovation cleaning verification. Wipe each such section separately with a new wet disposable cleaning cloth. If the cloth used to wipe each section of the surface within the work area matches or is lighter than the cleaning verification card, the surface has been adequately cleaned.
- If the cloth does not match and is darker than the cleaning verification card, reclean the surface as in 70.6(11)*"a"*(11). Then wipe the floor or countertop again, using a new cloth. If the cloth matches or is lighter than the cleaning verification card, that surface has been adequately cleaned.
- If the cloth does not match and is darker than the cleaning verification card, wait for one hour or until the surface has dried completely, whichever is longer.
- After waiting for the surface to dry, wipe each section of the surface that has not yet achieved the postrenovation cleaning verification with a dry disposable cleaning cloth. After this wipe, that surface has been adequately cleaned.

(2) For exterior renovations, the certified lead abatement contractor, certified lead abatement worker, or certified lead-safe renovator shall perform a visual inspection to determine whether dust, debris, or residue is still present on surfaces in and below the work area, including windowsills and the ground. If dust, debris, or residue is present, these conditions must be eliminated and another visual inspection must be performed. When the area passes the visual inspection, the exterior has been adequately cleaned.

(3) A certified lead abatement contractor, certified lead abatement worker, or certified lead-safe renovator shall only use cleaning verification cards that are approved by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

(4) A certified lead abatement contractor, certified lead abatement worker, or certified lead-safe renovator shall not use cleaning verification cards that have expired.

c. Clearance testing. Postrenovation cleaning verification is not required if the contract between the renovation firm and the person contracting for the renovation or another federal, state, territorial, tribal, or local law or regulation requires the renovation firm to perform clearance testing at the conclusion of a renovation covered by this chapter.

(1) The dust samples must be collected by a certified lead inspector/risk assessor, certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor, or certified sampling technician. If the work is done in response to an elevated blood lead (EBL) inspection, the dust samples must be collected by a certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor.

(2) The firm conducting the renovation is required to reclean the work area until the dust clearance sample results are below the clearance standards in subrule 70.6(8).

d. On-the-job training. The certified lead abatement contractor, certified lead abatement worker, or certified lead-safe renovator assigned to the renovation project shall ensure that each noncertified individual conducting renovation activities has been or is currently being trained on how to safely conduct renovation activities. However, on-the-job training does not meet the training requirement for work conducted pursuant to 24 CFR Part 35.

(1) All on-the-job training shall be conducted by a certified lead abatement contractor, certified lead abatement worker, or certified lead-safe renovator.

(2) Each noncertified individual shall be trained by a certified lead abatement contractor, certified lead abatement worker, or certified lead-safe renovator who is employed by the same certified firm. A certified firm shall not accept on-the-job training that was performed by another firm. On-the-job training does not meet the requirement for work conducted pursuant to 24 CFR Part 35.

(3) On-the-job training shall be specific for the type of work the noncertified individual is performing and must include at least the following topics:

1. An overview of the requirements described in this chapter.
2. An overview of the health effects of lead poisoning.
3. Methods to prevent taking lead dust home from the worksite.
4. How and why to properly set up a work area for lead-safe renovations.
5. How and where to properly post signage.
6. Personal protection.
7. How and why to properly set up containment.
8. How and why to minimize dust and debris.
9. Proper cleaning techniques and time lines for cleaning in renovation activities.
10. How to properly handle and control waste generated from renovation activities.
11. An overview of the postrenovation cleaning verification and clearance testing.
12. An overview of the prerenovation notification requirements found in 641—Chapter 69.
13. Prohibited work practices.

e. Recognized test kits. A certified lead abatement contractor, certified lead abatement worker, or certified lead-safe renovator may use recognized test kits to determine whether surfaces to be affected by renovation activities are painted with lead-based paint. The result from each individual test performed applies only to the individual surface tested. Surfaces which are determined by proper use of a recognized test kit to be free of lead-based paint are exempt from the requirements of 70.6(11)*"a"* through *"d."* Results obtained from recognized test kits are only valid if the testing was performed according to the manufacturer's directions. Any results from test kits which are not recognized shall be invalid. A certified lead abatement contractor, certified lead abatement worker, or certified lead-safe renovator shall not discard a valid result from a recognized test kit.

f. A certified lead abatement contractor, certified lead abatement worker, or certified lead-safe renovator must complete a written report when conducting a renovation. The report shall include the results of any testing performed with a recognized test kit, information regarding the work practices used in the renovation and, if applicable, a copy of the clearance testing report. When the final invoice for the renovation is delivered or within 30 days after the renovation activity is complete, whichever is earlier, the certified lead abatement contractor, certified lead abatement worker, or certified lead-safe renovator shall send a copy of the report to the owner of the building. If the renovation took place within a residential dwelling, the certified lead abatement contractor, certified lead abatement worker, or certified lead-safe renovator shall send a copy of the report to an adult occupant of the residential dwelling and to the person requesting the renovation, if different from the owner. If the renovation took place within a child-occupied facility, the certified lead abatement contractor, certified lead abatement worker, or certified lead-safe renovator shall send a copy of the report to an adult representative of the child-occupied facility and to the person requesting the renovation, if different from the owner. If the renovation took place within common areas of multifamily target housing, the certified lead abatement contractor, certified lead abatement worker, or certified lead-safe renovator shall post in

areas where it is likely to be seen by the occupants of all of the affected units the report required by this paragraph or instructions on how interested occupants can obtain a copy of this report at no charge. If the renovation took place within a child-occupied facility, the certified lead abatement contractor, certified lead abatement worker, or certified lead-safe renovator shall post in areas where it is likely to be seen by the parents or guardians of children frequenting the child-occupied facility the report required by this paragraph or instructions on how interested parents or guardians of children frequenting the child-occupied facility can obtain a copy of this report at no charge. A certified lead abatement contractor, certified lead abatement worker, or certified lead-safe renovator shall maintain a copy of the report for no less than three years. The report shall include, at least:

(1) The date(s) of the renovation.

(2) Address of the building, including apartment numbers, if applicable.

(3) The name, address, and telephone number of the owner(s) of the address(es) where the renovation took place.

(4) The name, address, signature, certification number, and telephone number of the certified lead abatement contractor, certified lead abatement worker, or certified lead-safe renovator who performed the renovation.

(5) The name and certification number of the certified firm performing the renovation.

(6) If testing was performed with a recognized test kit, the location of each test. The location shall be specific to the room and component.

(7) The results of testing. The results shall be classified as either positive for lead-based paint or negative for lead-based paint.

(8) The name and manufacturer of the recognized test kit(s) used, the expiration date, and the EPA approval number.

(9) The work practices used in the renovation, including the location(s) where each work practice was used. The location shall be specific to the room and component.

(10) If applicable, a copy of the clearance report.

(11) Information regarding the owner's obligations to disclose known lead-based paint and lead-based paint hazards upon sale or lease of residential property as required by Subpart H of 24 CFR Part 35 and Subpart I of 40 CFR Part 745.

(12) Information regarding Iowa's prerenovation notification requirements found in 641—Chapter 69; and information regarding Iowa's regulations for renovation, remodeling and repainting found in 641—Chapter 70.

g. Record keeping. Records shall be kept for each renovation project that involves target housing or child-occupied facilities. The records for each renovation shall include:

(1) The name and certification number of the certified lead abatement contractor, certified lead abatement worker, or certified lead-safe renovator responsible for the renovation.

(2) The name and certification number of the certified firm that performed the renovation.

(3) The address(es) of the property where the renovation activity was performed.

(4) The name, address, and telephone number of the property owner where the renovation activity was performed.

(5) Renovations considered emergency pursuant to 641—70.2(135) shall contain a description of the circumstances explaining why the renovations were immediately required and which work practice standards were not followed as a result.

(6) Any reports or documentation completed by a certified lead professional concerning the renovation project, including documentation from certified lead inspector/risk assessors or certified elevated blood lead (EBL) lead inspector/risk assessors regarding housing, components, or surfaces that have been determined to be free of lead-based paint and clearance reports from clearance testing performed in lieu of postrenovation cleaning verification.

(7) Documentation that each noncertified individual working on the renovation project had, or was receiving, the appropriate on-the-job training outlined in 70.6(11)*"d."* The documentation must include the names of all of the noncertified individuals who worked on the renovation. However, on-the-job training does not meet the training requirement for work conducted pursuant to 24 CFR 35.1340.

(8) Documentation that the certified lead-safe renovator followed the work practices for renovation activities outlined in 70.6(11). This shall include documentation that the following work practices were followed:

1. Signs were posted at the entrance to the work area.
2. The work area was contained.
3. All objects in the work area were covered or removed.
4. All HVAC ducts in the work area were closed and covered.
5. All windows in the work area were closed, and all windows within 20 feet of exterior work areas were closed.
6. All doors not used to enter the work area were closed and sealed, and all doors within 20 feet of exterior work areas were closed and sealed.
7. All doors used as an entrance to the work area had containment in place to prevent the spread of dust and debris.
8. All floors in the work area were covered for a sufficient distance to contain the dust and debris from the renovation.
9. Adequate ground cover was in place to contain the dust and debris for exterior renovations.
10. Adequate vertical containment was in place to contain the dust and debris for exterior renovations.
11. All waste generated during the renovations was contained throughout the renovation and the transportation to disposal.

(9) Documentation that the renovation work area was cleaned and passed the postrenovation cleaning verification procedures outlined in 70.6(11)*"b,"* including the expiration date of the cleaning verification cards used.

(10) Documentation regarding the use of any recognized test kits outlined in 70.6(11)*"e."* The documentation shall include a copy of the written report required by 70.6(11)*"f."*

h. Emergency renovations.

(1) Renovation activities that are deemed to be an emergency are exempt from the certification requirements and all of the work practice standards, except for the cleaning requirements, postrenovation cleaning verification, and the written report required by 70.6(11)*"f."* All postrenovation cleaning must take place under the direction of a certified lead abatement contractor, certified lead abatement worker, or certified lead-safe renovator. The postrenovation cleaning verification after an emergency renovation must be performed by a certified lead abatement contractor, certified lead abatement worker, or certified lead-safe renovator.

(2) Emergency renovations that are required as a result of an elevated blood lead (EBL) inspection are initially exempt from the certification requirements. The work practice standards found in 70.6(11)*"a"* shall apply. All individuals that perform emergency renovations in response to an elevated blood lead (EBL) inspection are required to obtain certification as a lead-safe renovator, lead abatement contractor, or lead abatement worker within six months from the date the elevated blood lead (EBL) inspection report was issued. Renovations and interim controls performed in response to an elevated blood lead (EBL) inspection are required to pass clearance testing that is performed by a certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor.

~~**70.6(10)**~~ **70.6(12)** A certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspection agency shall maintain for a period of at least 10 years the written records for all elevated blood lead (EBL) inspections conducted by persons that the agency employs or contracts with to provide elevated blood lead (EBL) inspections in the agency's service area.

~~**70.6(11)**~~ **70.6(13)** A person may be certified as a lead inspector/risk assessor, sampling technician, or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor and as a lead abatement contractor or lead abatement worker. Except as specified by paragraph ~~70.6(6)*"j"*~~ 70.6(6)*"k"* and paragraph 70.6(8)*"f,"* a person who is certified both as a lead inspector/risk assessor, sampling technician, or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor and as a lead abatement contractor or lead abatement worker shall not provide both lead inspection or visual risk assessment and lead abatement services at the same site unless a written

consent or waiver, following full disclosure by the person, is obtained from the owner or manager of the site.

~~**70.6(12)**~~ **70.6(14)** Any paint chip, dust, or soil samples collected pursuant to the work practice standards contained in subrules 70.6(1) to 70.6(6) and 70.6(9) shall be collected by persons certified as a lead inspector/risk assessor or an elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor. Any paint chip, dust, or soil samples collected pursuant to the work practice standards contained in subrule 70.6(8) for clearance testing following lead abatement shall be collected by persons certified as a lead inspector/risk assessor or an elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor. Any dust or soil samples collected pursuant to the work practice standards contained in subrule 70.6(8) for clearance testing after renovation or interim controls, paint stabilization, standard treatments, ongoing lead-based paint maintenance, and rehabilitation pursuant to 24 CFR ~~35.1340~~ Part 35 shall be collected only by certified sampling technicians, certified lead inspector/risk assessors, or certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessors. Any paint chip, dust, or soil samples collected pursuant to the work practice standards contained in 641—70.6(135) shall be analyzed by a recognized laboratory.

~~**70.6(13)**~~ **70.6(15)** Composite dust sampling shall be conducted only in the situations specified in subrules 70.6(4) to 70.6(6) and 70.6(8). If composite sampling is conducted, it shall meet the following requirements:

a. to *c.* No change.

d. The results of composite dust samples shall be evaluated by comparing the residual lead level as determined by the laboratory analysis from each composite dust sample with applicable single-surface dust-lead hazard or clearance levels for lead in dust on floors, interior windowsills, and window troughs divided by half the number of subsamples in the composite sample. For example, the applicable clearance level for a composite window trough sample consisting of three subsamples would be 267 micrograms per square foot (400/1.5).

70.6(16) Reporting lead-based paint activities. A certified sampling technician, lead inspector risk/assessor, and elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector risk/assessor shall report to the department quarterly all lead-based paint activities that they perform. Lead-based paint activities include: lead-free inspections, lead inspections, risk assessments, lead hazard screens, visual risk assessments, and clearance testing.

a. Each certified sampling technician, lead inspector risk/assessor, and elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor shall provide the following information to the department electronically in a format specified by the department:

(1) Name and certification number of the certified sampling technician, lead inspector/risk assessor, or elevated blood lead (EBL) inspector/risk assessor who performed the lead-based paint activity.

(2) Name, address, telephone number, and certification number of the certified firm that performed the lead-based paint activity.

(3) Address where the activity took place. For each address, the report shall specify:

1. The type of activity.

2. Whether or not lead-based paint was identified, including paint assumed to be lead-based paint.

3. Whether or not lead-based paint hazards were identified, including assumed hazards.

4. Whether or not the address was free of lead-based paint pursuant to the requirements outlined in subrule 70.6(1).

b. Reports shall be due on January 15, April 15, July 15, and October 15 of each year.

ITEM 9. Amend rule 641—70.7(135) as follows:

641—70.7(135) Firms. All firms that perform or offer to perform lead-based paint activities ~~after September 15, 2000,~~ must be certified by the department. Firms shall employ only appropriately certified employees to conduct lead-based paint activities, and the firm and its employees shall follow the work practice standards in 641—70.6(135) for conducting lead-based paint activities. A firm must employ at least one certified individual in order to receive or maintain firm certification. Beginning April 22, 2010, firms that perform or offer to perform renovation must be certified by the department.

70.7(1) No change.

70.7(2) ~~Reserved.~~ Firms must be recertified each year. To be recertified, the firm must submit the following:

a. A completed application form.

b. Documentation that the firm will employ only appropriately certified lead professionals to perform lead-based paint activities. In addition, the firm must document that the firm and its employees or contractors will follow the work practice standards in 641—70.6(135) for conducting lead-based paint activities.

ITEM 10. Rescind and reserve rule **641—70.8(135)**.

ITEM 11. Amend rule 641—70.9(135) as follows:

641—70.9(135) Compliance inspections.

70.9(1) to **70.9(3)** No change.

70.9(4) The department may review all reports involving lead-based paint activities.

70.9(5) The department may issue subpoenas pursuant to 641—Chapter 173, Iowa Administrative Code, for the purposes of determining compliance.

ITEM 12. Amend rule 641—70.10(135) as follows:

641—70.10(135) Denial, suspension, or revocation of certification; denial, suspension, revocation, or modification of course approval; and imposition of penalties.

70.10(1) ~~Violators are subject to civil penalties pursuant to Iowa Code section 135.105A and 641—70.10(135) or to criminal penalties pursuant to Iowa Code section 135.38. The following are considered to be in violation of this chapter:~~ When the department finds that the applicant, certified lead professional, certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspection agency, or certified firm has committed any of the following acts, the department may deny an application for certification, may suspend or revoke a certification, may prohibit specific work practices, may require a project conducted by persons or firms that are not certified or a project where prohibited work practices are being used to be halted, may require the cleanup of lead hazards created by the use of prohibited work practices, may impose a civil penalty, may place on probation, may require additional education, may require reexamination of the state certification examination, may issue a warning, may refer the case to the office of the county attorney for possible criminal penalties pursuant to Iowa Code section 135.38, or may impose other sanctions allowed by law as may be appropriate.

a. to *f.* No change.

g. Conducting any part of a lead-based paint activity that requires certification without being certified or with a certification that has lapsed.

h. Obtained documentation of training through fraudulent means.

i. Gained admission to an accredited training program through misrepresentation of admission requirements.

j. Obtained certification through misrepresentation of certification requirements or related documents pertaining to education, training, professional registration, or experience.

k. Performed work requiring certification at a job site without having proof of current certification.

l. Permitted the duplication or use of the individual's or firm's own certificate by another.

m. Failed to follow the standards of conduct required by 641—70.6(135).

n. Failed to comply with federal, state, or local lead-based paint statutes and regulations, including the requirements of this chapter.

o. Performed work for which certification is required with employees or persons under the control of the certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspection agency or certified firm who were not appropriately certified.

p. Knowingly made misleading, deceptive, untrue, or fraudulent representations in the practice of lead professional activities or engaged in unethical conduct or practice harmful or detrimental to the public. Proof of actual injury need not be established.

q. Used untruthful or improbable statements in advertisements. This includes, but is not limited to, an action by a lead professional making information or intention known to the public that is false, deceptive, misleading, or promoted through fraud or misrepresentation.

r. Falsified reports and records required by this chapter.

s. Accepted any fee by fraud or misrepresentation.

t. Negligence by the firm or individual in the practice of lead professional activities. This includes a failure to exercise due care, including negligent delegation of duties or supervision of employees or other individuals, whether or not injury results; or any conduct, practice, or conditions that impair the ability of the firm or individual to safely and skillfully practice the profession.

u. Revocation, suspension, or other disciplinary action taken by a certification or licensing authority of this state, another state, territory, or country; or failure by the firm or individual to report such action in writing within 30 days of the final action by such certification or licensing authority. A stay by an appellate court shall not negate this requirement; however, if such disciplinary action is overturned or reversed by a court of last resort, the report shall be expunged from the records of the board.

v. Failed to comply with the terms of a department order or the terms of a settlement agreement or consent order.

w. Representation by a firm or individual that the firm or individual is certified when the certification has been suspended or revoked or has not been renewed.

x. Failed to respond within 20 days of receipt of communication from the department that was sent by registered or certified mail.

y. Engaged in any conduct that subverts or attempts to subvert a department investigation.

z. Failed to comply with a subpoena issued by the department or failure to cooperate with a department investigation.

aa. Failed to pay costs assessed in any disciplinary action.

ab. Been convicted of a felony or misdemeanor related to lead professional activities or the conviction of any felony or misdemeanor that would affect the ability of the firm or individual to perform lead professional activities. A copy of the record of conviction or plea of guilty shall be conclusive evidence.

ac. Unethical conduct. This includes, but is not limited to, the following:

(1) Verbally or physically abusing a client or coworker.

(2) Improper sexual conduct with or making suggestive, lewd, lascivious, or improper remarks or advances to a client or coworker.

(3) Engaging in a professional conflict of interest.

(4) Mental or physical inability reasonably related to and adversely affecting the ability of the firm or individual to practice in a safe and competent manner.

(5) Being adjudged mentally incompetent by a court of competent jurisdiction.

(6) Habitual intoxication or addiction to drugs.

1. The inability of a lead professional to practice with reasonable skill and safety by reason of the excessive use of alcohol on a continuing basis.

2. The excessive use of drugs which may impair a lead professional's ability to practice with reasonable skill or safety.

3. Obtaining, possessing, attempting to obtain or possess, or administering controlled substances without lawful authority.

70.10(2) Reserved. ~~The department may deny an application for certification, may suspend or revoke a certification, may impose a civil penalty, or may refer the case to the office of the county attorney for possible criminal penalties pursuant to Iowa Code section 135.38 when it finds that the applicant, certified lead professional, certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspection agency, or certified firm has committed any of the following acts:~~

~~*a.* Obtained documentation of training through fraudulent means.~~

~~*b.* Gained admission to an accredited training program through misrepresentation of admission requirements.~~

~~*c.* Obtained certification through misrepresentation of certification requirements or related documents pertaining to education, training, professional registration, or experience.~~

~~*d.* Performed work requiring certification at a job site without having proof of current certification.~~

~~*e.* Permitted the duplication or use of the individual's or firm's own certificate by another.~~

~~*f.* Performed work for which certification is required, but for which appropriate certification had not been received.~~

~~*g.* Failed to follow the standards of conduct required by 641—70.6(135).~~

~~*h.* Failed to comply with federal, state, or local lead-based paint statutes and regulations, including the requirements of this chapter.~~

~~*i.* For certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspection agencies and certified firms, performed work for which certification is required with employees or persons under the control of the certified elevated blood lead (EBL) inspection agency or certified firm who were not appropriately certified.~~

~~*j.* Knowingly made misleading, deceptive, untrue, or fraudulent representations in the practice of lead professional activities or engaged in unethical conduct or practice harmful or detrimental to the public. Proof of actual injury need not be established.~~

~~*k.* Used untruthful or improbable statements in advertisements. This includes, but is not limited to, an action by a lead professional making information or intention known to the public that is false, deceptive, misleading, or promoted through fraud or misrepresentation.~~

~~*l.* Falsified reports and records required by this chapter.~~

~~*m.* Accepted any fee by fraud or misrepresentation.~~

~~*n.* Negligence by the firm or individual in the practice of the lead professional activities. This includes a failure to exercise due care, including negligent delegation of duties or supervision of employees or other individuals, whether or not injury results; or any conduct, practice, or conditions that impair the ability of the firm or individual to safely and skillfully practice the profession.~~

~~*o.* Revocation, suspension, or other disciplinary action taken by a certification or licensing authority of this state, another state, territory, or country; or failure by the firm or individual to report such action in writing within 30 days of the final action by such certification or licensing authority. A stay by an appellate court shall not negate this requirement; however, if such disciplinary action is overturned or reversed by a court of last resort, the report shall be expunged from the records of the board.~~

~~*p.* Failed to comply with the terms of a department order or the terms of a settlement agreement or consent order.~~

~~*q.* Representation by a firm or individual that the firm or individual is certified when the certification has been suspended or revoked or has not been renewed.~~

~~*r.* Failed to respond within 30 days of receipt of communication from the department that was sent by registered or certified mail.~~

~~*s.* Engaged in any conduct that subverts or attempts to subvert a department investigation.~~

~~*t.* Failed to comply with a subpoena issued by the department or failure to cooperate with a department investigation.~~

~~*u.* Failed to pay costs assessed in any disciplinary action.~~

~~*v.* Been convicted of a felony related to lead professional activities or the conviction of any felony that would affect the ability of the firm or individual to perform lead professional activities. A copy of the record of conviction or plea of guilty shall be conclusive evidence.~~

~~*w.* Unethical conduct. This includes, but is not limited to, the following:~~

~~(1) Verbally or physically abusing a client or coworker.~~

~~(2) Improper sexual conduct with or making suggestive, lewd, lascivious, or improper remarks or advances to a client or coworker.~~

~~(3) Engaging in a professional conflict of interest.~~

~~(4) Mental or physical inability reasonably related to and adversely affecting the ability of the firm or individual to practice in a safe and competent manner.~~

~~(5) Being adjudged mentally incompetent by a court of competent jurisdiction.~~

70.10(3) The department may deny, suspend, revoke, or modify the approval for a course, or may place on probation, or impose other sanctions allowed by law as may be appropriate, or may impose a civil penalty or may refer the case to the office of the county attorney for possible criminal penalties pursuant to Iowa Code section 135.38 when it finds that the training program, training manager, or other person with supervisory authority over the course has committed any of the following acts:

a. to *m.* No change.

~~*n.* Representation by a firm or individual that the firm or individual is certified when the certification has been suspended or revoked or has not been renewed.~~

~~*o.*~~ *n.* Failed to respond within ~~30~~ 20 days of receipt of communication from the department that was sent by registered or certified mail.

~~*p.*~~ *o.* Engaged in any conduct that subverts or attempts to subvert a department investigation.

~~*q.*~~ *p.* Failed to comply with a subpoena issued by the department or failure to cooperate with a department investigation.

~~*r.*~~ *q.* Failed to pay costs assessed in any disciplinary action.

70.10(4) and **70.10(5)** No change.

70.10(6) Appeals.

a. No change.

b. An appeal of a denial, suspension or revocation or other disciplinary action shall be submitted by certified mail, return receipt requested, within ~~30~~ 20 days of the receipt of the department's notice to the Iowa Department of Public Health, Lead Poisoning Prevention Program, 321 East 12th Street, Des Moines, Iowa 50319-0075. If such a request is made within the ~~30~~ 20-day time period, the notice of denial, suspension or revocation or other disciplinary action shall be deemed to be suspended. Prior to or at the hearing, the department may rescind the notice upon satisfaction that the reason for the denial, suspension or revocation or other disciplinary action has been or will be removed. After the hearing, or upon default of the applicant or alleged violator, the administrative law judge shall affirm, modify or set aside the denial, suspension or revocation or other disciplinary action. If no appeal is submitted within ~~30~~ 20 days, the denial, suspension or revocation or other disciplinary action shall become the department's final agency action.

c. to *i.* No change.

j. Any petition for judicial review of a decision and order shall be filed in the district court within ~~30~~ 20 days after the decision and order becomes final. A copy of the notice of appeal shall be sent to the department by certified mail, return receipt requested, or by personal service to the Iowa Department of Public Health, Lead Poisoning Prevention Program, 321 East 12th Street, Des Moines, Iowa 50319-0075.

k. No change.

70.10(7) Public notification.

a. and *b.* No change.

c. The public shall be notified of the suspension or revocation of the certification of a lead professional or firm.

d. The department shall maintain a list of lead professionals and firms for which certification has been suspended or revoked.

[Filed Emergency After Notice 1/13/10, effective 1/13/10]
[Published 2/10/10]

EDITOR'S NOTE: For replacement pages for IAC, see IAC Supplement 2/10/10.

ARC 8520B

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION COMMISSION[567]

Adopted and Filed

Pursuant to the authority of Iowa Code sections 455B.105(3) and 455B.198, the Environmental Protection Commission hereby amends Chapter 64, "Wastewater Construction and Operation Permits," Iowa Administrative Code.

The purpose of this rule making is to amend Chapter 64 to meet the requirements of Iowa Code section 455B.198. These amendments will allow for the use of a new General Permit to authorize discharge through the use of best management practices (BMPs), require the monitoring of the wastewater effluent to determine compliance of the BMPs, and take enforcement action against dischargers that fail to establish or maintain the required BMPs or meet the water quality standards. The General Permit referenced in the amendments will not be printed in the Iowa Administrative Bulletin but can be obtained by submitting a request to the Department of Natural Resources.

Notice of Intended Action was published in the Iowa Administrative Bulletin on July 15, 2009, as **ARC 7945B**. Six public hearings were held across the state. Approximately 23 persons or groups provided oral or written comments on the proposed revisions to Chapter 64 and the proposed General Permit. A responsiveness summary has been prepared addressing the comments received in terms of the issues involved and the changes that have been made to the proposed amendments and General Permit based on the comments provided by the stakeholders.

Changes made to the Notice of Intended Action include:

1. The addition of the phrase "as defined in 40 CFR Part 122.2" in new paragraph 64.3(1)"e."
2. The addition of the phrase "as defined in 40 CFR Part 122.2" in paragraph 64.4(2)"a," new subparagraph (3).
3. The amendment of the permit authorization date as found in 64.15(6) to state "March 17, 2010," the earliest possible effective date of these amendments.

These amendments are intended to implement Iowa Code chapter 455B, division I.

These amendments shall become effective March 17, 2010.

The following amendments are adopted.

ITEM 1. Adopt the following **new** paragraph **64.3(1)"e"**:

e. Water well construction and well services related discharge that does not reach a water of the United States as defined in 40 CFR Part 122.2.

ITEM 2. Amend paragraph **64.4(2)"a"** as follows:

a. The director may issue general permits which are consistent with 64.4(2)*"b"* and the requirements specified in 567—64.6(455B), 567—64.7(455B), 567—subrule 64.8(2), and 567—64.9(455B) for the following activities:

(1) Storm water point sources requiring an NPDES permit pursuant to Section 402(p) of the federal Clean Water Act and 40 CFR 122.26 (as amended through June 15, 1992).

(2) Private sewage disposal system discharges permitted under ~~IAC~~ 567—Chapter 69 where subsoil discharge is not possible as determined by the administrative authority.

(3) Discharges from water well construction and related well services where the discharge will reach a water of the United States as defined in 40 CFR Part 122.2.

~~(3)~~ (4) For any discharge, except a storm water only discharge, from a mining or processing facility.

ITEM 3. Amend subrule 64.6(1), introductory paragraph, as follows:

64.6(1) *Contents of a complete Notice of Intent.* An applicant proposing to conduct activities covered by a general permit shall file a complete Notice of Intent by submitting to the department materials required in paragraphs *"a"* to *"c"* of this subrule except that a Notice of Intent is not required for discharges authorized under General Permit No. 6.

ITEM 4. Adopt the following **new** paragraph **64.6(3)"c"**:

c. The department finds that water well construction and well service discharge is not managed in a manner consistent with the conditions specified in General Permit No. 6.

ITEM 5. Adopt the following **new** subrule 64.15(6):

64.15(6) "Discharge Associated with Well Construction Activities," NPDES General Permit No. 6, effective March 17, 2010, to February 28, 2015.

ITEM 6. Adopt the following **new** subrule 64.16(5):

64.16(5) "Discharge Associated with Well Construction Activities," NPDES General Permit No. 6. No fees shall be assessed.

[Filed 1/21/10, effective 3/17/10]
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EDITOR'S NOTE: For replacement pages for IAC, see IAC Supplement 2/10/10.

ARC 8517B

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION COMMISSION[567]

Adopted and Filed

Pursuant to the authority of Iowa Code sections 459.103 and 459A.104, the Environmental Protection Commission hereby amends Chapter 65, "Animal Feeding Operations," Iowa Administrative Code.

The amendment modifies the filing and hearing procedures when an applicant or county demands a hearing before the Commission regarding the Department's preliminary decision on a construction permit application.

Notice of Intended Action was published in the Iowa Administrative Bulletin on July 15, 2009, as **ARC 7961B**. Oral comments were received at three public hearings, and 360 written comments were received during the comment period.

As a result of the comments, the following changes have been made to the amendment as published in the Notice of Intended Action:

• In 65.10(7)"a" and 65.10(8)"a," the 14-day time limit for filing a demand for hearing after receipt of the Department's preliminary decision is increased to 30 days.

• In 65.10(8)"a" and "b," applicants are provided an additional three days in which to contest the Department's preliminary decision if the county has filed a demand for hearing.

• In 65.10(7)"b" and 65.10(8)"a," language is modified to provide that a demand for hearing includes legal briefs, and the scope of responses to a demand for hearing is clarified in 65.10(9)"a"(4).

• In 65.10(9)"a," subparagraphs (5), (6) and (7) are renumbered as subparagraphs (6), (7) and (8), respectively, and new subparagraph (5) is added, which provides that any person may submit, at least 15 days prior to the hearing, written material for review by the Commission and potential inclusion into the record if the material is deemed relevant by the chairperson of the Commission.

• In 65.10(9)"a"(6), numbered paragraph "4," language is added to provide that Commission members or counsel may direct questions to persons "in attendance" at the hearing in addition to persons "appearing" at the hearing.

• In 65.10(9)"a"(7), numbered paragraph "6," language is added requiring the Commission to notify the applicant and the county seven days prior to the hearing if technical experts or consultants have been designated to speak at the hearing; also, in 65.10(9)"a"(6), numbered paragraph "4," language is added to provide that the applicant and the county may direct questions to those technical experts or consultants.

An additional change not related to the comments corrects a typographical error in 65.10(8)"a" by replacing the word "board's" with "applicant's."

This amendment is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 459.103 and 459.304.

This amendment shall become effective March 17, 2010.

The following amendment is adopted.

Rescind subrules 65.10(7), 65.10(8) and 65.10(9) and adopt the following **new** subrules in lieu thereof:

65.10(7) *County board of supervisors' demand for hearing.*

a. A county board of supervisors that has submitted an adopted recommendation to the department may contest the department's preliminary decision to approve or disapprove an application for permit 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 preliminary decision, notify the chief of the department's water quality bureau by facsimile transmission to (515)281-8895 that the board intends to file a demand for hearing. The demand for hearing shall be sent to Director, Department of Natural Resources, Henry A. Wallace Building, 502 East Ninth Street, Des Moines, Iowa 50319, and must be postmarked no later than 30 days following the board's receipt of the department's notice of preliminary decision.

b. The demand for hearing shall include a statement setting forth all of the county board of supervisors' reasons why the application for a permit should be approved or disapproved, including legal briefs and all supporting documentation, and a further statement indicating whether an oral presentation before the commission is requested.

65.10(8) *Applicant's demand for hearing.* The applicant may contest the department's preliminary decision to approve or disapprove an application for permit by filing a written demand for a hearing. The applicant may elect, as part of the written demand for hearing, to have the hearing conducted before the commission pursuant to paragraph 65.10(8)*"a"* or before an administrative law judge pursuant to paragraph 65.10(8)*"b."* If no such election is made, the demand for hearing shall be considered to be a request for hearing before the commission. If both the applicant and the county board of supervisors are contesting the department's preliminary decision, the applicant may request that the commission conduct the hearing on a consolidated basis.

a. Applicant demand for hearing before the commission. Due to the need for expedited scheduling, the applicant shall, as soon as possible but not later than 14 days following receipt of the department's notice of preliminary decision, notify the chief of the department's water quality bureau by facsimile transmission to (515)281-8895 that the applicant intends to file a demand for hearing. The demand for hearing shall be sent to Director, Department of Natural Resources, Henry A. Wallace Building, 502 East Ninth Street, Des Moines, Iowa 50319, postmarked no later than 30 days following the applicant's receipt of the department's notice of preliminary decision. If the county board of supervisors has filed a demand for hearing, the times for facsimile notification and filing a demand for hearing are extended an additional 3 business days. It is the responsibility of the applicant to communicate with the department to determine if a county demand for hearing has been filed. The demand for hearing shall include a statement setting forth all of the applicant's reasons why the application for permit should be approved or disapproved, including legal briefs and all supporting documentation, and a further statement indicating whether an oral presentation before the commission is requested.

b. Applicant contested case appeal before an administrative law judge. The applicant may contest the department's preliminary decision to approve or disapprove an application according to the contested case procedures set forth in 561—Chapter 7; however, if the county board of supervisors has demanded a hearing pursuant to subrule 65.10(7), the applicant shall provide facsimile notification to the department within the time frame set forth in 65.10(8)*"a"* that the applicant intends to contest the department's preliminary decision according to contested case procedures. In that event, the applicant may request that the hearings be consolidated and conducted as a contested case.

65.10(9) *Hearing and decision by the commission.*

a. Hearing before the commission.

(1) All hearings before the commission requested pursuant to subrules 65.10(7) and 65.10(8) shall be handled as other agency action and not as a contested case.

(2) Upon receipt of a timely demand for a hearing before the commission pursuant to subrule 65.10(7) or subrule 65.10(8), the director shall set a hearing during a regular meeting of the commission scheduled no more than 35 days from the date the director receives the first such request. 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 a special in-person meeting or an electronic meeting of the commission pursuant to Iowa Code section 21.8.

(3) No later than 5 days from the date the director receives a demand for hearing, the director shall post on the department's Web site the demand for hearing and associated documents, letters notifying the parties of the hearing date, and the department's complete file on the application under review. The director shall provide hard copies of these documents to members of the commission as requested by each member. The director shall contact the applicant and the county board of supervisors and provide copies of documents they request.

(4) No later than 15 days from the date set for hearing, the applicant, the county board of supervisors and the department shall, if any chooses to do so, send one copy of a reply brief to respond to issues raised in the demand for hearing and any supporting documentation to the department. The director shall post the briefs and associated written documents on the department's Web site and provide hard copies to members of the commission as requested by each member. No further briefs or documents shall be permitted except upon request and permission of the commission.

(5) No later than 15 days from the date set for hearing, any person may submit written material for the commission to review. Whether such material is accepted into the record will be the decision of the chairperson of the commission depending on whether the chairperson deems it relevant to the appeal.

(6) The commission shall use the following hearing procedures:

1. All written material accepted by the chairperson of the commission for inclusion in the record at the hearing shall be marked as coming from the person or entity presenting the document.

2. Objections to submitted written material shall be noted for the record.

3. Oral participation before the commission shall be limited to time periods specified by the chairperson of the commission and, unless otherwise determined by the commission, to presentations by representatives for the applicant, the county board of supervisors and the department and by technical consultants or experts designated by the commission. Representatives of the department shall not advocate for either the county board of supervisors or the applicant but may summarize the basis for the department's preliminary decision and respond to questions by members of the commission.

4. Members of the commission, and the commission's legal counsel, may ask questions of the representatives for the applicant, the county board of supervisors and the department and of technical consultants or experts designated by the commission. The members and counsel may also ask questions of any other person or entity appearing or in attendance at the hearing. Representatives for the applicant and the county board of supervisors may ask questions of technical consultants or experts designated by the commission. No other persons or entities may ask questions of anyone making a presentation or comment at the hearing except upon request and permission by the chairperson of the commission.

(7) The commission shall use the following hearing format:

1. Announcement by the chairperson of the commission of the permit application under review.

2. Receipt into the hearing record of the demand or demands for hearing, a copy of the department's complete file on the application under review and the briefs and written documents previously provided by the applicant and county board of supervisors pursuant to subparagraph 65.10(9)*"a"*(4).

3. Oral presentation, if any, by the applicant if that party timely requested the hearing. If the applicant did not timely request the hearing, then the county board of supervisors shall make the first presentation.

4. Oral presentation, if any, by the applicant or county board of supervisors, whichever party did not have the opportunity to make the first presentation.

5. Oral presentation, if any, by the department.

6. Oral presentation, if any, by technical consultants or experts designated by the commission to assist in its establishment of a record at the hearing. No later than seven days prior to the hearing, the commission shall notify the applicant and the board of the names, addresses and professional capacity of any such technical experts or consultants.

7. Discussion by the commission, motion and final decision on whether the application for permit is approved or disapproved.

(8) Only the issues submitted by the parties in the demand for hearing and responses shall be considered by the commission as a basis for its decision.

b. Decision by the commission. 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 permit or letter of denial to the applicant. The letter of decision shall contain the reasons for the action regarding the permit.

[Filed 1/21/10, effective 3/17/10]
[Published 2/10/10]

EDITOR'S NOTE: For replacement pages for IAC, see IAC Supplement 2/10/10.

ARC 8518B

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION COMMISSION[567]

Adopted and Filed

Pursuant to the authority of Iowa Code sections 455B.304, 455D.6 and 455F.8A, the Environmental Protection Commission hereby amends Chapter 123, "Regional Collection Centers and Mobile Unit Collection and Consolidation Centers," and Chapter 211, "Financial Assistance for the Collection of Household Hazardous Materials and Hazardous Waste From Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generators," Iowa Administrative Code.

The amendments will differentiate between satellite facilities and regional collection centers (RCC). Satellite facilities collect and store household hazardous materials which are then picked up by an RCC. Satellite facilities will not be required to obtain a permit, but will instead need to meet requirements set out in new rule 567—123.3(455B,455D,455F) regarding building requirements, staff training, a plan of operations, and an emergency preparedness plan.

Requirements for RCCs will be streamlined by extending the length of the RCC permit from three to five years, removing the requirement for an education program from the permit, reducing the amount of financial assurance required for a new RCC that serves a population of less than 35,000 from $15,000 to $5,000, and clarifying that disposal funding assistance an RCC receives in a year cannot exceed the RCC's total disposal costs for the year.

Notice of Intended Action was published in the Iowa Administrative Bulletin as **ARC 8313B** on November 18, 2009.

During the public comment period, the Department received three comments, all in regard to the removal of the education requirement from the RCC permit. The Department values the important role education plays in the Regional Collection Center program, which is why household hazardous material education is addressed through other means.

These amendments are identical to those published under Notice.

These amendments are intended to implement Iowa Code chapters 455B, 455D, and 455F.

These amendments will become effective March 17, 2010.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Pursuant to recommendation of the Administrative Rules Review Committee published in the Iowa Administrative Bulletin, September 10, 1986, the text of these amendments [amendments to Chs 123, 211] is being omitted. These amendments are identical to those published under Notice as **ARC 8313B**, IAB 11/18/09.

[Filed 1/21/10, effective 3/17/10]
[Published 2/10/10]

[For replacement pages for IAC, see IAC Supplement 2/10/10.]

ARC 8504B

HUMAN SERVICES DEPARTMENT[441]

Adopted and Filed

Pursuant to the authority of Iowa Code section 249A.4, the Department of Human Services amends Chapter 78, "Amount, Duration and Scope of Medical and Remedial Services," Iowa Administrative Code.

These amendments require measurement of a child's mental health functioning level by a licensed practitioner of the healing arts with a standardized instrument before Medicaid remedial services are initiated and every six months thereafter. The remedial services provider would be required to submit the results of the testing as part of the request for prior authorization for continued remedial services.

Federal regulations for rehabilitation services specify that the provider must demonstrate that the child is making progress for the services to continue. These amendments require the use of standardized measurement tools to make the evaluation of progress more uniform and to make evaluations more effective at identifying the need for changes in strategies or interventions.

These amendments do not provide for waivers in specified situations. The clinician may choose the most appropriate standardized measurement tool, in cooperation with staff of the Iowa Plan for Behavioral Health, but standardized assessment will be required to meet federal requirements for demonstrating progress.

Notice of Intended Action on these amendments was published in the Iowa Administrative Bulletin on October 21, 2009, as **ARC 8247B**. Two persons submitted comments and questions about the proposed amendments.

Concerns identified were the choice and cost of assessment instruments, how the instrument would be administered, and how the results of the instrument would be used in the authorization of remedial services. The Iowa Plan for Behavioral Health contractor is offering and prefers the Consumer Health Inventory for Children, a functional measure completed from the child's or family's perspective. Administering the instrument is part of the clinician's billable time. The authorization decisions will be made on the comprehensive behavioral health assessment, including the clinician's interview, the results of the instrument and the results of an outcome tool over time.

The Council on Human Services adopted these amendments on January 13, 2010. These amendments are identical to those published under Notice of Intended Action.

These amendments are intended to implement Iowa Code section 249A.4.

These amendments shall become effective on March 22, 2010.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Pursuant to recommendation of the Administrative Rules Review Committee published in the Iowa Administrative Bulletin, September 10, 1986, the text of these amendments [78.12] is being omitted. These amendments are identical to those published under Notice as **ARC 8247B**, IAB 10/21/09.

[Filed 1/13/10, effective 3/22/10]
[Published 2/10/10]
[For replacement pages for IAC, see IAC Supplement 2/10/10.]

ARC 8505B

HUMAN SERVICES DEPARTMENT[441]

Adopted and Filed

Pursuant to the authority of Iowa Code section 249A.4, the Department of Human Services amends Chapter 92, "IowaCare," Iowa Administrative Code.

IowaCare rules are amended to:

• Change the cross reference to Medicaid citizenship requirements to clarify that all requirements for documentation of citizenship apply equally to IowaCare applicants.

• Require use of Form 470-4542, IowaCare Insurance Information Request, to gather health insurance information from an IowaCare member. The member must complete the form to confirm the status of the member's group health insurance.

One of the eligibility requirements for IowaCare is that a person who has access to group health insurance is not eligible. If the Iowa Medicaid Enterprise discovers through data matches with insurance carriers that the IowaCare member has health insurance, additional information is needed to determine if the member remains eligible. An IowaCare member is not considered to have access to group health insurance if certain conditions exist. Form 470-4542 assists the Department in establishing the presence of these conditions.

These amendments do not provide for waivers in specified situations because they merely clarify current policy and practice. Requests for the waiver of any rule may be submitted under the Department's general rule on exceptions at 441—1.8(17A,217).

Notice of Intended Action on these amendments was published in the Iowa Administrative Bulletin on November 4, 2009, as **ARC 8256B**. The Department received no comments on the Notice of Intended Action. These amendments are identical to those published under Notice of Intended Action.

The Council on Human Services adopted these amendments on January 13, 2010.

These amendments are intended to implement Iowa Code chapter 249J.

These amendments shall become effective on April 1, 2010.

The following amendments are adopted.

ITEM 1. Amend subrule 92.2(2) as follows:

92.2(2) *Citizenship.* To be eligible for IowaCare benefits, a person must meet the requirements in ~~441—paragraph 75.11(2)"a."~~ 441—subrule 75.11(2). A person who claims a qualified alien status shall provide documentation of this status.

ITEM 2. Amend subrule 92.2(4), introductory paragraph, as follows:

92.2(4) *Group health insurance.* A person who has access to group health insurance is not eligible for IowaCare. The department shall use Form 470-4542, IowaCare Insurance Information Request, to obtain information to confirm the status of an IowaCare member's group health insurance. An applicant or member shall not be considered to have access to group health insurance if any of the following conditions exist:

[Filed 1/13/10, effective 4/1/10]
[Published 2/10/10]

EDITOR'S NOTE: For replacement pages for IAC, see IAC Supplement 2/10/10.

ARC 8522B

LABOR SERVICES DIVISION[875]

Adopted and Filed

Pursuant to the authority of Iowa Code section 88.5, the Labor Commissioner hereby amends Chapter 3, "Inspections, Citations, and Proposed Penalties," and Chapter 10, "General Industry Safety and Health Rules," Iowa Administrative Code.

The amendment to subrule 3.5(1) eliminates an obsolete clause in a rule outlining procedures for conducting an occupational safety and health inspection.

The amendment to rule 875—10.20(88) adopts by reference changes to federal occupational safety and health standards pertaining to acetylene in general industry workplaces. The federal changes update references to standards adopted by the Compressed Gas Association and the National Fire Protection Association pertaining to acetylene as part of a broader effort by the federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration to update references to standards.

The principal reasons for adoption of these amendments are to implement legislative intent and to make Iowa's regulations current and consistent with federal regulations. Pursuant to Iowa Code

subsection 88.5(1)(a) and 29 CFR 1953.5, Iowa must adopt changes to the federal occupational safety and health standards.

Notice of Intended Action was published in the December 16, 2009, Iowa Administrative Bulletin as **ARC 8378B**. No public comment was received on the proposed amendments. These amendments are identical to those that were published under the Notice of Intended Action.

No variance provisions are included in these rules. Variances procedures are set forth in 875—Chapters 1 and 5.

These amendments are intended to implement Iowa Code chapter 88.

These amendments shall become effective on March 17, 2010.

The following amendments are adopted.

ITEM 1. Amend subrule 3.5(1) as follows:

3.5(1) Inspections shall take place at the times and in the places of employment as the labor commissioner or the commissioner's designee may direct. At the beginning of an inspection, compliance safety and health officers shall present their credentials to the owner, operator or agent in charge at the establishment; explain the nature and purpose of the inspection; and indicate generally the scope of the inspection and the records ~~specified in 875—4.2(88), 875—4.4(88), and 875—subrule 4.5(1) which~~ they wish to review. However, such designation of records shall not preclude access to additional records.

ITEM 2. Amend rule **875—10.20(88)** by inserting the following at the end thereof:

74 Fed. Reg. 40447 (August 11, 2009)

[Filed 1/22/10, effective 3/17/10]
[Published 2/10/10]

EDITOR'S NOTE: For replacement pages for IAC, see IAC Supplement 2/10/10.

ARC 8525B

MEDICINE BOARD[653]

Adopted and Filed

Pursuant to the authority of Iowa Code section 147.76 and chapters 17A, 148 and 272C, the Board of Medicine hereby amends Chapter 23, "Grounds for Discipline," Iowa Administrative Code.

This amendment is intended to prevent a surgical or other invasive procedure from being performed on the wrong patient or at the wrong anatomical site and to prevent the wrong surgical procedure from being performed on a patient.

Notice of Intended Action was published in the October 7, 2009, Iowa Administrative Bulletin as **ARC 8198B**. A public hearing was held on October 27, 2009. The language of the new subrule was modified to incorporate written comments submitted to the Board of Medicine and suggestions received at the public hearing.

This amendment was approved during the December 17, 2009, meeting of the Iowa Board of Medicine.

This amendment will become effective on March 17, 2010.

This amendment is intended to implement Iowa Code chapters 17A, 147, 148 and 272C.

The following amendment is adopted.

Adopt the following **new** subrule 23.1(42):

23.1(42) Performing or attempting to perform any surgical or invasive procedure on the wrong patient or at the wrong anatomical site or performing the wrong surgical procedure on a patient.

[Filed 1/22/10, effective 3/17/10]
[Published 2/10/10]

EDITOR'S NOTE: For replacement pages for IAC, see IAC Supplement 2/10/10.

ARC 8515B

PROFESSIONAL LICENSURE DIVISION[645]

Adopted and Filed

Pursuant to the authority of Iowa Code section 147.76, the Board of Cosmetology Arts and Sciences hereby amends Chapter 60, "Licensure of Cosmetologists, Electrologists, Estheticians, Manicurists, Nail Technologists, and Instructors of Cosmetology Arts and Sciences," and Chapter 61, "Licensure of Salons and Schools of Cosmetology Arts and Sciences"; rescinds Chapter 63, "Sanitation for Salons and Schools of Cosmetology Arts and Sciences," and adopts a new chapter with the same title; and amends Chapter 64, "Continuing Education for Cosmetology Arts and Sciences," and Chapter 65, "Discipline for Cosmetology Arts and Sciences Licensees, Instructors, Salons and Schools," Iowa Administrative Code.

These amendments reorganize and clarify the application requirements for new cosmetology schools. The amendments also revise the definition of a salon and clarify the responsibilities of salon owners and licensees who work in those salons to be consistent with today's business practices of independent owners operating smaller areas within a larger salon. Sanitation requirements have been updated to be more consistent with national standards. Only technical amendments are made to the continuing education rules.

Notice of Intended Action was published in the Iowa Administrative Bulletin on December 2, 2009, as **ARC 8330B**. A public hearing was held on December 22, 2009, from 1 to 1:30 p.m. in the Fifth Floor Board Conference Room, Lucas State Office Building. A representative of a school voiced concern about losing the 10 percent excused absences when accounting for student attendance. The Board discussed the issue at its meeting on January 11, 2010. Based on advice from the Board's legal counsel, subrule 61.18(1) as published under Notice was amended to be consistent with Iowa Code section 157.10 that requires students to complete 2,100 clock hours or 70 semester credit hours. These amendments are identical to those published under Notice of Intended Action.

These amendments were adopted by the Board of Cosmetology Arts and Sciences on January 11, 2010.

These amendments will become effective on March 17, 2010.

These amendments are intended to implement Iowa Code chapters 21, 147, 157 and 272C.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Pursuant to recommendation of the Administrative Rules Review Committee published in the Iowa Administrative Bulletin, September 10, 1986, the text of these amendments [60.1, 60.7, 61.2, 61.5, 61.7, 61.8(2), 61.15(3), 61.18(1), 61.22(3), Ch 63, 64.2(3), 64.3(2), 65.2(12)] is being omitted. These amendments are identical to those published under Notice as **ARC 8330B**, IAB 12/2/09.

[Filed 1/20/10, effective 3/17/10]
[Published 2/10/10]

[For replacement pages for IAC, see IAC Supplement 2/10/10.]

ARC 8526B

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT[641]

Adopted and Filed

Pursuant to the authority of Iowa Code section 691.6(6), the Iowa Department of Public Health hereby amends Chapter 127, "County Medical Examiners," Iowa Administrative Code.

This amendment proposes changes to the rules governing the qualifications and supervision of the county medical examiner investigators.

Notice of Intended Action was published in the September 23, 2009, Iowa Administrative Bulletin as **ARC 8162B**. No comments were received. The second sentence of the new paragraph was reworded for clarity.

This amendment was adopted by the State Board of Health on November 18, 2009.

This amendment will become effective on March 17, 2010.

This amendment is intended to implement Iowa Code section 691.6.

The following amendment is adopted.

Adopt the following **new** paragraph **127.7(2)"e"**:

e. If a CME-I is unable to meet the eligibility requirements for obtaining registry certification due to the small number of cases requiring investigation in the county of appointment, then a waiver shall be obtained from the state medical examiner in order for the investigator to continue his or her duties. The county medical examiner shall submit a request for a waiver in writing with documentation of the number of deaths occurring in the county of appointment which require death investigation. The waiver must be renewed every five years if the required number of investigations has still not been achieved.

[Filed 1/22/10, effective 3/17/10]
[Published 2/10/10]

EDITOR'S NOTE: For replacement pages for IAC, see IAC Supplement 2/10/10.

ARC 8519B

REAL ESTATE COMMISSION[193E]

Adopted and Filed

Pursuant to the authority of Iowa Code sections 543B.9 and 543B.18, the Real Estate Commission hereby amends Chapter 7, "Offices and Management," Iowa Administrative Code.

The amendment to paragraph 7.13(4)"a" allows unlicensed support staff to independently host open houses for tours attended by licensed brokers and salespersons only. The amendment to paragraph 7.13(4)"b" adds the phrase "attended by the public" to the end of the sentence.

Notice of Intended Action was published in the Iowa Administrative Bulletin as **ARC 8291B** on November 18, 2009. No comments were received from the public.

These amendments were adopted by the Commission on January 21, 2010.

These amendments are intended to implement Iowa Code section 543B.1.

These amendments shall become effective on March 17, 2010.

The following amendments are adopted.

ITEM 1. Amend paragraph **7.13(4)"a"** by adopting **new** item 22 to the list of permitted activities as follows:

(22) Independently host open houses for tours attended by licensed brokers and salespersons only.

ITEM 2. Amend paragraph **7.13(4)"b,"** item 2, as follows:

(2) Independently hosting open houses, kiosks, home show booths, or fairs attended by the public;

[Filed 1/21/10, effective 3/17/10]
[Published 2/10/10]

EDITOR'S NOTE: For replacement pages for IAC, see IAC Supplement 2/10/10.

ARC 8514B

TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT[761]

Adopted and Filed

Pursuant to the authority of Iowa Code sections 307.10 and 307.12, the Department of Transportation, on January 12, 2010, adopted amendments to Chapter 601, "Application for License," and Chapter 630, "Nonoperator's Identification," Iowa Administrative Code.

Notice of Intended Action for these amendments was published in the December 2, 2009, Iowa Administrative Bulletin as **ARC 8342B**. These amendments were also Adopted and Filed Emergency, effective December 21, 2009, and were published in the December 2, 2009, Iowa Administrative Bulletin as **ARC 8339B**.

The REAL ID Act of 2005, 49 U.S.C. § 30301 note, as further defined in 6 CFR Part 37, provides that states must meet certain requirements in the issuance, reissuance, and renewal of driver's licenses and nonoperator's identification cards used to access federal facilities and federally regulated aircraft. These requirements include specific application and documentation requirements set forth at 6 CFR 37.11, including but not limited to documentation of identity, date of birth, social security number, address of principal residence, and evidence of lawful status in the United States. These requirements also include specific verification of documents and information provided, as well as mandatory facial image capture for all applicants for REAL ID-compliant driver's licenses and nonoperator's identification cards. These amendments confirm that all applicants for REAL ID-compliant driver's licenses and nonoperator's identification cards must meet all lawful requirements for an Iowa driver's license or nonoperator's identification card, as well as all federal requirements for a REAL ID-compliant document, and are necessary to establish the state of Iowa's compliance with the REAL ID Act of 2005.

The Department shall not grant any waivers under the provisions of these amendments since the amendments are needed to comply with the REAL ID Act of 2005, 49 U.S.C. § 30301 note, as further defined in 6 CFR Part 37.

One change was made from the Notice of Intended Action and the Adopted and Filed Emergency. Item 3 was added to amend the implementation sentence for 761—Chapter 630.

These amendments are intended to implement Iowa Code chapter 321, the REAL ID Act of 2005 (49 U.S.C. § 30301 note), and 6 CFR Part 37.

These amendments will become effective March 17, 2010, at which time the Adopted and Filed Emergency amendments are hereby rescinded.

Rule-making actions:

ITEM 1. Adopt the following **new** rule 761—601.7(321):

761—601.7(321) REAL ID driver's license. A person who seeks a driver's license that is compliant with the REAL ID Act of 2005, 49 U.S.C. § 30301 note, as further defined in 6 CFR Part 37 ("REAL ID driver's license"), must meet and comply with all lawful requirements for an Iowa driver's license, and must also meet and comply with all application and documentation requirements set forth at 6 CFR Part 37, including but not limited to documentation of identity, date of birth, social security number, address of principal residence, and evidence of lawful status in the United States. Documents and information provided to fulfill REAL ID requirements must be verified as required in 6 CFR 37.13. An applicant for a REAL ID driver's license is subject to a mandatory facial image capture that meets the requirements of 6 CFR 37.11(a). A REAL ID driver's license may not be issued, reissued, or renewed except as permitted

in 6 CFR Part 37 and may not be issued, reissued, or renewed by any procedure, in any circumstance, to any person, or for any term prohibited under 6 CFR Part 37. The information on the front of any REAL ID driver's license must include all information and markings required by 6 CFR 37.17. Nothing in this rule requires a person to obtain a REAL ID driver's license.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code chapter 321, the REAL ID Act of 2005 (49 U.S.C. Section 30301 note), and 6 CFR Part 37.

ITEM 2. Adopt the following **new** subrule 630.2(7):

630.2(7) A person who seeks a nonoperator's identification card that is compliant with the REAL ID Act of 2005, 49 U.S.C. § 30301 note, as further defined in 6 CFR Part 37 ("REAL ID nonoperator's identification card"), must meet and comply with all lawful requirements for an Iowa nonoperator's identification card, and must also meet and comply with all application and documentation requirements set forth at 6 CFR Part 37, including but not limited to documentation of identity, date of birth, social security number, address of principal residence, and evidence of lawful status in the United States. Documents and information provided to fulfill REAL ID requirements must be verified as required in 6 CFR 37.13. An applicant for a REAL ID nonoperator's identification card is subject to a mandatory facial image capture that meets the requirements of 6 CFR 37.11(a). A REAL ID nonoperator's identification card may not be issued, reissued, or renewed except as permitted in 6 CFR Part 37 and may not be issued, reissued, or renewed by any procedure, in any circumstance, to any person, or for any term prohibited under 6 CFR Part 37. The information on the front of any REAL ID nonoperator's identification card must include all information and markings required by 6 CFR 37.17. Nothing in this subrule requires a person to obtain a REAL ID nonoperator's identification card.

ITEM 3. Amend **761—Chapter 630**, implementation sentence, as follows:

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code sections 321.189, 321.190, 321.192, 321.195, 321.216, 321.216A, 321.216B and 321.216C, the REAL ID Act of 2005 (49 U.S.C. Section 30301 note) and 6 CFR Part 37.

[Filed 1/15/10, effective 3/17/10]
[Published 2/10/10]

EDITOR'S NOTE: For replacement pages for IAC, see IAC Supplement 2/10/10.

ARC 8516B

UTILITIES DIVISION[199]

Adopted and Filed

Pursuant to the authority of Iowa Code sections 17A.4, 476.1, and 476.2, the Utilities Board (Board) gives notice that on January 21, 2010, the Board issued an order in Docket No. RMU-2009-0011, In re: Rescission of Outage Notification Requirements for Telecommunications Providers [199 IAC 22.2(8)] that rescinded the service outage notification requirements for telecommunications providers. The Board issued an order commencing rule making on November 18, 2009, proposing the rescission. Notice of Intended Action was published in IAB XXXII, Vol. 13 (12/16/09) p. 1628, as **ARC 8376B**. No comments were received addressing the proposed rescission.

The Board is rescinding the outage notification requirements for telecommunications providers based upon the Board's experience with current outage notification requirements. Based upon the Board's experience with the current outage notification rules, the Board determined that the current outage notification requirements have not provided the timely notice the Board requires when a significant outage occurs. The current standards mirror the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) notification requirements.

Rather than requiring the affected telecommunications providers to continue to notify the Board of outages based upon the FCC standards, which have not been useful, the Board decided to rescind the current requirements and conduct a comprehensive review of what outage notification requirements were

needed from telecommunications providers. The Board also concluded that it would need to re-regulate wireless providers to ensure all telecommunications providers would be covered by any new outage notification requirements.

Since there were no comments objecting to the rescission of the current outage notification requirements for telecommunications providers, the Board adopted the rescission. The order adopting the amendments can be found on the Board's electronic filing system Web site at http://efs.iowa.gov.

The amendment is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 17A.4, 476.1, and 476.2.

The amendment will become effective on March 17, 2010.

The following amendment is adopted.

Rescind and reserve subrule **22.2(8)**.

[Filed 1/21/10, effective 3/17/10]
[Published 2/10/10]

EDITOR'S NOTE: For replacement pages for IAC, see IAC Supplement 2/10/10.