

CHAPTER 103
SANITARY LANDFILLS: COAL COMBUSTION RESIDUE

[Prior to 7/1/83, DEQ Ch 28]

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

567—103.1(455B) Coal combustion residue landfills. The following are the minimum requirements for siting, designing, and operating a solid waste landfill accepting only coal combustion residue.

This chapter stands alone and is not affected by references in other rules, except for the variance provision in 567—101.2(455B). “Coal combustion residue” means any solid waste produced by the burning of coal, either by itself or in conjunction with natural gas or other carbon-based fuels. “Coal combustion residue” includes, but is not limited to, bottom ash, fly ash, slag and flue gas desulfurization system material generated by coal combustion and associated air pollution control equipment.

103.1(1) Site requirements.

a. The site cannot be a wetland, cannot be within a 100-year flood plain and cannot have any sinkholes or similar karst features.

b. No wastes shall be deposited within 300 feet of an inhabitable residence or a commercial enterprise, unless there is a written agreement with the property owner(s) allowing a lesser distance, or within 50 feet of the property boundary. The written agreement shall be filed with the county recorder for abstract of title purposes and a copy shall be submitted to the department.

c. All waste must be a minimum of 5 feet above the high groundwater table.

103.1(2) Permit application requirements. The application for a permit shall include the following:

a. A completed application Form 50.542-1542.

b. A copy of the letter from the waste management assistance division approving the comprehensive plan required by 567—101.5(455B).

c. Proof of legal entitlement to use the property as proposed.

d. A topographic map of the site and the adjacent area within 300 feet of the site, with contour intervals not exceeding 10 feet, that shows the location of existing improvements or alterations such as structures, wells, lakes, roads, drain tiles or similar items. The highest point of elevation on the site shall also be identified and given.

e. The results of a minimum of three soil borings for sites of ten acres or less with one additional boring for each additional three acres to determine the hydrogeologic conditions and establish the direction of groundwater flow throughout the site and the minimum depth to groundwater on the site.

f. An adequate number of representative groundwater sample results, minimum of three locations with one sample from each location, to fully characterize the groundwater quality at the site. The following are the analytical parameters that are required to characterize groundwater quality and establish a baseline for those parameters: arsenic, barium, beryllium, cobalt, copper, iron, lead, magnesium, manganese, selenium, zinc, chlorides, and sulfate. The analysis shall be for dissolved metals with filtering in the field.

g. Construction drawings and specifications of the improvements and alterations that are to take place on the site such as roads, structures, utilities, drainage ways, gates and fences.

h. A copy of the local siting approval required by Iowa Code section 455B.305A.

103.1(3) Design criteria.

a. The design of a coal combustion residue solid waste landfill shall contain a method for ensuring protection of the groundwater and surface water.

b. The design plan shall include a method of ash transportation that prevents blowing ash and a method for preventing blowing dust and air emissions when the ash is unloaded.

c. Surface runoff must be diverted from all active or closed areas, both during the active life of the facility and during the postclosure period.

d. The site must be secured with a fence and gate(s) to prevent unauthorized entry when the site is unattended.

e. The site must have all-weather access roads adequate to accommodate all delivery vehicles and operating equipment.

f. The site must be fenced and gated in a manner that will prevent unauthorized deposition of wastes at the site.

103.1(4) Operating requirements.

a. An operation plan shall be prepared and submitted to the appropriate department field office prior to initiating operations. The plan, at a minimum, shall include:

(1) An identification of the area to be filled during the period for which a permit is being requested.

(2) The method(s) that will be utilized to prevent illicit municipal or putrescible solid wastes from being deposited as a result of mixing with authorized waste brought to the site.

(3) The frequency, extent and method of spreading and compacting the waste; the optimum layer thickness; and the size and slope of the operating face.

(4) A description of the operating procedures that will be followed when wastes are brought to the site.

(5) If removal of waste from the landfill for beneficial reuse is intended, that activity should be addressed in the original operation plan. If the permit holder decides to remove waste after completion of the original operation plan, the plan must be amended prior to removing any waste.

b. After the waste is deposited, it must be treated as necessary to control fugitive dust that would leave the site and to control erosion that would impact operations in the active fill area. If the methods used do not adequately control dust and erosion, the department may require site-specific controls including a soil cover.

c. A minimum of one down gradient monitoring well must be installed within one year of initiating operations. Additional wells may be required when it is apparent that more than one potential contaminant pathway exists. Monitoring wells will normally be placed within 50 feet of the waste boundary.

d. Quarterly sampling of all monitoring wells and analysis for the parameters specified in paragraph 103.1(2)“*f*” shall commence within one year of initiating operations for the purpose of establishing the average baseline concentrations for each well. Annual sampling of all monitoring wells for the parameters specified in paragraph 103.1(2)“*f*” shall commence within one year of completing the quarterly baseline monitoring. Additional sampling or a site assessment may be required by the department when there is an exceedance of any primary or secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) or the Health Advisory Level (HAL) of the Drinking Water Standards and Health Advisories of the federal Environmental Protection Agency. When an MCL or HAL does not exist for a parameter and a sample analysis exceeds the average value for that parameter for the most recent two years of data, the department will require the collection and analysis of a sample for three consecutive months. If the average result of those sample analyses equals or exceeds the value that required the monthly samples to be collected, the department may require a site assessment.

e. A report of the groundwater monitoring results shall be submitted to the department by the end of the first year’s operation and annually thereafter.

103.1(5) Closure/postclosure requirements.

a. The owner/operator shall submit a postclosure plan to the department 180 days prior to closure. The plan shall list the date of closure, the actions that will be taken to close the site, the final site contours and final cover design, and the parties responsible for postclosure maintenance.

b. The final cover shall consist of not less than two feet of compacted soil and one foot of uncompacted soil capable of sustaining a growth of common grasses.

c. The slope of the landfill area after final closure shall be not less than 3 percent or more than 25 percent.

d. A growth of common grasses shall be established on the final cover by the end of the first full growing season.

e. A minimum of one sample from each monitoring well shall be collected annually during the postclosure period and analyzed for the parameters specified in the permit. The results shall be included in the annual report.

f. After closure, an annual inspection of the site shall be conducted. Any differential settling, surface cracks, holes, erosion channels, or any interference with surface drainage shall be corrected

by restoration to the original condition. A report on the findings and corrective actions taken shall be included in the annual report. These postclosure actions are required for a minimum of ten years following closure. The department may extend the monitoring and reporting period if it appears that continued maintenance and monitoring are warranted.

103.1(6) Permit renewal. The term for a permit to operate a solid waste landfill accepting only coal combustion residue waste shall be ten years, and the permit shall be renewable for a similar term.

567—103.2(455B) Emergency response and remedial action plans.

103.2(1) Purpose. The purpose of this rule is to implement Iowa Code section 455B.306(6) “d” by providing the criteria for developing a detailed emergency response and remedial action plan (ERRAP) for permitted sanitary disposal projects.

103.2(2) Applicability. The requirements of this rule apply to the owners or operators of all sanitary landfills.

103.2(3) Submittal requirements.

a. The owner or operator of facilities that are subject to this rule and have been permitted prior to October 24, 2001, shall submit a complete detailed ERRAP that meets the requirements set forth in this rule no later than December 31, 2001.

b. Applications for a new permit after October 24, 2001, shall incorporate a complete detailed ERRAP that meets the requirements set forth in this rule.

c. An updated ERRAP that meets the requirements of this rule shall be submitted at the time of each permit renewal or permit reissuance application that is due after December 31, 2001.

d. An updated ERRAP shall be included with any request for permit modification to incorporate a facility expansion or significant changes in facility operation that require modification of the currently approved ERRAP.

e. Facilities that submitted an ERRAP meeting the requirements defined under Iowa Code section 455B.306(6) “d” by May 1, 2001, including regional collection centers that, prior to this date, have met the contingency plan submittal requirement described in 567—Chapter 211, and were approved by the department prior to October 24, 2001, are not required to submit an updated ERRAP that meets the requirements of this rule until the next permit renewal application due date after December 31, 2001.

f. Three sets of ERRAP documents shall be submitted for department approval.

103.2(4) Content. The content of ERRAP documents shall be concise and readily usable as a reference manual by facility managers and operators during emergency conditions. The ERRAP document content shall address at least the following primary issues in detail, unless project conditions render the specific issue as not applicable. The rationale for exclusion of any issue areas that are determined not to be applicable must be provided in either the body of the plan or as a supplement to facilitate department review. Additional emergency response and remedial action plan requirements unique to the facility shall be addressed, as applicable.

a. Facility information.

- (1) Permitted agency.
- (2) DNR permit number.
- (3) Facility description.
- (4) Responsible official and contact information.
- (5) Project location.
- (6) Site and environs map.

b. Regulatory requirements.

- (1) Iowa Code section 455B.306(6) “d” criteria citation.
- (2) Reference to provisions of the permit.

c. Emergency conditions—response activities—remedial action.

- (1) Failure of utilities.
 1. Short-term (48 hours or less).
 2. Long-term (over 48 hours).
- (2) Weather-related events.

1. Tornado.
2. Windstorms.
3. Intense rainstorms and erosion.
4. Lightning strikes.
5. Flooding.
6. Event and postevent conditions.
- (3) Fire and explosions.
 1. Waste materials.
 2. Buildings and site.
 3. Equipment.
 4. Fuels.
 5. Utilities.
 6. Facilities.
 7. Working area.
 8. Hot loads.
 9. Waste gases.
 10. Evacuation.
- (4) Regulated waste spills and releases.
 1. Waste materials.
 2. Leachate.
 3. Waste gases.
 4. Waste stockpiles and storage facilities.
 5. Waste transport systems.
 6. Litter and airborne particulates.
 7. Site drainage systems.
 8. Off-site releases.
- (5) Hazardous material spills and releases.
 1. Load check control points.
 2. Mixed waste deliveries.
 3. Fuels.
 4. Waste gases.
 5. Site drainage systems.
 6. Off-site releases.
- (6) Mass movement of land and waste.
 1. Earthquakes.
 2. Slope failure.
 3. Waste shifts.
 4. Waste subsidence.
- (7) Emergency and release notifications and reporting.
 1. Federal agencies.
 2. State agencies.
 3. County and city agencies.
 4. News media.
 5. Public and private facilities with special populations within five miles.
 6. Emergency response agencies and contact information.
 7. Reporting requirements and forms.
- (8) Emergency waste management procedures.
 1. Communications.
 2. Temporary discontinuation of services—short- and long-term.
 3. Facilities access and rerouting.
 4. Waste acceptance.
 5. Wastes in process.

- (9) Primary emergency equipment inventory.
 1. Major equipment.
 2. Fire hydrants and water sources.
 3. Off-site equipment resources.
- (10) Emergency aid.
 1. Responder contacts.
 2. Medical services.
 3. Contracts and agreements.
- (11) ERRAP training requirements.
 1. Training providers.
 2. Employee orientation.
 3. Annual training updates.
 4. Training completion and record keeping.
- (12) Reference tables, figures and maps.

567—103.3(455B) Coal combustion residue sanitary landfill financial assurance.

103.3(1) Purpose. The purpose of this rule is to implement Iowa Code sections 455B.304(8) and 455B.306(9) by providing the criteria for establishing financial assurance for closure, postclosure and corrective action at coal combustion residue sanitary landfills (CCR landfills).

103.3(2) Applicability. The requirements of this rule apply to all owners and operators of CCR landfills accepting waste as of October 31, 2007, except owners or operators that are state or federal government entities whose debts and liabilities are the debts and liabilities of a state or the United States.

103.3(3) Financial assurance for closure. The owner or operator of a CCR landfill must establish financial assurance for closure in accordance with the criteria in this rule. The owner or operator must provide continuous coverage for closure until released from this requirement by demonstrating compliance with subrule 103.1(5). Proof of compliance pursuant to paragraphs 103.3(3)“a” to “e” must be submitted by the owner or operator yearly by April 1 and approved by the department.

a. The owner or operator shall submit the current version of department Form 542-8090, Sanitary Landfill Financial Assurance Report Form, which contains, but is not limited to, the amount of the financial assurance, the annual financial statement required by Iowa Code sections 455B.306(9)“e” and 455B.306(7)“c,” and the current balances of the closure and postclosure accounts at the time of submittal as required by Iowa Code section 455B.306(9)“b.”

b. The owner or operator shall submit a copy of the financial assurance instruments or the documents establishing the financial assurance instruments in an amount equal to or greater than the amount specified in subrule 103.3(8). Documentation for the mechanism(s) used to demonstrate financial assurance shall contain, at a minimum, the items required to be submitted as specified in paragraphs 103.3(6)“a” to “i.”

c. The owner or operator shall submit a detailed written estimate, in current dollars, certified by an Iowa-licensed professional engineer, of the cost of hiring a third party to close the CCR landfill in accordance with the closure/postclosure plan as required by subrule 103.1(5). Such estimate must be available at any time during the active life of the landfill.

(1) The cost estimate must equal the cost of closing the CCR landfill at any time during the permitted life of the facility when the extent and manner of its operation would make closure the most expensive.

(2) The costs contained in the third-party estimate for closure must be accurate and reasonable when compared to the cost estimates used by other similarly situated landfills in Iowa.

(3) During the active life of the CCR landfill, the owner or operator must annually adjust the closure cost estimate for inflation.

(4) The owner or operator must, annually or at the time of application for a permit amendment that increases closure costs, whichever occurs first, increase the closure cost estimate and the amount of financial assurance provided if changes to the closure plan or CCR landfill conditions increase the maximum cost of closure at any time during the remaining active life of the facility.

(5) The owner or operator may reduce the amount of financial assurance for closure if the most recent estimate of the maximum cost of closure at any time during the active life of the facility is less than the amount of financial assurance currently provided. Prior to the reduction, the owner or operator must submit to the department the justification for the reduction of the closure cost estimate and the updated documentation required by paragraphs 103.3(3) "a" to "e" and receive department approval for the reduction. Approval or denial shall be issued within 30 days of receipt of the reduction request.

(6) The third-party estimate submitted to the department must include the site area subject to closure and account for at least the following factors determined by the department to be minimal necessary costs for closure:

1. Closure and postclosure plan document revisions;
2. Site preparation, earthwork and final grading;
3. Drainage control culverts, piping and structures;
4. Erosion control structures, sediment ponds and terraces;
5. Final cap construction;
6. Cap vegetation soil placement;
7. Cap seeding, mulching and fertilizing;
8. Monitoring well and piezometer modifications;
9. Leachate system cleanout and extraction well modifications;
10. Monitoring well installations and abandonments;
11. Facility modifications to effect closed status;
12. Engineering and technical services;
13. Legal, financial and administrative services; and
14. Closure compliance certifications and documentation.

d. For CCR landfills owned by local governments, the owner or operator shall submit to the department a copy of the owner's or operator's most recent annual audit report in the form prescribed by the office of the auditor of the state of Iowa.

e. Privately held CCR landfills shall submit an affidavit from the owner or operator indicating that a yearly review has been performed by a certified public accountant to determine whether the privately owned landfill is in compliance with this rule. The affidavit shall state the name of the certified public accountant, the dates and conclusions of the review, and the steps taken to rectify any deficiencies identified by the accountant.

103.3(4) *Financial assurance for postclosure.* The owner or operator of a CCR landfill must establish financial assurance for the costs of postclosure in accordance with the criteria in this rule. The owner or operator must provide continuous coverage for postclosure until released from this requirement by demonstrating compliance with the closure/postclosure plan and the closure permit. Proof of compliance pursuant to paragraphs 103.3(4) "a" to "e" must be submitted by the owner or operator yearly by April 1 and approved by the department.

a. The owner or operator shall submit the current version of department Form 542-8090, Sanitary Landfill Financial Assurance Report Form, which contains, but is not limited to, the amount of the financial assurance, the annual financial statement required by Iowa Code sections 455B.306(9) "e" and 455B.306(7) "c," and the current balances of the closure and postclosure accounts required by Iowa Code section 455B.306(9) "b."

b. The owner or operator shall submit a copy of the documents establishing a financial assurance instrument in an amount equal to or greater than the amount specified in subrule 103.3(8). Documentation for the mechanism(s) used to demonstrate financial assurance shall contain, at a minimum, the items required to be submitted as specified in paragraphs 103.3(6) "a" to "i."

c. The owner or operator shall submit a detailed written estimate, in current dollars, certified by an Iowa-licensed professional engineer, of the cost of hiring a third party to conduct postclosure for the CCR landfill in compliance with the closure/postclosure plan developed pursuant to subrule 103.1(5). The cost estimate must account for the total cost of conducting postclosure, as described in the plan, for the entire postclosure period.

(1) The cost estimate for postclosure must be based on the most expensive costs of postclosure during the entire postclosure period.

(2) The costs contained in the third-party estimate for postclosure must be accurate and reasonable when compared to the cost estimates used by other similarly situated landfills in Iowa.

(3) During the active life of the CCR landfill and during the postclosure period, the owner or operator must annually adjust the postclosure cost estimate for inflation.

(4) The owner or operator must, annually or at the time of application for a permit amendment that increases postclosure costs, whichever occurs first, increase the estimate and the amount of financial assurance provided if changes in the postclosure plan or CCR landfill conditions increase the maximum cost of postclosure.

(5) The owner or operator may reduce the amount of financial assurance for postclosure if the most recent estimate of the maximum cost of postclosure beginning at any time during the active life of the facility is less than the amount of financial assurance currently provided. Prior to the reduction, the owner or operator must submit to the department the justification for the reduction of the postclosure cost estimate and the updated documentation required by paragraphs 103.3(4) "a" to "e" and must receive department approval for the reduction. Approval or denial shall be issued within 30 days of receipt of the reduction request.

(6) The third-party estimate submitted to the department must include the site area subject to postclosure and account for at least the following factors determined by the department to be minimal necessary costs for postclosure:

1. General site facilities, access roads and fencing maintenance;
2. Cap and vegetative cover maintenance;
3. Drainage and erosion control systems maintenance;
4. Groundwater to waste separation systems maintenance;
5. Groundwater and surface water monitoring systems maintenance;
6. Groundwater and surface water quality monitoring and reports;
7. Groundwater monitoring systems performance evaluations and reports;
8. Leachate control systems maintenance;
9. Leachate management, transportation and disposal;
10. Leachate control systems performance evaluations and reports;
11. Facility inspections and reports;
12. Engineering and technical services;
13. Legal, financial and administrative services; and
14. Financial assurance, accounting, audits and reports.

d. For CCR landfills owned by local governments, the owner or operator shall submit to the department a copy of the owner's or operator's most recent annual audit report in the form prescribed by the office of the auditor of the state of Iowa.

e. Privately held CCR landfills shall submit an affidavit from the owner or operator indicating that a yearly review has been performed by a certified public accountant to determine whether the privately owned landfill is in compliance with this rule. The affidavit shall state the name of the certified public accountant, the dates and conclusions of the review, and the steps taken to rectify any deficiencies identified by the accountant.

103.3(5) *Financial assurance for corrective action.*

a. An owner or operator required to undertake corrective action must have a detailed written estimate, in current dollars, prepared by an Iowa-licensed professional engineer, of the cost of hiring a third party to perform the required corrective action. The estimate must account for the total costs of the activities described in the approved corrective action plan for the entire corrective action period. The owner or operator must submit to the department the estimate and financial assurance documentation within 30 days of department approval of the corrective action plan.

(1) The owner or operator must annually adjust the estimate for inflation until the corrective action plan is completed.

(2) The owner or operator must increase the cost estimate and the amount of financial assurance provided if changes in the corrective action plan or CCR landfill conditions increase the maximum cost of corrective action.

(3) The owner or operator may reduce the amount of the cost estimate and the amount of financial assurance provided if the estimate exceeds the maximum remaining costs of the remaining corrective action. The owner or operator must submit to the department the justification for the reduction of the cost estimate and documentation of financial assurance.

b. The owner or operator of a CCR landfill required to undertake a corrective action plan must establish financial assurance for the most recent corrective action plan by one of the mechanisms prescribed in subrule 103.3(6). The owner or operator must provide continuous coverage for corrective action until released from financial assurance requirements by demonstrating compliance with the following:

(1) Upon completion of the remedy, the owner or operator must submit to the department a certification of compliance with the approved corrective action plan. The certification must be signed by the owner or operator and by an Iowa-licensed professional engineer.

(2) Upon department approval of completion of the corrective action remedy, the owner or operator shall be released from the requirements for financial assurance for corrective action.

103.3(6) Allowable financial assurance mechanisms. The mechanisms used to demonstrate financial assurance as required by Iowa Code section 455B.306(9)“a” must ensure that the funds necessary to meet the costs of closure, postclosure, and corrective action for known releases will be available whenever the funds are needed. Owners or operators must choose from options in paragraphs 103.3(6)“a” to “i.”

a. Trust fund.

(1) An owner or operator may demonstrate financial assurance for closure, postclosure, or corrective action, whichever is applicable, by establishing a trust fund which conforms to the requirements of this subrule. The trustee must be an entity which has the authority to act as a trustee and whose trust operations are regulated and examined by a federal or state agency. A copy of the trust agreement must be submitted pursuant to subrules 103.3(3), 103.3(4), and 103.3(5) and placed in the facility’s official files.

(2) Payments into the trust fund must be made annually by the owner or operator over ten years or over the remaining life of the CCR landfill, whichever is shorter, in the case of a trust fund for closure or postclosure; or over one-half of the estimated length of the corrective action plan in the case of a response to a known release. This period is referred to as the pay-in period.

(3) For a trust fund used to demonstrate financial assurance for closure and postclosure, the first payment into the fund must be at least equal to the amount specified in subrule 103.3(8) for closure or postclosure divided by the number of years in the pay-in period as defined in subparagraph 103.3(6)“a”(2). The amount of subsequent payments must be determined by the following formula:

$$\text{Payment} = \frac{\text{CE} - \text{CB}}{\text{Y}}$$

where CE is the amount specified in 103.3(8) for closure or postclosure (updated for inflation or other changes), CB is the current balance of the trust fund, and Y is the number of years remaining in the pay-in period.

(4) For a trust fund used to demonstrate financial assurance for corrective action, the first payment into the trust fund must be at least equal to one-half of the current cost estimate for corrective action divided by the number of years in the corrective action pay-in period as defined in subparagraph 103.3(6)“a”(2). The amount of subsequent payments must be determined by the following formula:

$$\text{Payment} = \frac{\text{RB} - \text{CV}}{\text{Y}}$$

where RB is the most recent estimate of the required trust fund balance for corrective action, which is the total cost that will be incurred during the second half of the corrective action period, CV is the current value of the trust fund, and Y is the number of years remaining in the pay-in period.

(5) The initial payment into the trust fund must be made before the initial receipt of waste or within 30 days of close of the first fiscal year that begins after October 31, 2007, in the case of existing facilities; before the cancellation of an alternative financial assurance mechanism in the case of closure and postclosure; or no later than 120 days after the corrective action remedy has been approved by the department.

(6) The owner or operator or another person authorized to conduct closure, postclosure, or corrective action activities may request reimbursement from the trustee for these expenditures, including partial closure, as the expenditures are incurred. Requests for reimbursement will be granted by the trustee only if sufficient funds are remaining in the trust fund to cover the remaining costs of closure, postclosure, or corrective action and if justification and documentation of the costs are placed in the operating record. The owner or operator must submit to the department documentation of the justification for reimbursement and verification that reimbursement has been received.

(7) The trust fund may be terminated by the owner or operator only if the owner or operator substitutes alternative financial assurance as specified in this rule or if the owner or operator is no longer required to demonstrate financial responsibility in accordance with this rule.

(8) After the pay-in period has been completed, the trust fund shall be adjusted annually to correct any deficiency of the fund with respect to the adjusted cost estimate and may be adjusted annually should the balance in the fund exceed the adjusted cost estimate.

b. Surety bond guaranteeing payment or performance.

(1) An owner or operator may demonstrate financial assurance for closure or postclosure by obtaining a payment or performance surety bond which conforms to the requirements of this subrule. An owner or operator may demonstrate financial assurance for corrective action by obtaining a performance bond which conforms to the requirements of this subrule. The bond must be effective before the initial receipt of waste or before the cancellation of an alternative financial assurance mechanism, in the case of closure and postclosure; or no later than 120 days after the corrective action remedy has been approved by the department. The owner or operator must submit a copy of the bond to the department and keep a copy in the facility's official files. The surety company issuing the bond must, at a minimum, be among those listed as acceptable sureties on federal bonds in Circular 570 of the U.S. Department of the Treasury. The state shall not be considered a party to the surety bond.

(2) The penal sum of the bond must be in an amount at least equal to the amount specified in subrule 103.3(9) for closure and postclosure or corrective action, whichever is applicable.

(3) Under the terms of the bond, the surety will become liable on the bond obligation when the owner or operator fails to perform as guaranteed by the bond and also upon notice from the department pursuant to subparagraph 103.3(6) "b"(6).

(4) The owner or operator must establish a standby trust fund. The standby trust fund must meet the requirements of paragraph 103.3(6) "a" except the requirements for initial payment and subsequent annual payments specified in subparagraphs 103.3(6) "a"(2) to (5).

(5) Payments made under the terms of the bond will be deposited by the surety directly into the standby trust fund. Payments from the trust fund must be approved by the trustee and the department.

(6) Under the terms of the bond, the surety may cancel the bond by sending notice of cancellation by certified mail to the owner or operator and to the department 120 days in advance of cancellation. When such notice is provided, the owner or operator shall, within 60 days, provide to the department adequate proof of alternative financial assurance, notice from the surety of withdrawal of the cancellation, or proof of a deposit into the standby trust fund of a sum equal to the amount of the bond. If the owner or operator has not complied with this subparagraph within the 60-day time period, this shall constitute a failure to perform, and the department shall notify the surety, prior to the expiration of the 120-day notice period, that such a failure has occurred.

(7) The bond must be conditioned upon faithful performance by the owner or operator of all closure, postclosure, or corrective action requirements of the Code of Iowa and this rule. A failure to comply with subparagraph 103.3(6) "b"(6) shall also constitute a failure to perform under the terms of the bond.

(8) Liability under the bond shall be for the duration of the operation and the closure and postclosure periods.

(9) The owner or operator may cancel the bond only if alternative financial assurance is substituted prior to cancellation or if the owner or operator is no longer required to demonstrate financial responsibility in accordance with this rule.

c. Letter of credit.

(1) An owner or operator may demonstrate financial assurance for closure, postclosure, or corrective action, whichever is applicable, by obtaining an irrevocable standby letter of credit which conforms to the requirements of this paragraph. The letter of credit must be effective before the initial receipt of waste or before the cancellation of an alternative financial assurance mechanism, in the case of closure and postclosure; or no later than 120 days after the corrective action plan is approved by the department. The owner or operator must submit to the department a copy of the letter of credit and place a copy in the facility's official files. The issuing institution must be an entity which has the authority to issue letters of credit and whose letter-of-credit operations are regulated and examined by a federal or state agency.

(2) A letter from the owner or operator referring to the letter of credit by number, issuing institution, and date, and providing the name and address of the facility and the amount of funds assured, must be included with the letter of credit submitted to the department and placed in the facility's files.

(3) The letter of credit must be irrevocable and must be issued for a period of at least one year in an amount at least equal to the amount specified in subrule 103.3(8) for closure, postclosure, or corrective action, whichever is applicable. The letter of credit must provide that the expiration date will be automatically extended for a period of at least one year unless the issuing institution has canceled the letter of credit by sending notice of cancellation by certified mail to the owner or operator and to the department 120 days in advance of cancellation. When such notice is provided, the owner or operator shall, within 60 days, provide to the department adequate proof of alternative financial assurance, notice of withdrawal of cancellation, or proof of a deposit of a sum equal to the amount of the letter of credit into a standby trust fund established pursuant to paragraph 103.3(6) "a." If the owner or operator has not complied with this subrule within the 60-day time period, the issuer of the letter of credit shall deposit a sum equal to the amount of the letter of credit into the standby trust fund established by the owner or operator. The provision of funds by the issuer of the letter of credit shall be considered an issuance of a loan to the owner or operator, and the terms of that loan shall be governed by the letter of credit or subsequent agreement between those parties. The state shall not be considered a party to this credit transaction.

(4) The owner or operator may cancel the letter of credit only if alternative financial assurance is substituted prior to cancellation or if the owner or operator is no longer required to demonstrate financial responsibility in accordance with this rule.

d. Insurance.

(1) An owner or operator may demonstrate financial assurance for closure, postclosure, or corrective action by obtaining insurance which conforms to the requirements of this paragraph. The insurance must be effective before the initial receipt of waste or prior to cancellation of an alternative financial assurance, in the case of closure and postclosure; or no later than 120 days after the corrective action plan has been approved by the department. At a minimum, the insurer must be licensed to transact the business of insurance or be eligible to provide insurance as an excess or surplus lines insurer in one or more states. The owner or operator must submit to the department a copy of the insurance policy and retain a copy in the facility's official files.

(2) The closure or postclosure insurance policy must guarantee that funds will be available to close the CCR landfill whenever final closure occurs or to provide postclosure for the CCR landfill whenever the postclosure period begins, whichever is applicable. The policy must also guarantee that once closure or postclosure begins, the insurer will be responsible for the paying out of funds to the owner or operator

or other person authorized to conduct closure or postclosure, up to an amount equal to the face amount of the policy.

(3) The insurance policy must be issued for a face amount at least equal to the amount specified in subrule 103.3(8) for closure, postclosure, or corrective action, whichever is applicable. The term “face amount” means the total amount the insurer is obligated to pay under the policy. Actual payments by the insurer will not change the face amount, although the insurer’s future liability will be lowered by the amount of the payments.

(4) An owner or operator or another person authorized to conduct closure or postclosure may receive reimbursements for closure or postclosure expenditures, including partial closure, as applicable. Requests for reimbursement will be granted by the insurer only if the remaining value of the policy is sufficient to cover the remaining costs of closure or postclosure, and if justification and documentation of the cost are placed in the operating record. The owner or operator must submit to the department documentation of the justification for reimbursement and verification that the reimbursement has been received.

(5) Each policy must contain a provision allowing assignment of the policy to a successor owner or operator. Such assignment may be conditional upon consent of the insurer, provided that such consent is not unreasonably refused.

(6) The insurance policy must provide that the insurer may not cancel, terminate or fail to renew the policy except for failure to pay the premium. The automatic renewal of the policy must, at a minimum, provide the insured with the option of renewal at the face amount of the expiring policy. If there is a failure to pay the premium, the insurer may cancel the policy by sending notice of cancellation by certified mail to the owner or operator and to the department 120 days in advance of cancellation. When such notice is provided, the owner or operator shall, within 60 days, provide to the department adequate proof of alternative financial assurance, notice from the insurer of withdrawal of cancellation, or proof of a deposit of a sum equal to the amount of the insurance coverage into a standby trust fund established pursuant to paragraph 103.3(6)“a.” If the owner or operator has not complied with this subrule within the 60-day time period, this shall constitute a failure to perform and shall be a covered event pursuant to the terms of the insurance policy. A failure by the owner or operator to comply with this subrule within the 60-day period shall make the insurer liable for the closure and postclosure of the covered facility up to the amount of the policy limits, which shall be equal to the most recently submitted cost estimates.

(7) For insurance policies providing coverage for postclosure, commencing on the date that liability to make payments pursuant to the policy accrues, the insurer will thereafter annually increase the face amount of the policy. Such increase must be equivalent to the face amount of the policy, less any payments made, multiplied by an amount equivalent to 85 percent of the most recent investment rate or of the equivalent coupon-issue yield announced by the U.S. Department of the Treasury for 26-week treasury securities.

(8) The owner or operator may cancel the insurance only if alternative financial assurance is substituted prior to cancellation or if the owner or operator is no longer required to demonstrate financial responsibility in accordance with this rule.

e. Corporate financial test. An owner or operator that satisfies the requirements of this paragraph may demonstrate financial assurance up to the amount specified below:

(1) Financial component. The owner or operator must satisfy the requirements of numbered paragraphs 103.3(6)“e”(1)“1,” “2” and “3” to meet the financial component of the corporate financial test.

1. The owner or operator must satisfy one of the following three conditions:

- A current rating for its senior unsubordinated debt of AAA, AA, A, or BBB as issued by Standard & Poor’s or Aaa, Aa, A, or Baa as issued by Moody’s; or
- A ratio of less than 1.5 comparing total liabilities to net worth (net worth calculations may not include future permitted capacity of the subject landfill as an asset); or
- A ratio of greater than 0.10 comparing the sum of net income plus depreciation, depletion and amortization, minus \$10 million, to total liabilities;

2. The tangible net worth, excluding future permitted capacity of the subject landfill, of the owner or operator must be greater than:

- The sum of the current closure, postclosure, and corrective action cost estimates and any other environmental obligations, including guarantees, covered by this financial test plus \$10 million except as provided in the second bulleted paragraph of numbered paragraph 103.3(6)“e”(1)“2”; or

- Net worth of \$10 million, excluding future permitted capacity of the subject landfill, plus the amount of any guarantees that have not been recognized as liabilities on the financial statements, provided that all of the current closure, postclosure, and corrective action costs and any other environmental obligations covered by a financial test are recognized as liabilities on the owner’s or operator’s audited financial statements, and are subject to the approval of the department; and

3. The owner or operator must have, located in the United States, assets, excluding future permitted capacity of the subject landfill, amounting to at least the sum of current closure, postclosure, and corrective action cost estimates and any other environmental obligations covered by a financial test as described in subparagraph 103.3(6)“e”(5).

(2) Record-keeping and reporting requirements. The owner or operator must submit the following records to the department and place a copy in the facility’s official files prior to the initial receipt of solid waste or cancellation of an alternative financial assurance instrument, in the case of closure and postclosure; or no later than 120 days after the corrective action plan has been approved by the department:

1. A letter signed by a certified public accountant and based upon a certified audit that:

- Lists all the current cost estimates covered by a financial test including, but not limited to, cost estimates required by subrules 103.3(3) to 103.3(5); cost estimates required for municipal solid waste management facilities pursuant to 40 CFR Part 258; cost estimates required for UIC facilities under 40 CFR Part 144, if applicable; cost estimates required for petroleum underground storage tank facilities under 40 CFR Part 280, if applicable; cost estimates required for PCB storage facilities under 40 CFR Part 761, if applicable; and cost estimates required for hazardous waste treatment, storage, and disposal facilities under 40 CFR Parts 264 and 265, if applicable; and

- Provides evidence demonstrating that the owner or operator meets the conditions of subparagraph 103.3(6)“e”(1).

2. A copy of the independent certified public accountant’s unqualified opinion of the owner’s or operator’s financial statements for the latest completed fiscal year. To be eligible to use the financial test, the owner’s or operator’s financial statements must receive an unqualified opinion from the independent certified public accountant. An adverse opinion or disclaimer of opinion shall be cause for disallowance of this mechanism. A qualified opinion related to the demonstration of financial assurance may, at the discretion of the department, be cause for disallowance. If the department does not allow use of the corporate financial test, the owner or operator must provide alternative financial assurance that meets the requirements of this rule.

3. If the certified public accountant’s letter providing evidence of financial assurance includes financial data which shows that the owner or operator satisfies subparagraph 103.3(6)“e”(1) but which differs from data in the audited financial statements referred to in numbered paragraph 103.3(6)“e”(2)“2,” then a special report from the owner’s or operator’s independent certified public accountant to the owner or operator is required. The special report shall be based upon an agreed-upon procedures engagement in accordance with professional auditing standards and shall describe the procedures performed in comparing the data in the certified public accountant’s letter derived from the independently audited, year-end financial statements for the latest fiscal year with the amounts in such financial statements, the findings of that comparison, and the reasons for any differences.

4. If the certified public accountant’s letter provides a demonstration that the owner or operator has assured for environmental obligations as provided in the second bulleted paragraph of numbered paragraph 103.3(6)“e”(2)“1,” then the letter shall include a report from the independent certified public accountant that verifies that all of the environmental obligations covered by a financial test have been recognized as liabilities on the audited financial statements and that documents how these obligations

have been measured and reported and verifies that the tangible net worth of the owner or operator is at least \$10 million plus the amount of any guarantees provided.

(3) The owner or operator may cease the submission of the information required by paragraph 103.3(6)“e” only if alternative financial assurance is substituted prior to cancellation or if the owner or operator is no longer required to demonstrate financial responsibility in accordance with this rule.

(4) The department may, based on a reasonable belief that the owner or operator may no longer meet the requirements of subparagraph 103.3(6)“e”(1), require the owner or operator to provide reports of its financial condition in addition to or including current financial test documentation as specified in subparagraph 103.3(6)“e”(2). If the department finds that the owner or operator no longer meets the requirements of subparagraph 103.3(6)“e”(1), the owner or operator must provide alternative financial assurance that meets the requirements of this rule.

(5) Calculation of costs to be assured. When calculating the current cost estimates for closure, postclosure, corrective action, or the sum of the combination of such costs to be covered, and any other environmental obligations assured by a financial test referred to in paragraph 103.3(6)“e,” the owner or operator must include cost estimates required for subrules 103.3(3) to 103.3(5); cost estimates for municipal solid waste management facilities pursuant to 40 CFR Section 258.74; and cost estimates required for the following environmental obligations, if the owner or operator assures those environmental obligations through a financial test: obligations associated with UIC facilities under 40 CFR Part 144, petroleum underground storage tank facilities under 40 CFR Part 280, PCB storage facilities under 40 CFR Part 761, and hazardous waste treatment, storage, and disposal facilities under 40 CFR Parts 264 and 265.

f. Local government financial test. An owner or operator that satisfies the requirements of this paragraph may demonstrate financial assurance up to the amount specified below:

(1) Financial component.

1. The owner or operator must satisfy one of the following requirements:

- If the owner or operator has outstanding, rated, general obligation bonds that are not secured by insurance, a letter of credit, or other collateral or guarantee, the owner or operator must have a current rating of Aaa, Aa, A, or Baa, as issued by Moody’s, or AAA, AA, A, or BBB, as issued by Standard & Poor’s, on all such general obligation bonds; or

- The owner or operator must satisfy both of the following financial ratios based on the owner’s or operator’s most recent audited annual financial statement: a ratio of cash plus marketable securities to total expenditures greater than or equal to 0.05, and a ratio of annual debt service to total expenditures less than or equal to 0.20.

2. The owner or operator must prepare its financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles or other comprehensive basis of accounting and have its financial statements audited by an independent certified public accountant or the office of the auditor of the state of Iowa. The financial statement shall be in the form prescribed by the office of the auditor of the state of Iowa

3. A local government is not eligible to assure its obligations in paragraph 103.3(6)“f” if it:

- Is currently in default on any outstanding general obligation bonds; or
- Has any outstanding general obligation bonds rated lower than Baa as issued by Moody’s or BBB as issued by Standard & Poor’s; or

- Operated at a deficit equal to 5 percent or more of total annual revenue in each of the past two fiscal years; or

- Receives an adverse opinion or disclaimer of opinion from the independent certified public accountant or office of the auditor of the state of Iowa auditing its financial statement as required under numbered paragraph 103.3(6)“f”(1)“2.” A qualified opinion that is related to the demonstration of financial assurance may, at the discretion of the department, be cause for disallowance of this mechanism.

4. The following terms used in this paragraph are defined as follows:

“*Cash plus marketable securities*” means all the cash plus marketable securities held by the local government on the last day of a fiscal year, excluding cash and marketable securities designated to satisfy past obligations such as pensions.

“*Debt service*” means the amount of principal and interest due on a loan in a given time period, typically the current year.

“*Deficit*” means total annual revenues minus total annual expenditures.

“*Total expenditures*” means all expenditures, excluding capital outlays and debt repayment.

“*Total revenues*” means revenues from all taxes and fees, excluding revenue from funds managed by local government on behalf of a specific third party, and does not include the proceeds from borrowing or asset sales.

(2) Public notice component. The local government owner or operator must include disclosure of the closure and postclosure costs assured through the financial test in its next annual audit report prior to the initial receipt of waste at the facility or prior to cancellation of an alternative financial assurance mechanism, whichever is later. A reference to corrective action costs must be placed in the next annual audit report after the corrective action plan is approved by the department. For the first year the financial test is used to assure costs at a particular facility, the reference may instead be placed in the facility’s official files until issuance of the next available annual audit report if timing does not permit the reference to be incorporated into the most recently issued annual audit report or budget. For closure and postclosure costs, conformance with Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement 18 ensures compliance with this public notice component.

(3) Record-keeping and reporting requirements.

1. The local government owner or operator must submit to the department the following items:

- A letter signed by the local government’s chief financial officer that lists all the current cost estimates covered by a financial test, as described in subparagraph 103.3(6) “f”(4); that provides evidence and certifies that the local government meets the conditions of numbered paragraphs 103.3(6) “f”(1)“1,” “2,” and “3”; and that certifies that the local government meets the conditions of subparagraphs 103.3(6) “f”(2) and (4); and

- The local government’s annual financial report indicating compliance with the financial ratios required by numbered paragraph 103.3(6) “f”(1)“1,” second bulleted paragraph, if applicable, and the requirements of numbered paragraph 103.3(6) “f”(1)“2” and the third and fourth bulleted paragraphs of numbered paragraph 103.3(6) “f”(1)“3” and also indicating that the requirements of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement 18 have been met.

2. The items required in numbered paragraph 103.3(6) “f”(3)“1” must be submitted to the department and placed in the facility’s official files prior to the receipt of waste or prior to the cancellation of an alternative financial assurance mechanism, in the case of closure and postclosure; or, in the case of corrective action, not later than 120 days after the corrective action plan is approved by the department.

3. After the initial submission of the required items and their placement in the facility’s official files, the local government owner or operator must update the information and place the updated information in the facility’s official files within 180 days following the close of the owner’s or operator’s fiscal year.

4. The owner or operator may cease the submission of the information required by paragraph 103.3(6) “f” only if alternative financial assurance is substituted prior to cancellation or if the owner or operator is no longer required to demonstrate financial responsibility in accordance with this rule.

5. A local government must satisfy the requirements of the financial test at the close of each fiscal year. If the local government owner or operator no longer meets the requirements of the local government financial test, the local government must, within 180 days following the close of the owner’s or operator’s fiscal year, obtain alternative financial assurance that meets the requirements of this rule, place the required submissions for that assurance in the operating record, and notify the department that the owner or operator no longer meets the criteria of the financial test and that alternative financial assurance has been obtained.

6. The department, based on a reasonable belief that the local government owner or operator may no longer meet the requirements of the local government financial test, may require additional reports of financial conditions from the local government. If the department finds, on the basis of such reports or other information, that the owner or operator no longer meets the requirements of the local government financial test, the local government must provide alternative financial assurance in accordance with this rule

(4) Calculation of costs to be assured. The portion of the closure, postclosure, and corrective action costs which an owner or operator may assure under this paragraph is determined as follows:

1. If the local government owner or operator does not assure other environmental obligations through a financial test, the owner or operator may assure closure, postclosure, and corrective action costs that equal up to 43 percent of the local government's total annual revenue.

2. If the local government assures other environmental obligations through a financial test, including those associated with UIC facilities under 40 CFR Section 144.62, petroleum underground storage tank facilities under 40 CFR Part 280, PCB storage facilities under 40 CFR Part 761, and hazardous waste treatment, storage, and disposal facilities under 40 CFR Parts 264 and 265, the owner or operator must add those costs to the closure, postclosure, and corrective action costs it seeks to assure under this paragraph. The total that may be assured must not exceed 43 percent of the local government's total annual revenue.

3. The owner or operator must obtain an alternative financial assurance instrument for those costs that exceed the limits set in numbered paragraphs 103.3(6) "f"(4)"1" and "2."

g. Corporate guarantee.

(1) An owner or operator may meet the requirements of this paragraph by obtaining a written guarantee. The guarantor must be the direct or higher-tier parent corporation of the owner or operator, an owner or operator whose parent corporation is also the parent corporation of the owner or operator, or an owner or operator with a "substantial business relationship" with the owner or operator. The guarantor must meet the requirements for owners or operators in paragraph 103.3(6) "e" and must comply with the terms of the guarantee. A certified copy of the guarantee must be placed in the facility's operating record along with copies of the letter from a certified public accountant and the accountant's opinions. If the guarantor's parent corporation is also the parent corporation of the owner or operator, the letter from the certified public accountant must describe the value received in consideration of the guarantee. If the guarantor is an owner or operator with a "substantial business relationship" with the owner or operator, this letter must describe this "substantial business relationship" and the value received in consideration of the guarantee.

(2) The guarantee must be effective and all required submissions made to the department prior to the initial receipt of waste or before cancellation of an alternative financial mechanism, in the case of closure and postclosure; or, in the case of corrective action, no later than 120 days after the corrective action plan has been approved by the department.

(3) The terms of the guarantee must provide that:

1. If the owner or operator fails to perform closure, postclosure, or corrective action of a facility covered by the guarantee, or fails to obtain alternative financial assurance within 90 days of notice of intent to cancel pursuant to numbered paragraphs 103.3(6) "g"(3)"2" and "3," the guarantor will:

- Perform, or pay a third party to perform, closure, postclosure, or corrective action as required (performance guarantee); or

- Establish a fully funded trust fund as specified in paragraph 103.3(6) "a" in the name of the owner or operator (payment guarantee); or

- Obtain alternative financial assurance as required by numbered paragraph 103.3(6) "g"(3)"3."

2. The guarantee will remain in force for as long as the owner or operator must comply with the applicable financial assurance requirements of this rule unless the guarantor sends prior notice of cancellation by certified mail to the owner or operator and to the department. Cancellation may not occur, however, during the 120 days beginning on the date of receipt of the notice of cancellation by both the owner or operator and the department, as evidenced by the return receipts

3. If notice of cancellation is given, the owner or operator must, within 90 days following receipt of the cancellation notice by the owner or operator and the department, provide to the department adequate proof of alternative financial assurance, notice from the guarantor of withdrawal of the cancellation, or proof of the establishment of a fully funded trust fund pursuant to paragraph 103.3(6)“a.” If the owner or operator fails to comply with the provisions of this numbered paragraph within the 90-day period, the guarantor must provide that alternative financial assurance prior to cancellation of the corporate guarantee.

(4) If a corporate guarantor no longer meets the requirements of paragraph 103.3(6)“e,” the owner or operator must, within 90 days, obtain alternative financial assurance and submit proof of alternative financial assurance to the department. If the owner or operator fails to provide alternative financial assurance within the 90-day period, the guarantor must provide that alternative financial assurance within the next 30 days.

(5) The owner or operator is no longer required to meet the requirements of paragraph 103.3(6)“g” upon the submission to the department of proof of the substitution of alternative financial assurance or if the owner or operator is no longer required to demonstrate financial responsibility in accordance with this rule.

h. Local government guarantee. An owner or operator may demonstrate financial assurance for closure, postclosure, or corrective action by obtaining a written guarantee provided by a local government or jointly provided by the members of an agency established pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 28E. The guarantor must meet the requirements of the local government financial test in paragraph 103.3(6)“f” and must comply with the terms of a written guarantee.

(1) Terms of the written guarantee. The guarantee must be effective before the initial receipt of waste or before the cancellation of alternative financial assurance, in the case of closure and postclosure; or no later than 120 days after the corrective action plan is approved by the department. The guarantee must provide that:

1. If the owner or operator fails to perform closure, postclosure, or corrective action of a facility covered by the guarantee or fails to obtain alternative financial assurance within 90 days of notice of intent to cancel pursuant to numbered paragraphs 103.3(6)“h”(1)“2” and “3,” the guarantor will:

- Perform, or pay a third party to perform, closure, postclosure, or corrective action as required;

or

- Establish a fully funded trust fund as specified in paragraph 103.3(6)“a” in the name of the owner or operator; or

- Obtain alternative financial assurance as required by numbered paragraph 103.3(6)“h”(1)“3.”

2. The guarantee will remain in force for as long as the owner or operator must comply with the applicable financial assurance requirements of this rule unless the guarantor sends notice of cancellation by certified mail to the owner or operator and to the department. Cancellation may not occur, however, during the 120 days beginning on the date of receipt of the notice of cancellation by both the owner or operator and the department, as evidenced by the return receipts.

3. If notice of cancellation is given, the owner or operator must, within 90 days following receipt of the cancellation notice by the owner or operator and the department, provide to the department adequate proof of alternative financial assurance, notice from the guarantor of withdrawal of the cancellation, or proof of the establishment of a fully funded trust fund pursuant to paragraph 103.3(6)“a.” If the owner or operator fails to comply with the provisions of this numbered paragraph within the 90-day period, the guarantor must provide that alternative financial assurance prior to cancellation of the guarantee.

(2) Record-keeping and reporting requirements.

1. The owner or operator must submit to the department a certified copy of the guarantee along with the items required under subparagraph 103.3(6)“f”(3) and place a copy in the facility’s official files before the initial receipt of waste or before cancellation of alternative financial assurance, whichever is later, in the case of closure and postclosure; or no later than 120 days after the corrective action plan has been approved by the department.

2. The owner or operator shall no longer be required to submit the items specified in numbered paragraph 103.3(6)“h”(2)“1” when proof of alternative financial assurance has been submitted to the

department or the owner or operator is no longer required to provide financial assurance pursuant to this rule.

3. If a local government guarantor no longer meets the requirements of paragraph 103.3(6)“f,” the owner or operator must, within the 90-day period, submit to the department proof of alternative financial assurance. If the owner or operator fails to obtain alternative financial assurance within the 90-day period, the guarantor must provide that alternative financial assurance within the next 30 days.

i. Local government dedicated fund. The owner or operator of a publicly owned CCR landfill or a local government serving as a guarantor may demonstrate financial assurance for closure, postclosure, or corrective action, whichever is applicable, by establishing a dedicated fund or account that conforms to the requirements of this paragraph. A dedicated fund will be considered eligible if it complies with subparagraph 103.3(6)“i”(1) or (2) below, and all other provisions of this paragraph, and if documentation of this compliance has been submitted to the department.

(1) The fund shall be dedicated by state constitutional provision or local government statute, charter, ordinance, or order to pay for closure, postclosure, or corrective action costs that arise from the operation of the CCR landfill and shall be funded for the full amount of coverage or funded for part of the required amount of coverage and used in combination with another mechanism(s) that provides the remaining coverage.

(2) The fund shall be dedicated by state constitutional provision or local government statute, charter, ordinance, or order as a reserve fund and shall be funded for no less than the full amount of coverage or funded for part of the required amount of coverage and used in combination with another mechanism(s) that provides the remaining coverage.

(3) Payments into the dedicated fund must be made annually by the owner or operator for ten years or over the permitted life of the CCR landfill, whichever is shorter, in the case of a dedicated fund for closure or postclosure; or over one-half of the estimated length of an approved corrective action plan in the case of a response to a known release. This is referred to as the pay-in period. The initial payment into the dedicated fund must be made before the initial receipt of waste in the case of closure and postclosure or no later than 120 days after the corrective action plan has been approved by the department.

(4) For a dedicated fund used to demonstrate financial assurance for closure and postclosure, the first payment into the dedicated fund must be at least equal to the amount specified in subrule 103.3(8), divided by the number of years in the pay-in period as defined in paragraph 103.3(6)“i.” The amount of subsequent payments must be determined by the following formula:

$$\text{Payment} = \frac{\text{CE} - \text{CB}}{\text{Y}}$$

where CE is the total required financial assurance for the owner or operator, CB is the current balance of the fund, and Y is the number of years remaining in the pay-in period.

(5) For a dedicated fund used to demonstrate financial assurance for corrective action, the first payment into the dedicated fund must be at least one-half of the current cost estimate, divided by the number of years in the corrective action pay-in period as defined in paragraph 103.3(6)“i.” The amount of subsequent payments must be determined by the following formula:

$$\text{Payment} = \frac{\text{RB} - \text{CF}}{\text{Y}}$$

where RB is the most recent estimate of the required dedicated fund balance, which is the total cost that will be incurred during the second half of the corrective action period, CF is the current amount in the dedicated fund, and Y is the number of years remaining in the pay-in period.

(6) The initial payment into the dedicated fund must be made before the initial receipt of waste or within 30 days of close of the first fiscal year that begins after October 31, 2007, in the case of existing facilities; before the cancellation of an alternative financial assurance mechanism in the case of closure

and postclosure; or no later than 120 days after the corrective action remedy has been approved by the department.

(7) After the pay-in period has been completed, the dedicated fund shall be adjusted annually to correct any deficiency of the fund with respect to the adjusted cost estimate and may be adjusted annually should the balance in the fund exceed the adjusted cost estimate.

103.3(7) General requirements.

a. Use of multiple financial mechanisms. An owner or operator may satisfy the requirements of this rule by establishing more than one financial mechanism per facility. The mechanisms must be a combination of those mechanisms outlined in this rule and must provide financial assurance for an amount at least equal to the current cost estimate for closure, postclosure, or corrective action, whichever is applicable. The financial test and a guarantee provided by a corporate parent, sibling or grandparent shall not be combined if the financial statements of the two entities are consolidated.

b. Use of one mechanism for multiple facilities. An owner or operator may satisfy the requirements of this rule for multiple CCR landfills by the use of one mechanism if the owner or operator ensures that the mechanism provides financial assurance for an amount at least equal to the current cost estimates for closure, postclosure, or corrective action, whichever is applicable, for all CCR landfills covered.

c. Criteria. The language of the financial assurance mechanisms listed in this rule must ensure that the instruments satisfy the following criteria:

(1) The financial assurance mechanisms must ensure that the amount of funds assured is sufficient to cover the costs of closure, postclosure, or corrective action for known releases, whichever is applicable;

(2) The financial assurance mechanisms must ensure that funds will be available in a timely fashion when needed;

(3) The financial assurance mechanisms must be obtained by the owner or operator prior to the initial receipt of solid waste and no later than 120 days after the corrective action remedy has been approved by the department until the owner or operator is released from the financial assurance requirements; and

(4) The financial assurance mechanisms must be legally valid, binding, and enforceable under Iowa law.

d. No permit shall be issued by the department pursuant to Iowa Code section 455B.305 unless the applicant has demonstrated compliance with rule 103.3(455B).

103.3(8) Amount of required financial assurance. A financial assurance mechanism established pursuant to subrule 103.3(6) shall be in the amount of the third-party cost estimates required by subrules 103.3(3), 103.3(4), and 103.3(5) except that the amount of the financial assurance may be reduced by the sum of the cash balance in a trust fund or local government dedicated fund plus the current value of investments held by said trust fund or local government dedicated fund if invested in one or more of the investments listed in Iowa Code section 12B.10(5).

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code section 455B.304.

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