The Iowa Administrative Code Supplement is published biweekly pursuant to Iowa Code sections 2B.5A and 17A.6. The Supplement contains replacement chapters to be inserted in the loose-leaf Iowa Administrative Code (IAC) according to instructions included with each Supplement. The replacement chapters incorporate rule changes which have been adopted by the agencies and filed with the Administrative Rules Coordinator as provided in Iowa Code sections 7.17 and 17A.4 to 17A.6. To determine the specific changes in the rules, refer to the Iowa Administrative Bulletin bearing the same publication date.

In addition to the changes adopted by agencies, the replacement chapters may reflect objection to a rule or a portion of a rule filed by the Administrative Rules Review Committee (ARRC), the Governor, or the Attorney General pursuant to Iowa Code section 17A.4(6); an effective date delay or suspension imposed by the ARRC pursuant to section 17A.4(7) or 17A.8(9); rescission of a rule by the Governor pursuant to section 17A.4(8); or nullification of a rule by the General Assembly pursuant to Article III, section 40, of the Constitution of the State of Iowa.

The Supplement may also contain replacement pages for the IAC Index or the Uniform Rules on Agency Procedure.
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FOR UPDATING THE
IOWA ADMINISTRATIVE CODE

Agency names and numbers in bold below correspond to the divider tabs in the IAC binders. New and replacement chapters included in this Supplement are listed below. Carefully remove and insert chapters accordingly.

Editor's telephone (515)281-3355 or (515)242-6873

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Replace Chapter 11

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Insert Chapter 78 and Reserved Chapter 79
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199—11.1(478) General information.
   11.1(1) Purpose and authority. The purpose of this chapter is to implement the requirements in Iowa Code chapter 478 and to establish procedures for electric franchise proceedings before the Iowa utilities board. This chapter shall apply to any person engaged in the construction, operation, and maintenance of electric transmission lines in Iowa.
   11.1(2) Iowa electrical safety code. Overhead and underground electric line minimum safety requirements to be applied in installation, operation, and maintenance are found in 199—Chapter 25, Iowa electrical safety code.
   11.1(3) Date of filing. A petition for franchise, and all other filings, shall be considered filed when accepted for filing by the board pursuant to 199—Chapter 14.
   11.1(4) Franchise, when required. An electric franchise shall be required for the construction, operation, and maintenance of any electric line capable of operating at 69,000 volts (69 kV) or more outside of cities, except that a franchise is not required for electric lines located entirely within the boundaries of property owned by a person engaged in the transmission or distribution of electric power or an end user.
   [ARC 5121C, IAB 7/29/20, effective 9/2/20; see Delay note at end of chapter]

199—11.2(478) Definitions. For the administration and interpretation of this chapter, the following words and terms, when used in these rules, shall have the meanings indicated below:

   “Affected person” means any person with a legal right or interest in the property, including but not limited to a landowner, contract purchaser of record, a person possessing the property under a lease, a record lienholder, and a record encumbrancer of the property.
   “Board” means the utilities board within the utilities division of the department of commerce.
   “Capable of operating” means the standard voltage rating at which the electric line, wire, or cable can be operated consistent with the level of the insulators and the conductors used in construction of the electric line, wire, or cable based on manufacturer’s specifications, industry practice, and applicable industry standards.
   “Electric company” means any person that proposes to construct, erect, maintain, or operate an electric line, wire, or cable in Iowa.
   “Person” means individual, corporation, limited liability company, government or governmental subdivision or agency, business trust, estate, trust, partnership or association, or any other legal entity as defined in Iowa Code section 4.1(20).
   “Termini” means the electrically functional end points of an electric line, without which it could not serve a public use. Examples of termini may include, but are not limited to, generating stations, substations, or switching stations.
   “Transmission line” means any electric line, wire, or cable capable of operating at 69 kilovolts or more.
   [ARC 5121C, IAB 7/29/20, effective 9/2/20; see Delay note at end of chapter; ARC 5628C, IAB 5/19/21, effective 6/23/21]

199—11.3(478) Route selection. The planning for a route that is the subject of a petition for franchise shall begin with routes that are near and parallel to roads, railroad rights-of-way, or division lines of land, according to the government survey, consistent with the provisions of Iowa Code section 478.18(2).
   11.3(1) Where deviations allowed. Where a route planned near and parallel to roads, railroad rights-of-way, or division lines of land would contain segments making transmission line construction not practicable and reasonable, generally for engineering reasons, route deviation(s) may be proposed and accompanied by a proper evidentiary showing that the initial route or routes examined did not meet practicable and reasonable standards pursuant to Iowa Code section 478.18(2). Deviations based on landowner preference or those that minimize interference with land may be permissible; however, the
electric company must demonstrate that route planning began with a route or routes located near and parallel to roads, railroad rights-of-way, or division lines of land.

11.3(2) Distance from buildings. No transmission line shall be constructed outside of cities, except by agreement, within 100 feet of any dwelling, house or other building, except where the transmission line crosses or passes along a public highway or is located alongside or parallel with the right-of-way of any railroad company, consistent with the provisions of Iowa Code section 478.20. Construction of a new building within 100 feet of an existing transmission line shall be construed as “agreement” within the meaning of Iowa Code section 478.20.

11.3(3) Railroad crossings. Where a petition for temporary construction permit is made as provided in Iowa Code section 478.31, an affidavit filed by an electric company will be accepted as a showing of consent for the crossing if the affidavit states the following provisions, as provided for in rule 199—42.3(476), have been met: (1) that proper application for approval of the railroad crossing has been made, (2) that a one-time crossing fee has been paid, and (3) that 35 days have passed since mailing of the application and payment with no claim of special circumstance or objection from the railroad. Such affidavit or an affirmative statement of consent from the railroad shall be filed as soon as possible and must be filed prior to commencement of construction of the railroad crossing.

[ARC 5121C, IAB 7/29/20, effective 9/2/20; see Delay note at end of chapter; ARC 5628C, IAB 5/19/21, effective 6/23/21]

199—11.4(478) Informational meetings. Not less than 30 days or more than two years prior to filing a petition or related petitions requesting a franchise for a new transmission line with one or more miles of the total proposed route across privately owned real estate, the electric company shall hold an informational meeting in each county in which real property or real property rights will be affected. An informational meeting is required to be held in each county where property rights will be affected regardless of the length of the portion of the proposed transmission line in a county. The length of easements required for conductor and crossarm overhang of private property, even if no supporting structures are located on that property, shall be included in determining whether an informational meeting is required pursuant to Iowa Code section 478.2.

11.4(1) Facilities. Electric companies filing a petition for franchise shall be responsible for all negotiations and compensation for a suitable facility to be used for each informational meeting, including but not limited to a building or facility which is in substantial compliance with any applicable requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Standards for Accessible Design, including both Title III regulations at 28 CFR Part 36, Subpart D, and the 2004 ADA Accessibility Guidelines (ADAAG) at 36 CFR Part 1191, Appendices B and D (as amended through September 2, 2020), where such a building or facility is reasonably available.

11.4(2) Location. The informational meeting location shall be reasonably accessible to all persons who may be affected by the granting of a franchise in that county or who have an interest in the proposed transmission line.

11.4(3) Personnel. At the informational meeting, qualified personnel representing the electric company shall make a presentation that includes the following information:

a. Utility service requirements and planning which have resulted in the proposed construction.

b. When the transmission line will be constructed.

c. In general terms, the physical construction, appearance and typical location of poles and conductors with respect to property lines.

d. In general terms, the rights which the electric company shall seek to acquire by easements.

e. Procedures to be followed in contacting affected persons with whom the electric company may seek specific negotiations in acquiring voluntary easements.

f. Methods and factors used in arriving at an offered price for voluntary easements including the range of cash amount of each component. An example of an offer sheet shall be included as part of the presentation.

g. The manner in which voluntary easement payments are made, including discussion of conditional easements, signing fees, and time of payment.
h. Other factors or damages which are not included in the easement but for which compensation is made, including features of interest to affected persons but not limited to computation of amounts and manner of payment.

i. If the undertaking is a joint effort by more than one electric company, all of the electric companies involved in the project shall be represented at the informational meeting by qualified personnel able to speak on the matters required by this subrule.

11.4(4) Board approval. An electric company proposing to schedule an informational meeting shall file a request with the board to schedule the informational meeting and shall include a proposed date and time for the informational meeting, an alternate date and time, and a general description of the proposed project and route. The board shall notify the electric company within ten days from the filing of the request whether the request is approved or alternate dates and times are required. Not less than 30 days prior to the informational meeting, the electric company shall file with the board the location of the informational meeting and a map of the proposed route that includes the notification corridor. Once a date and time for the informational meeting have been approved and not less than 14 days prior to the informational meeting, the electric company shall file a copy of the informational meeting presentation with the board.

11.4(5) Notice of informational meeting. Notice of each informational meeting shall be provided by certified mail, return receipt requested, to those persons listed on the tax assessment rolls as responsible for payment of real estate taxes on the property and persons in possession of or residing on the property within the notification corridor where the proposed transmission line will be located. The notification corridor includes any property over which the electric company may seek easements. Not less than 30 days prior to the date of the informational meeting, a copy of the notice shall be filed with the board and the notice shall be deposited in the U.S. mail by the electric company.

a. The notice shall include the following:
   (1) The name of the electric company;
   (2) The electric company’s principal place of business;
   (3) The general description and purpose of the proposed project;
   (4) The general nature of the right-of-way desired;
   (5) The possibility that the right-of-way may be acquired by condemnation if approved by the board;
   (6) A map showing the route of the proposed project and the notification corridor;
   (7) A description of the process used by the board in making a decision on whether to approve a franchise, including the right to take property by eminent domain;
   (8) A statement that affected persons have a right to be present at the informational meeting and to file objections with the board;
   (9) Designation of the time and place of the meeting;
   (10) The following statement: Persons with disabilities requiring assistive services or devices to observe or participate should contact the Utilities Board at (515)725-7300 in advance of the scheduled date to request accommodations; and
   (11) A copy of the statement of damages as described in subrule 11.9(5).

b. The electric company shall cause the meeting notice, including the map, to be published once in a newspaper of general circulation in each county where the proposed line is to be located. The notice shall be published at least one week and not more than three weeks prior to the date of the meeting. Publication shall be considered notice to landowners and persons in possession of or residing on the property whose addresses are not known.

c. The electric company shall file prior to the informational meeting an affidavit that describes the good-faith effort the electric company undertook to locate the addresses of persons listed on the tax assessment rolls as responsible for payment of real estate taxes imposed on the property within the notification corridor where the proposed transmission line is to be located and those persons in possession of or residing on the property. The affidavit shall be signed by an officer of the electric company.

[ARC 5121C; IAB 7/29/20, effective 9/2/20; see Delay note at end of chapter]
199—11.5(478) Petition for a new franchise. A single docket will be assigned to a proposed transmission line even if the transmission line will be located in more than one county. The electric company may request one franchise for the entire transmission line or may request separate franchises in each county where the proposed transmission line is to be located.

11.5(1) Petition and exhibits. A petition for a new franchise shall be filed on forms prescribed by the board, shall be notarized, and shall have all required exhibits attached. Exhibits in addition to those required by this rule may be attached when appropriate. The petition shall be attested to by an officer, official, or attorney with authority to represent the electric company. The following exhibits shall be filed with the petition:

   a. Exhibit A. A legal description of the route. The description shall include the name of the county, the maximum and nominal voltages, the beginning point and endpoint of the transmission line, and whether the route is on public, private, or railroad right-of-way. In the case of multiconty projects, the description shall identify all counties involved in the total project and the termini located in other counties. When the route is in or adjacent to the right-of-way of a named road or a railroad, the exhibit shall specifically identify the road or railroad by name.

   b. Exhibit B.

      (1) A map showing the route of the transmission line drawn with reasonable accuracy considering the scale. The map may be to any scale appropriate for the level of detail to be shown but may not be smaller than one inch to the mile and shall be legible when printed on paper no larger than 11 by 17 inches. The following minimum information shall be provided:

          1. The route of the transmission line which is the subject of the petition, including beginning point and endpoint and, when the transmission line is parallel to a road or railroad, which side the line is on.
          2. Line sections with multiple-circuit construction or underbuild shall be designated. The voltage at which other circuits are operated and ownership of other circuits or underbuild shall be indicated.
          3. The name of the county, county and section lines, section numbers, and township and range numbers.
          4. The location and identity of roads, named streams and bodies of water, and any other pertinent natural or man-made features or landmarks influencing the route.
          5. The names and corporate limits of cities.
          6. The names and boundaries of any public lands or parks, recreational areas, preserves or wildlife refuges.
          7. All electric lines, including lines owned by the electric company, within six-tenths of a mile of the route, including the voltage at which the lines are operated, whether the lines are overhead or buried, and the names and addresses of the owners. Any electric lines to be removed or relocated shall be designated.
          8. The location of railroad rights-of-way, including the names and addresses of the owners.
          9. The location of airports or landing strips within one mile of the route, along with the names and addresses of the owners.
          10. The location of pipelines used for the transportation of any solid, liquid, or gaseous substance, except water, within six-tenths of a mile of the route, along with the names and addresses of the owners.
          11. The names and addresses of the owners of rural water districts organized pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 357A that have facilities within six-tenths of a mile of the route. The location of these facilities need not be shown.

      2) A map of the entire route to be franchised if the route is located in more than one county or there is more than one map for a county.

   c. Exhibit C. Technical information and engineering specifications describing typical materials, equipment and assembly methods as specified on forms provided by the board.

   d. Exhibit D. The exhibit shall consist of a written text containing the following:

      (1) An affidavit with an allegation and supporting information that the transmission line is necessary to serve a public use and represents a reasonable relationship to an overall plan of transmitting
electricity in the public interest. Additional substantiated allegations as may be required by Iowa Code section 478.3(2) shall also be included.

(2) If the route or any portion thereof is not near and parallel to roads or railroad rights-of-way, or along division lines of the lands, according to government surveys, an explanation of why such parallel routing is not practicable or reasonable.

(3) A statement regarding the availability of routes on an existing electric line right-of-way and an explanation of why this route was not selected.

(4) Any other information or explanation in support of the petition.

(5) If a new franchise must be sought for an existing transmission line, historical information regarding the prior franchise.

(6) The status of any other authorizations the electric company is required to obtain to construct the proposed transmission line.

e. Exhibit E. This exhibit is required only if the petition requests the right of eminent domain. This exhibit shall be in its final form prior to issuance of the official notice by the board and approval of the eminent domain notice required by Iowa Code section 478.6(2). The exhibit shall consist of a map of the route showing the location of each property for which the right of eminent domain is sought, and for each property:

(1) The legal description of the property.

(2) The legal description of the desired easement.

(3) A specific description of the easement rights being sought.

(4) The names and addresses of all affected persons.

(5) A map drawn to an appropriate scale showing the boundaries of the property, the boundaries and dimensions of the proposed easement, the location of all electric lines and supports within the proposed easement, the location of and distance to any building within 100 feet of the proposed transmission line, and any other features pertinent to the location of the transmission line, the supporting structures, or to the rights being sought.

(6) An affidavit affirming and describing the good-faith effort undertaken and the review of land records performed to identify all affected persons for all parcels over which the electric company is seeking eminent domain. The affidavit shall be signed by an attorney representing the electric company.

f. Exhibit F. The showing of notice to all persons identified in subparagraphs 11.5(1)“b”(6) through 11.5(1)“b”(11) and to the Iowa department of transportation. One copy of each letter of notification or one copy of the letter accompanied by a written statement listing all persons that were sent the notice, the date of mailing, and a copy of the map sent with the letters shall accompany the petition when it is filed with the board.

g. Exhibit G. The affidavit required by Iowa Code section 478.3(2)“c” on the holding of an informational meeting. Copies of the mailed notice letter and the published notice(s) of each informational meeting shall be attached to the affidavit. This exhibit is required only if an informational meeting was conducted.

h. Exhibit H. This exhibit is required only if the petition requests separate pole lines. This exhibit shall contain a request describing in detail the good cause for the board to authorize the construction of separate pole lines.

i. Other exhibits. The board may require filing of additional exhibits if further information on a particular project is deemed necessary.

11.5(2) Notice of franchise petition.

a. Whenever a petition for a new franchise is filed with the board, the board shall prepare a notice addressed to the citizens of each county through which the transmission line or lines extend. The electric company shall cause this notice to be published in a newspaper of general circulation in each county for two consecutive weeks. Proof of publication shall be filed with the board. This published notice shall constitute sufficient notice to all persons of the proceeding, except owners of record and persons in possession of land to be crossed for which voluntary easements have not been obtained at the time of the first publication of the notice.
b. The electric company shall, in addition to publishing notice, serve notice in writing of the filing of the petition on the affected persons over which easements have not been obtained. The served notices shall be by ordinary mail, addressed to the last-known address, mailed not later than the first day of publication of the official notice. One copy of each letter of notification, or one copy of the letter accompanied by a written statement listing all persons to which it was mailed and the date of mailing, shall be filed with the board not later than five days after the date of second publication of the official notice. The electric company shall file a statement describing the action taken to ensure that the company has identified the names and addresses of all affected persons over which voluntary easements have not been obtained.

c. Published notices of petitions for franchise shall include provisions whereby interested persons can examine a map of the route. When the petition is filed, the electric company shall state whether a map is to be published with the notice or whether the notice is to include a telephone number and an address through which persons may request a map from the electric company at no cost. The map required by this paragraph need not be as detailed as the Exhibit B map but shall include at minimum the proposed route, section lines, section and township numbers, roads and railroads, city boundaries, and rivers and named bodies of water. A copy of this map shall be filed with the petition.

11.5(3) Notice to other persons. The electric company shall give written notice, by ordinary mail, mailed at the time the petition is filed with the board and accompanied by a map showing the route of the proposed electric transmission line, to the persons identified in subparagraphs 11.5(1) "b" (6) through 11.5(1) "b" (11) and to the Iowa department of transportation. One copy of each letter of notification or one copy of the letter accompanied by a written statement listing all persons that were sent the notice, the date of mailing, and a copy of the map sent with the letters shall accompany the petition when it is filed with the board.

11.5(4) Eminent domain notice. If an electric company is requesting the right of eminent domain over property as part of a petition for a new franchise, notice shall be provided pursuant to subrule 11.10(1).

[ARC 5121C, IAB 7/29/20, effective 9/2/20; see Delay note at end of chapter; ARC 5628C, IAB 5/19/21, effective 6/23/21]

199—11.6(478) Petition for an amendment to a franchise. A petition for an amendment of a franchise shall include the same exhibits and information required for a new franchise as described in rule 199—11.5(478). Prior to the filing of any petition for an amendment to a franchise where an electric company must obtain new or additional interests in real property for a total of one route mile or more, informational meetings shall be held which meet the requirements of 199—11.4(478).

11.6(1) When a petition for amendment is required. A petition for amendment of a franchise shall be filed with the board for approval when the electric company is:

a. Increasing the operating voltage of any electric line, the level to which it is capable of operating, or to a voltage greater than that specified in the existing franchise.

b. Constructing an additional circuit which is capable of operating at a nominal voltage of 69 kV or more on a previously franchised line, where an additional circuit at such voltage is not authorized by the existing franchise.

c. Relocating a franchised line to a route different from that authorized by an existing franchise which requires that new or additional interests in property be obtained, or that new or additional authorization be obtained from highway or railroad authorities, for a total distance of one route mile or more, or for any relocations where the right of eminent domain is sought. An amendment is not required for relocations made pursuant to Iowa Code section 318.9(2).

11.6(2) When a new transmission line is proposed in a county where the electric company has a countywide franchise for all of the electric company’s transmission lines in a county, the new transmission line will be included in the countywide franchise as an amendment to the countywide franchise.

11.6(3) When an existing franchise in a county is proposed to be combined with another existing franchise in a county, a petition for an amendment of the franchise with the latest expiration date shall be filed to combine the transmission lines into one of the existing franchises.
11.6(4) An amendment to a franchise shall not be required for a voltage increase, additional circuit, or electric line relocation where such activity takes place entirely within the boundaries of property owned by an electric company or an end user.

11.6(5) Notice of a petition for franchise amendment. Notice of a petition for an amendment to a franchise shall be the same notice that is required for a petition for a new franchise as described in rule 199—11.5(478).

11.6(6) Eminent domain notice. If an electric company is requesting the right of eminent domain over property as part of a petition for amendment of a franchise, notice shall be provided pursuant to subrule 11.10(1).

[ARC 5121C, IAB 7/29/20, effective 9/2/20; see Delay note at end of chapter]

199—11.7(478) Petition for the abbreviated franchise process.

11.7(1) Eligibility for abbreviated franchise process. Petitions for an electric franchise or an amendment to a franchise may be filed pursuant to the abbreviated franchise process set forth in Iowa Code section 478.1(5) if the following requirements are met:

a. The project consists of the conversion, upgrading, or reconstruction of an existing electric line operating at 34.5 kV to a line capable of operating at 69 kV.

b. The project will be on substantially the same right-of-way as an existing 34.5 kV line. For purposes of this subrule, “substantially the same right-of-way” means that the new or additional interests in private property right-of-way will be required for less than one mile of the proposed project length. Easements required for conductor and crossarm overhang of private property or for anchor easements shall not be considered when determining the length of additional interests in private property right-of-way.

c. The project will have substantially the same effect on the underlying properties as the existing 34.5 kV line.

d. The completed transmission line will comply with the Iowa electrical safety code found in 199—Chapter 25.

e. The electric company does not request the power of eminent domain.

f. The electric company agrees to pay all costs and expenses of the franchise proceeding.

11.7(2) Petition using abbreviated process. A petition for a new franchise or an amendment to a franchise filed pursuant to the abbreviated franchise process set forth in Iowa Code section 478.1(5) shall be made on forms prescribed by the board, shall be notarized, and shall have all required exhibits attached. Exhibits in addition to those required by this subrule may be attached when appropriate. The exhibits required to be attached are as follows:

a. Exhibit A. A legal description of the route. The description shall include the name of the county, the maximum and nominal voltages, the beginning point and endpoint of the transmission line, and whether the route is on public, private, or railroad right-of-way. When the route is in or adjacent to the right-of-way of a named road or a railroad, the exhibit shall specifically identify the road or railroad by name. The description shall identify any termini located in other counties.

b. Exhibit B. A map showing the route of the transmission line drawn with reasonable accuracy considering the scale. The map may be to any scale appropriate for the level of detail to be shown but may not be smaller than one inch to the mile and must be legible when printed on paper no larger than 11 by 17 inches. The following minimum information shall be provided:

(1) The route of the transmission line which is the subject of the petition, including the beginning point and endpoint and, when the transmission line is parallel to a road or railroad, the side on which the line is located. Line sections with multiple-circuit construction or underbuild shall be designated. The voltage at which other circuits are operated and ownership of other circuits or underbuild shall be indicated.

(2) The name of the county, county and section lines, section numbers, and township and range numbers.

(3) The location and identity of roads, railroads, named streams and bodies of water, and any other pertinent natural or man-made features or landmarks influencing the route.
(4) The names and corporate limits of cities.

(5) If any deviation from the existing route is proposed, the original and proposed routes shall be shown and identified.

c. Exhibit C. Technical information and engineering specifications describing typical materials, equipment, and assembly methods as specified on forms provided by the board.

d. Exhibit D. The exhibit shall consist of written text containing the following:

(1) A listing of any existing franchises that would be terminated or amended in whole or in part by this petition, including the docket number, franchise number, date of issue, county of location, and to whom the franchise is granted.

(2) An allegation, with supporting testimony, that the project is eligible for the abbreviated franchise process.

(3) An allegation, with supporting testimony, that the project is necessary to serve a public use and represents a reasonable relationship to an overall plan of transmitting electricity in the public interest.

(4) An explanation for any deviations from the existing transmission line route.

(5) A statement regarding the availability of routes on an existing electric line right-of-way and an explanation of why this route was not selected.

e. Exhibit E. A statement that the right of eminent domain is not being requested.

f. Exhibit F. The exhibit shall consist of a showing of notice to other electric, pipeline, telephone, communication, cable television, rural water district, and railroad companies that have facilities which are crossed by or in shared right-of-way with the proposed transmission line.

g. Exhibit G. The exhibit shall consist of the form of notice to be mailed in accordance with subrule 11.7(3) to owners of and persons in possession of or residing on property where construction shall occur.

h. Exhibit H. This exhibit is required if the petition requests separate pole lines. This exhibit shall contain a request describing in detail the good cause for the board to authorize the construction of separate pole lines.

11.7(3) Notice of franchise or amendment to franchise under abbreviated franchise process.

a. One month prior to commencement of construction, an electric company shall provide written notice concerning the anticipated construction to the last-known address of the owners of record of the property where construction will occur and to persons in possession of or residing on such property. Notices may be served by ordinary mail, addressed to the last-known address of the owners of record of the property and to persons residing on such property. The electric company shall make a good-faith effort to identify and notify all owners of record and persons residing on the property.

b. The notice shall include the following information:

(1) A description of the purpose of the project and the nature of the work to be performed.

(2) A copy of the Exhibit B map.

(3) The estimated dates the construction or reconstruction will commence and end.

(4) The name, address, telephone number, and email address of a representative of the electric company who can respond to inquiries concerning the anticipated construction.

c. For the purposes of this rule, “construction” means physical entry onto private property by personnel or equipment for the purpose of rebuilding or reconstructing the transmission line.

[ARC 5121C, IAB 7/29/20, effective 9/2/20; see Delay note at end of chapter]

199—11.8(478) Petition for extension of franchise.

11.8(1) Petition and exhibits. A petition for an extension of a franchise shall be made on forms prescribed by the board; shall be attested to by an officer, official, or attorney with authority to represent the electric company; and shall have all required exhibits attached. Exhibits in addition to those required by this rule may be attached when appropriate. For a transmission line that extends into more than one county, the electric company may file a petition to combine the separate county franchises into one franchise for the entire transmission line.

a. Exhibit A. A legal description of the route. The description shall include the name of the county, the maximum and nominal voltages, the beginning point and endpoint of the transmission line, and whether the route is on public, private, or railroad right-of-way. When the route is in or adjacent to the
right-of-way of a named road or a railroad, the exhibit shall specifically identify the road or railroad by name. The description shall identify any termini located in other counties.

b. Exhibit B. A map showing the route of the transmission line drawn with reasonable accuracy considering the scale. The map may be to any scale appropriate for the level of detail to be shown but may not be smaller than one inch to the mile and must be legible when printed on paper no larger than 11 by 17 inches. The following minimum information shall be provided:

(1) The route of the transmission line which is the subject of the petition, including beginning point and endpoint and, when the transmission line is parallel to a road or railroad, which side the line is on. Line sections with multiple-circuit construction or underbuild shall be designated. The voltage at which other circuits are operated and ownership of other circuits or underbuild shall be indicated.

(2) The name of the county, county and section lines, section numbers, and township and range numbers.

(3) The location and identity of roads, railroads, named streams and bodies of water, and any other pertinent natural or man-made features or landmarks influencing the route.

(4) The names and corporate limits of cities.

c. Exhibit C. Technical information and engineering specifications describing typical materials, equipment and assembly methods as specified on forms provided by the board.

d. Exhibit D. The exhibit shall consist of a written text containing the following:

(1) A listing of all existing franchises for which extension in whole or in part is sought, including the docket number, franchise number, date of issue, county of location, and to whom granted.

(2) A listing of all amendments to the franchises listed in subparagraph 11.8(1)“d”(1), including the docket number, amendment number, date of issue, and purpose of the amendment.

(3) A description of any substantial rebuilds, reconstructions, alterations, relocations, or changes in operation not included in a prior franchise or amendment proceeding.

(4) A description of any changes in ownership or operating and maintenance responsibility.

(5) An allegation, with supporting testimony, that the transmission line remains necessary to serve a public use and represents a reasonable relationship to an overall plan of transmitting electricity in the public interest.

(6) Any other information or explanation in support of the petition.

11.8(2) Date for filing petition for extension. A petition for an extension of a franchise shall be filed at least one year prior to expiration of the franchise. This requirement is not applicable to extensions of franchises that expire within one year of September 2, 2020. Extensions of existing countywide franchises are permitted; however, petitions to extend the franchises of separate transmission lines within a county by combining those transmission lines into a countywide franchise are not permitted using the franchise extension process.

11.8(3) When petition for extension unnecessary. An extension of franchise is unnecessary for an electric line which is capable of operating at 69 kV or more when the electric line has been permanently retired from operation and the board has been notified of the retirement. The notice to the board shall include the franchise number and issue date, the docket number, and, if the entire franchised line is not retired, a map showing the location of the portion retired.

11.8(4) Petition for extension of countywide franchise. A petition for an extension of a countywide franchise shall include all of the franchised lines owned by the electric company and within one county and a statement of whether the published notice will contain a legal description of the route or will include a telephone number and an address through which persons may request a map from the electric company at no cost. The map shall comply with the requirements in subrule 11.8(6). A copy of this map shall be filed with the petition.

11.8(5) Notice of petition for extension. Whenever a petition for an extension of a franchise is filed with the board, the board shall prepare a notice addressed to the citizens of each county through which the transmission line or lines extend. The electric company shall cause this notice to be published for two consecutive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation in each county where the proposed line is to be located. Proof of publication shall be filed with the board. This published notice shall constitute sufficient notice to all affected persons where the existing line is located.
11.8(6) Maps in published notice. Published notices of petitions for franchise shall include provisions whereby interested persons can examine a map of the route. When the petition is filed, the electric company shall state whether a map is to be published with the notice or whether the notice is to include a telephone number and an address through which persons may request a map from the electric company at no cost. The map required by this subrule need not be as detailed as the Exhibit B map but shall include at minimum the proposed route, section lines, section and township numbers, roads and railroads, city boundaries, and rivers and named bodies of water. A copy of this map shall be filed with the petition.

11.8(7) Notice to other persons. The electric company shall give written notice, by ordinary mail, mailed at the time the petition is filed with the board, accompanied by a map showing the route of the proposed transmission line, to the persons identified in subparagraphs 11.5(1)“b”(6) through 11.5(1)“b”(11) and to the Iowa department of transportation. One copy of each letter of notification or one copy of the letter accompanied by a written statement listing all persons that were sent the notice, the date of mailing, and a copy of the map sent with the letters shall accompany the petition when it is filed with the board.

[ARC 5121C, IAB 7/29/20, effective 9/2/20; see Delay note at end of chapter]

199—11.9(478) Additional requirements.

11.9(1) Forms. An electric company shall use the appropriate form or forms available on the board’s website when filing a petition, an amendment to an existing franchise, or an extension of an existing franchise. All filings shall be filed electronically in compliance with the board’s electronic filing system requirements in 199—Chapter 14 and shall be considered filed when accepted for filing into the board’s electronic filing system pursuant to 199—Chapter 14.

11.9(2) Temporary construction permits. An electric company may request a temporary construction permit, as allowed by Iowa Code section 478.31, on the board’s petition for franchise forms.

11.9(3) Segmental ownership.

a. Petitions covering transmission line routes having segments of the total transmission line with different owners shall establish that the entire transmission line is necessary to serve a public use and represents a reasonable relationship to an overall plan of transmitting electricity in the public interest.

b. Petitions covering transmission line routes having segments of the total transmission line with different owners shall include documentation showing that the different owners have agreed to the construction being proposed in the petition.

11.9(4) Compliance with Iowa electrical safety code. If review of Exhibit C, or inspection of an existing electric line which is the subject of a franchise petition, finds noncompliance with 199—Chapter 25, the Iowa electrical safety code, no final action shall be taken by the board on the petition without a satisfactory showing by the electric company that the areas of noncompliance have been or will be corrected. Any disputed safety code compliance issues will be resolved by the board.

11.9(5) Statement of damage claims.

a. A petition proposing transmission line construction shall not be acted upon by the board if the electric company does not file with the board a written statement as to how damages resulting from the construction of the transmission line shall be determined and paid.

b. The statement shall contain the following information: the type of damages which will be compensated for, how the amount of damages will be determined, the procedures by which disputes may be resolved, the manner of payment, and the procedures that the affected persons are required to follow to obtain a determination of damages.

c. The statement shall be amended as necessary to reflect changes in the law, company policy, or the needs of a specific project.

d. A copy of this statement shall be mailed with the notice of informational meeting as provided for in Iowa Code section 478.2(3). Where no informational meeting is required, a copy shall be provided to each affected person prior to entering into negotiations for payment of damages.
e. Nothing in this rule shall prevent a person from negotiating with the electric company for terms which are different from, more specific than, or in addition to those in the statement filed with the board.

11.9(6) Route study. If a hearing on a petition is required by Iowa Code section 478.6(1), an electric company shall file a route study, if conducted, with the board at the earlier of either the electric company’s next revised petition filing or its testimony in support of the petition after the board orders a hearing.

[ARC 5121C; IAB 7/29/20, effective 9/2/20; see Delay note at end of chapter; ARC 5628C; IAB 5/19/21, effective 6/25/21]

199—11.10(478) Notices.

11.10(1) Notice of eminent domain proceedings. If a petition for a franchise or amendment of franchise seeks the right of eminent domain, the electric company shall, in addition to publishing a notice of hearing, serve the written notice required by Iowa Code section 478.6(2) on the landowners and any affected person for all parcels over which eminent domain is sought. The eminent domain notice shall be filed with the board for approval. Service shall be by certified U.S. mail, return receipt requested, and addressed to the person’s last-known address. This notice shall be mailed no later than the first day of publication of the official notice of hearing concerning the petition.

a. The notice of eminent domain proceedings shall include the following:
   (1) A copy of the Exhibit E filed with the board for the affected property.
   (2) The proposed route of the electric transmission line.
   (3) The eminent domain rights being sought over the property.
   (4) The date, time and location of the hearing and a description of the hearing procedures. The description of the hearing procedures shall include the website address for the board’s electronic filing system and contact information of the board’s customer service section.
   (5) The statement of individual rights required pursuant to Iowa Code section 6B.2A(1).

b. Not less than five days prior to the date of hearing, the electric company shall file with the board the return receipt for the certified notice.

11.10(2) Notice of franchised line construction.

a. Within 90 days after completion of a transmission line construction or reconstruction project authorized by a franchise or amendment to franchise, the holder of the franchise shall notify the board in writing of the completion. The notice shall include the franchise and docket numbers and the date the franchise was issued.

b. If the project is not completed within two years after the date of issuance of the franchise or amendment to franchise, the electric company shall file a progress report regarding construction of the transmission line.

c. If construction of the transmission line authorized by a franchise has not commenced within two years of the date the franchise is granted, or within two years after final disposition of judicial review of a franchise order or of condemnation proceedings, the franchise shall be forfeited unless the electric company petitions the board for an extension of time to commence construction. The board may grant the extension if good cause is shown for the failure to commence construction.

11.10(3) Notice of transfer or assignment of franchise. The holder of a franchise shall notify the board in writing, when transferring any franchise or portion of a franchise, stating the applicable franchise number and docket number which are affected and a description of the route of the transmission line when less than the total franchised line is affected, together with the name of the transferee and date of transfer, not more than 30 days after the effective date of the transfer.

11.10(4) Notice of relocations not requiring an amendment to franchise. Whenever a transmission line under franchise is relocated in a manner that does not require an amendment to franchise, the holder of the franchise shall notify the board in writing of the relocation, stating the franchise and docket numbers and date of franchise issuance for the affected transmission line, and providing revised Exhibits A and B that reflect the changes in the route, not more than 30 days after the commencement of the relocation.

11.10(5) Notice of transmission line reconstruction not requiring an amendment to franchise. Whenever a transmission line is reconstructed with different materials or specifications than those that appear on the most recent Exhibit C and an amendment to franchise is not required, the
holder of the franchise shall notify the board in writing of the reconstruction, stating the franchise and docket numbers and date of franchise issuance for the affected transmission line, and providing a revised Exhibit C that reflects the changes in the manner of construction, not more than 30 days after the commencement of the reconstruction.

[ARC 5121C, IAB 7/29/20, effective 9/2/20; see Delay note at end of chapter]

199—11.11(478) Common and joint use.

11.11(1) Common use construction. Whenever an overhead electric line capable of operating at 69 kV or more is built or rebuilt on public road rights-of-way located outside of cities, all parallel overhead electric supply circuits on the same road right-of-way shall be attached to the same or common line of structures unless the board authorizes, for good cause shown, the construction of separate pole lines.

11.11(2) Relocating lines. When a transmission line is to be constructed in a location occupied by an electric line or a communication line, the expense of relocating the existing line shall be borne by the electric company proposing the new transmission line. The electric company proposing the new transmission line shall not be required to pay any part of the used life of the existing line, but shall pay only the nonbetterment expense of relocating the existing line.

[ARC 5121C, IAB 7/29/20, effective 9/2/20; see Delay note at end of chapter]

199—11.12(478) Termination of franchise petition proceedings.

11.12(1) Termination of docket. Upon notice to the board by an electric company that a franchise petition or petition for amendment of a franchise is withdrawn, the docket shall be closed by board order.

11.12(2) Failure to respond. If an electric company fails to respond to written notification by the board, to correct an incomplete or deficient franchise petition, or to publish the official notice after the form of notice is provided by the board, the board may dismiss the petition as abandoned. If dismissal would cause an existing transmission line to be without a franchise, the board may also pursue imposition of civil penalties.

[ARC 5121C, IAB 7/29/20, effective 9/2/20; see Delay note at end of chapter]

199—11.13(478) Fees and expenses. The electric company shall pay the actual cost incurred by the board attributable to the processing, investigation, and inspection related to a petition requesting an electric franchise, an amendment to an electric franchise, or an extension of an electric franchise.

[ARC 5121C, IAB 7/29/20, effective 9/2/20; see Delay note at end of chapter]

199—11.14(478) Federally registered planning authority transmission projects.

11.14(1) Purpose. The purpose of this rule is to implement the requirements of Iowa Code section 478.16.

11.14(2) Definitions. For the administration and interpretation of this rule, the following words and terms, when used in this rule, shall have the following meanings:

“Electric transmission line” means a high-voltage electric transmission line with a capacity of 100 kilovolts or more and any associated electric transmission facility, including any substation or other equipment.

“Electric transmission owner” means an individual or entity who, as of July 1, 2020, owns and maintains an electric transmission line that is required for rate-regulated electric utilities, municipal electric utilities, and rural electric cooperatives in this state to provide electric service to the public for compensation.

“Federally registered planning authority” means any independent system operator or regional transmission organization approved by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

“Incumbent electric transmission owner” means any of the following:

1. A public utility or a municipally owned utility that owns, operates, and maintains an electric transmission line in this state.

2. An electric cooperative corporation or association or municipally owned utility that owns an electric transmission facility in this state and has turned over the functional control of such facility to a federally approved authority.
3. An electric transmission owner.

11.14(3) Notification of decision of incumbent transmission owner.

a. Upon approval of an electric transmission line, in a federally registered planning authority transmission plan, which connects to a transmission facility owned by an incumbent transmission line owner, the incumbent electric transmission owner shall notify the board in writing within 90 days of its intent to construct, own, and maintain the approved electric transmission line.

b. If the incumbent electric transmission owner does not intend to construct, own, or maintain an electric transmission line approved in a federally registered planning authority transmission plan, the incumbent electric transmission owner shall notify the board in writing within 90 days of the date the federally registered planning authority approves the transmission line.

c. If an electric transmission line approved by a federally registered planning authority connects to two or more incumbent electric transmission owners’ facilities, all incumbent electric transmission owners shall notify the board within 90 days of their intent to construct, own, and maintain the approved electric transmission line individually and equally.

d. In the event where two or more incumbent electric transmission owners may construct an electric transmission line approved by a federally registered planning authority but one incumbent electric transmission owner notifies the board of its intent not to construct, own, or maintain the approved electric transmission line, the other incumbent electric transmission owner or owners shall notify the board of their intent to construct the entire project within 90 days of federally registered planning authority’s approval of the transmission line.

11.14(4) Effect of incumbent’s decision to decline to construct. Upon receipt by the board of notice of the incumbent electric transmission owner’s intent not to construct, operate, or maintain the electric transmission line approved by a federally registered planning authority, or the failure of the incumbent electric transmission owner to provide such notice, the board may issue a franchise to another person to construct the electric transmission line approved by a federally registered planning authority subject to the requirements of Iowa Code chapter 478.

11.14(5) Reports to the board.

a. Within 30 days of the issuance of a franchise, the electric transmission owner who is constructing, owning, and maintaining the electric transmission line approved by a federally registered planning authority shall file with the board the estimated cost to construct the electric transmission line.

b. Until construction of the electric transmission line approved by a federally registered planning authority is complete, the electric transmission owner who is constructing, owning, and maintaining the electric transmission line approved by a federally registered planning authority shall provide quarterly reports to the board detailing the estimated cost to construct the electric transmission line approved by a federally registered planning authority. If the estimated cost to construct the electric transmission line approved by a federally registered planning authority changes from the last report, the electric transmission owner who is constructing, owning, and maintaining the electric transmission line approved by a federally registered planning authority shall provide an explanation as to the change.

11.14(6) Compliance with board rules. Nothing in this rule shall modify or alter any other requirements established in this chapter of the board’s rules.

[ARC 6266C, IAB 4/6/22, effective 5/11/22]

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code chapter 478.

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HUMAN SERVICES DEPARTMENT[441]

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CHAPTER 29
MENTAL HEALTH INSTITUTES

PREAMBLE
This chapter sets policies for the state mental health institutes listed in Iowa Code section 218.1. These rules apply in addition to the general rules in 441—Chapter 28.

441—29.1(218,229) Voluntary admissions.

29.1(1) Application form. Any individual who has symptoms of mental illness may apply for voluntary inpatient treatment or voluntary outpatient or day treatment using Form 470-0420, Application for Voluntary Admission to a Mental Health Institute.

29.1(2) Minors. A parent, guardian, or legal representative of a minor individual may make application for the individual’s voluntary admission directly to the mental health institute using Form 470-0420, Application for Voluntary Admission to a Mental Health Institute. When a minor objects to the admission and the chief medical officer of the mental health institute determines that the admission is appropriate, the parent, guardian, or custodian must petition the juvenile court for approval of admission before the minor shall be admitted.

29.1(3) County approval. When an adult individual or a person responsible for the individual wishes to apply for voluntary admission and is unable to pay the cost of care, application for admission shall be made to and authorized through the central point of coordination or regional administrator for the individual’s county of residence before application for admission shall be made to the mental health institute. Authorization for admission shall be provided by the signature of one or more officially designated agents of the county board of supervisors using Form 470-0420, Application for Voluntary Admission to a Mental Health Institute, before the form is forwarded to the mental health institute.

[ARC 8094B, IAB 9/9/09, effective 11/1/09; ARC 1145C, IAB 10/30/13, effective 1/1/14; ARC 6273C, IAB 4/6/22, effective 6/1222]

441—29.2(229,230) Certification of county of residence.

29.2(1) Certification data. By the end of the next working day following a non-Medicaid payment-eligible adult individual’s admission, the facility shall send a copy of Form 470-4161, DHS MHI Admission Core Data, by facsimile to the regional administrator for the county of admission.

29.2(2) County response. For adult cases where the admitting county does not dispute the individual’s county of residence, no further response is needed. If the admitting county disputes the applicant’s affirmation of county of residence, the county or its officially designated agent shall be responsible for resolving the dispute using the dispute resolution process in Iowa Code section 331.394. If the state disputes the individual’s affirmation of county of residence, the state shall be responsible for initiating the dispute resolution process.

[ARC 8094B, IAB 9/9/09, effective 11/1/09; ARC 1145C, IAB 10/30/13, effective 1/1/14; ARC 6273C, IAB 4/6/22, effective 6/1/22]

441—29.3(218,230) Charges for care. The rates for cost of hospitalization are established by the division administrator and shall be available by contacting the business manager of the mental health institute.

29.3(1) Individuals requesting voluntary admission without going through the regional administrator process shall be required to pay the cost of hospitalization in advance. This cost shall be computed at 30 times the last per diem rate and shall be collected weekly in advance upon admission. The weekly amount due shall be determined by dividing the monthly rate by 4.3.

29.3(2) The facility shall bill each county for services provided to individuals chargeable to the county during the preceding calendar quarter as required in Iowa Code section 230.20. In determining the charges for services, direct medical services shall include:

a. X-ray services.
b. Laboratory services.
c. Dental services.
d. Electroconvulsive treatment (ECT).
e. Electrocardiogram (EKG).
f. Basal metabolism rate (BMR).
g. Pharmaceutical services.
h. Physical therapy.
i. Electroencephalograph (EEG).
j. Outside physician and hospital services billed to the mental health institutes.
k. Optometric services.
l. Outside ambulance services billed to the mental health institutes.

29.3(3) The liability of a person legally liable for support of an individual with mental illness after 120 days of hospitalization shall be standard for one person in the family investment program as established in 441—subrule 41.28(2).

[ARC 8094B, IAB 9/9/09, effective 11/1/09; ARC 1145C, IAB 10/30/13, effective 1/1/14; ARC 6273C, IAB 4/6/22, effective 6/1/22]

441—29.4(229) Authorization for treatment. No individual receiving services, either on a voluntary or involuntary basis, shall be provided treatment other than what is necessary to preserve life or protect others from physical injury unless:

1. The individual has given consent by signing Form 470-0428, Mental Health Institute Agreement and Consent to Treatment;
2. A court has ordered treatment; or
3. The individual’s parent, guardian, or legal representative has given consent by signing Form 470-0428, Mental Health Institute Agreement and Consent to Treatment.

[ARC 8094B, IAB 9/9/09, effective 11/1/09; ARC 6273C, IAB 4/6/22, effective 6/1/22]

441—29.5(217,228,229) Rights of individuals. An individual receiving care from a state mental health institute shall have the following rights.

29.5(1) Information. An individual receiving care from a state mental health institute shall have the right to:

a. Receive an explanation and written copy of the rules of the facility.
b. Be provided information on the provisions of law pertaining to admission to and discharge from the facility.
c. Receive an explanation of the individual’s medical condition and be informed as to treatment plans and the attendant risks of treatment.
d. Be provided with complete and current information concerning the individual’s diagnosis, treatment, and progress in terms and language understandable to the individual.
e. Have the information required in this subrule made available to the individual’s parent, guardian, or legal representative when it is not feasible to give the information directly to the individual.

29.5(2) Care and treatment. An individual receiving care from a state mental health institute shall have the right to:

a. Be evaluated promptly following admission and receive emergency services appropriate to the individual’s needs.
b. Have a current individualized written plan of treatment.
c. Receive appropriate treatment, services, and rehabilitation for the individual’s mental illness, including appropriate and sufficient medical and dental care.
d. Have the opportunity for educational, vocational, rehabilitative, and recreational programs appropriate to the individual’s treatment needs.
e. Have the confidentiality of the individual’s personal mental health institute records maintained and have access to those records within a reasonable period.
f. Have an individualized posthospitalization plan.

29.5(3) Living conditions. An individual receiving care from a state mental health institute shall have the right to:

a. Live in the least restrictive conditions necessary to achieve the purposes of treatment.
b. Receive care in a manner that respects and maintains the individual’s dignity and individuality.
c. Have opportunities for personal privacy, including during the care of personal needs.
d. Keep and use appropriate personal possessions, including wearing the individual’s own clothing.

e. Be free from unnecessary drugs, restraints, and seclusion except when necessary to protect the immediate health or safety of the individual or others.

f. Be free from physical, psychological, sexual, or verbal abuse, neglect and exploitation.

29.5(4) Communication. An individual receiving care from a state mental health institute shall have the right to:

a. Have a family contact or representative of the individual’s choice or the individual’s community physician notified promptly of the individual’s admission.

b. Communicate with people and access services at the facility and in the community, including organizing and participating in resident groups while at the facility.

c. Receive visits of the individual’s choice from parents, guardians, legal representatives, or family without prior notice given to the facility unless the visits have been determined inappropriate by the individual’s treatment team.

d. Communicate and meet privately with persons of the individual’s choice without prior notice given to the facility unless the communication is determined inappropriate by the individual’s treatment team.

e. Send and receive unopened mail.

f. Make and receive private telephone calls, unless the calls have been determined inappropriate by the individual’s treatment team.

g. Access current informational and recreational media such as newspapers, television, or periodicals.

29.5(5) Self-determination. An individual receiving care from a state mental health institute shall have the right to:

a. Have a dignified existence with self-determination, making choices about aspects of the individual’s life that are significant to the individual.

b. Participate in the development and implementation of the individual’s treatment plan.

c. Give informed consent, including the right to withdraw consent at any given time.

d. Refuse treatment (such as medication, surgery or electroconvulsive therapy) offered without the individual’s expressed informed consent, and be provided with an explanation of the consequences of those refusals unless treatment is necessary to protect the health or safety of the individual or is ordered by a court.

e. Immediate discharge (if admitted voluntarily) by submitting a written notice to the superintendent or chief medical officer, unless a written request for involuntary hospitalization is submitted to a court.

f. Refuse to perform services for the facility and not be coerced to perform services.

g. Manage the individual’s own financial affairs unless doing so is limited under law or determined not appropriate by the individual’s treatment team.

h. Choose activities, schedules, and care consistent with the individual’s interests, needs, and treatment plans.

i. Engage in social, religious, and community activities of the individual’s choice.

j. Formulate advanced directives and be provided care in compliance with these directives.

29.5(6) Advocacy. An individual receiving care from a state mental health institute shall have the right to:

a. Exercise the individual’s rights as a citizen or resident of the United States.

b. File a grievance pursuant to rule 441—28.4(225C,229) without any intimidation or reprisal resulting from the grievance.

c. Request a judicial review of the hospitalization, file for a writ of habeas corpus, have an attorney of the individual’s choice, and communicate and meet privately with the individual’s attorney without prior notice given to the facility.

[ARC 8094B, IAB 9/9/09, effective 11/1/09; ARC 6273C, IAB 4/6/22, effective 6/1/22]
29.6(1) Visiting hours shall be posted in each facility. The physician may designate exceptions for special hours on an individual or ward basis. Therapy for the individual shall take precedence over visiting. Visiting shall not interfere with the individual’s treatment program or meals.

29.6(2) A visit shall be terminated when behavior on the part of the individual or visitor is disruptive to the individual’s treatment plan.

29.6(3) Visiting on grounds shall be permitted when the individual has a grounds pass.

29.6(4) Visitors wishing to take an individual off grounds shall receive prior approval from the attending physician.

29.6(5) All visitors shall obtain a visitor’s pass at the switchboard or another area as designated by the superintendent and posted. The pass shall be given to a ward employee before the visitor is allowed on the ward.

29.6(6) Persons under 12 years of age shall not visit on the ward.

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code chapters 217, 218, 228, 229, and 230.

[ARC 8094B, IAB 9/9/09, effective 11/1/09; ARC 1145C, IAB 10/30/13, effective 1/1/14; ARC 6273C, IAB 4/6/22, effective 6/1/22]
CHAPTER 30  

STATE RESOURCE CENTERS  

PREAMBLE  

This chapter sets policies for the state resource centers listed in Iowa Code section 218.1. These rules apply in addition to the general rules in 441—Chapter 28.

441—30.1(218,222) Catchment areas. The catchment areas for the two state resource centers shall be as follows.

30.1(1) Glenwood. Adair, Adams, Appanoose, Audubon, Benton, Carroll, Cass, Cedar, Cherokee, Clarke, Clinton, Crawford, Davis, Decatur, Des Moines, Fremont, Greene, Guthrie, Harrison, Henry, Ida, Iowa, Jefferson, Johnson, Jones, Keokuk, Lee, Linn, Louisa, Lucas, Lyon, Mahaska, Mills, Monona, Monroe, Montgomery, Muscatine, Page, Plymouth, Pottawattamie, Ringgold, Sac, Scott, Shelby, Sioux, Taylor, Union, Van Buren, Wapello, Washington, Wayne, and Woodbury Counties form the catchment area for the Glenwood resource center. An individual may be admitted to a state resource center in another catchment area if the state resource center in another catchment area has a more suitable opening.

30.1(2) Woodward. Allamakee, Black Hawk, Boone, Bremer, Buchanan, Buena Vista, Butler, Calhoun, Cerro Gordo, Chickasaw, Clay, Clayton, Dallas, Delaware, Dickinson, Dubuque, Emmet, Fayette, Floyd, Franklin, Grundy, Hamilton, Hancock, Hardin, Howard, Humboldt, Jackson, Jasper, Kossuth, Madison, Marion, Marshall, Mitchell, O’Brien, Osceola, Palo Alto, Pocahontas, Polk, Poweshiek, Story, Tama, Warren, Webster, Winnebago, Winnebush, Worth, and Wright Counties form the catchment area for the Woodward resource center. An individual may be admitted to a state resource center in another catchment area if the state resource center in another catchment area has a more suitable opening.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 222.6.  
[ARC 8094B, IAB 9/9/09, effective 11/1/09; ARC 6274C, IAB 4/6/22, effective 6/1/22]

441—30.2(218,222) Admission.  
Express written consent of the individual or the individual’s parent, guardian, or legal representative shall be secured before admission.

30.2(1) Application for an adult. Applications for the care, treatment, or evaluation of an adult individual by a resource center shall be made through the regional administrator for the board of supervisors of the individual’s county of residence. Authorization for the submission of the application shall be provided by the signature of one or more officially designated agents for the county board of supervisors.

a. The application shall be made using Form 470-4402, Application for Admission to a State Resource Center, and shall be accompanied by:

(1) Completed Form 470-4403, Resource Center Agreement and Consent for Services, and

(2) Other information specifically requested in writing by the resource center.

b. The application shall be submitted through the division administrator or the division administrator’s designee.

30.2(2) Application for a minor. Application for a minor individual shall be made through the division administrator or the division administrator’s designee using Form 470-4402, Application for Admission to a State Resource Center. The application shall be accompanied by:

a. Completed Form 470-4403, Resource Center Agreement and Consent for Services, and

b. Other information specifically requested in writing by the division administrator or the division administrator’s designee.

30.2(3) Application for readmission. When the application is for a readmission, the resource center may waive the resubmittal of any information already in the files other than Form 470-4402, Application for Admission to a State Resource Center.

30.2(4) Receipt of application. Upon receipt of an application, the resource center may:

a. Provide an individual with outpatient evaluation treatment, training, or habilitation services; or

b. Admit an individual on a temporary basis for either:
(1) A preadmission diagnostic evaluation to determine whether the individual would be appropriate to admit to the regular program, or
(2) A diagnostic evaluation to assist in planning for community-based services or respite care.

30.2(5) Eligibility for admission. Eligibility for admission shall be determined by:
   a. A preadmission diagnostic evaluation,
   b. An established diagnosis of intellectual disability,
   c. The availability of an appropriate program, and
   d. The availability of space at the facility.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 222.13 and 222.13A.

441—30.3(222) Non-Medicaid payment-eligible individuals. The cost for the care, as determined in Iowa Code sections 222.73, 222.74, and 222.75, for an individual who is not Medicaid payment eligible shall be the responsibility of the individual’s county of residence. All disputes regarding the county of residence of an individual shall be resolved using the dispute resolution process in Iowa Code section 331.394.

441—30.4(222) Liability for support. The liability of any person, other than the individual, who is legally bound for the support of any individual under 18 years of age shall be determined in the same manner as parent liability in rule 441—156.2(234), except that the maximum liability shall not exceed the standards for personal allowances established by the department under the family investment program.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 222.78.

441—30.5(217,218,225C) Rights of individuals.
   30.5(1) Information. An individual receiving care from a state resource center shall have the right to:
      a. Receive an explanation and written copy of the rules of the facility.
      b. Receive an explanation of the individual’s medical condition, developmental status, and behavioral status, and be informed as to treatment plans and the attendant risks of treatment.
   30.5(2) Care and treatment. An individual receiving care from a state resource center shall have the right to:
      a. Receive appropriate treatment, services, and habilitation for the individual’s disabilities, including appropriate and sufficient medical and dental care.
      b. Have the confidentiality of the individual’s personal resource center records maintained and have access to those records within a reasonable period.
      c. Work, when available and desired and as appropriate to the individual’s plan of treatment, and be compensated for that work in accordance with federal and state laws.
   30.5(3) Living conditions. An individual receiving care from a state resource center shall have the right to:
      a. Receive care in a manner that respects and maintains the individual’s dignity and individuality.
      b. Have opportunities for personal privacy, including during the care of personal needs.
      c. Keep and use appropriate personal possessions, including wearing the individual’s own clothing.
      d. Share a room with a spouse when both live in the same facility.
      e. Be free from unnecessary drugs and restraints.
      f. Be free from physical, psychological, sexual, or verbal abuse, neglect and exploitation.
   30.5(4) Communication. An individual receiving care from a state resource center shall have the right to:
      a. Communicate with people and access services at the facility and in the community, including organizing and participating in resident groups while at the facility.
b. Receive visits of the individual’s choice from parents, guardians, legal representatives, or family without prior notice given to the facility unless the visits have been determined inappropriate by the individual’s treatment team.

c. Communicate and meet privately with persons of the individual’s choice without prior notice given to the facility unless the communication is determined inappropriate by the individual’s treatment team.

d. Send and receive unopened mail.

e. Make and receive private telephone calls, unless the calls have been determined inappropriate by the individual’s treatment team.

30.5(5) Self-determination. An individual receiving care from a state resource center shall have the right to:

a. Have a dignified existence with self-determination, making choices about aspects of the individual’s life that are significant to the individual.

b. Give informed consent, including the right to withdraw consent at any given time.

c. Refuse treatment (such as medication or behavioral interventions) offered without the individual’s expressed informed consent, and be provided with an explanation of the consequences of those refusals unless treatment is necessary to protect the health or safety of the individual or is ordered by a court.

d. Refuse to perform services for the facility and not be coerced to perform services.

e. Manage the individual’s own financial affairs unless doing so is limited under law or determined not appropriate by the individual’s treatment team.

f. Choose activities, schedules, and care consistent with the individual’s interests, needs and care plans.

g. Engage in social, religious, and community activities of the individual’s choice.

30.5(6) Advocacy. An individual receiving care from a state resource center shall have the right to:

a. Exercise the individual’s rights as a citizen or resident of the United States.

b. File a grievance pursuant to rule 441—28.4(225C,229) without any intimidation or reprisal resulting from the grievance.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 217.30, 218.4, 225C.28A, and 225C.28B.

[ARC 8094B, IAB 9/9/09, effective 11/1/09]

441—30.6(218) Visiting.

30.6(1) Individuals are encouraged and shall be able to receive visits from persons of the individual’s choice and at times desired by the individual. At the individual’s choice, the individual’s parents, guardian, or legal representative or other members of the individual’s family may visit without prior notice given to the facility.

30.6(2) Visits determined by the individual’s treatment to be inappropriate or disruptive to the individual’s treatment plan or the health and safety of other individuals may be denied or terminated.

30.6(3) An individual or other person denied visitation may file a grievance through the facility’s grievance process.

[ARC 8094B, IAB 9/9/09, effective 11/1/09; ARC 1145C, IAB 10/30/13, effective 1/1/14]

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code chapter 222.

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[Filed ARC 6274C (Notice ARC 6152C, IAB 1/26/22), IAB 4/6/22, effective 6/1/22]
CHAPTER 31
CIVIL COMMITMENT UNIT FOR SEXUAL OFFENDERS

441—31.1(229A) Definitions.

“Business day” means a working day in the usual Monday-through-Friday workweek. A holiday falling within this workweek shall not be counted as a business day.

“Contraband” means weapons, ammunition, tobacco, alcohol, drugs, money, altered authorized property, mood-altering plant material or chemical, obscene material as defined in Iowa Code section 728.1(5), explosives, material that can be used in the manufacture of explosives, or material advocating disruption of or injury to residents, employees, programs, or physical facilities. “Contraband” includes anything which is illegal to possess under federal or state law and materials that are used in the production of drugs or alcohol or used in conjunction with the taking of illicit drugs. “Contraband” also includes anything determined to be banned from individual possession by published facility rules.

“Facility” means the civil commitment unit for sexual offenders.

“Facility administrator” means the person appointed as the administrator of the civil commitment unit for sexual offenders.

“Gift or bequest” means anything of value the facility receives that is intended for use directly by the employees of the facility. Items intended for public distribution, such as clothes or furniture, do not constitute a gift to the facility.

“Grievance” means a written complaint by or on behalf of an individual that involves a rights or rule violation or unfairness to the individual.

“Guardian” means the person other than a parent of a child who has been appointed by the court to have custody of the person of the individual as provided under Iowa Code section 232.2(21) or 633.3(20).

“Individual” means a person who has been committed to the civil commitment unit for sexual offenders (CCUSO) under Iowa Code chapter 229A.

“Minor” means a person under the age of 18.

“Money” means all forms of currency, checks, money orders, stocks, bonds, and any other item that can be used as a medium of exchange for payment for goods or services.

“Parent” means a natural or adoptive mother or father of a child but does not include a mother or father whose parental rights have been terminated.

“Rights” means the human, civil, and constitutional liberties an individual possesses through federal and state constitutions and laws.

“Support team member” means a person who has agreed to participate in the development and implementation of an individual’s relapse prevention plan.

“Visitor” means any person who wishes to visit an individual committed to the facility. “Visitor” does not include the individual’s attorney of record, other court-appointed attorneys, retained experts, the ombudsman or government officials, or facility-approved clergy.

“Weapon” means any gun, knife, tool, object, or chemical that can be used to inflict harm on one’s self or another.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code chapter 229A.

[ARC 9646B, IAB 8/10/11, effective 10/1/11]

441—31.2(229A) Visitation. Visitation is considered part of the individual’s therapeutic program. Visits are expected to benefit the individual’s treatment goals while meeting the security needs of the facility and ensuring the safety of the individual and the visitor.

31.2(1) Approval of visitor. All persons wishing to visit a committed individual who is residing at the facility or is in a transition phase shall have prior approval of the facility administrator before a visit shall be permitted.

a. Questionnaire and background check. Before being approved to visit, all visitors shall complete a visitor questionnaire and undergo a background check to determine if:

(1) The visitor has been a victim of the individual;
(2) The visitor has a significant criminal background;
(3) The visitor will not hinder the individual’s treatment; or
(4) The visitor will be a part of the individual’s support team.

b. Interview. Upon return of the questionnaire and completion of the background check, an interview shall be conducted with the visitor to determine whether the visitor will be approved.

c. Minors. A minor shall not be permitted to visit unless special circumstances exist and the visit is approved by:

(1) The individual’s treatment team,
(2) The facility administrator, and
(3) The minor’s parent or guardian.

d. Support team member. A visitor identified as a support team member shall complete a four-hour training course on being part of a support team before being approved as part of the individual’s support team.

e. Revocation of approval. Approval of visitors is at the sole discretion of the facility. Approval may be revoked at any time if the facility determines that:

(1) The visitor rules have been violated; or
(2) The visitor presents a threat to security or is a detriment to the individual’s treatment.

f. Approval after revocation. Once approval is revoked, the person shall be required to reapply for and be approved for reinstatement before being allowed to visit.

31.2(2) Prior notification. Visitors shall call the facility at least 24 hours in advance of a planned visit to schedule the visit.

31.2(3) Visiting hours.

a. Visits shall be allowed on:

(1) Monday through Friday from 5:30 p.m. to 8:30 p.m.
(2) Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays from 10:30 a.m. to 2 p.m. and from 2:30 p.m. to 8:30 p.m.

b. Visitors shall not be admitted after 7:30 p.m. on weekdays or after 4:30 p.m. on Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays.

31.2(4) Visitation limits. Individuals shall be allowed a maximum of three hours’ visitation on weekdays and a total of four hours on Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays. The number of days per week the individual may have visits shall be determined by the individual’s treatment team based on the individual’s treatment level. At the discretion of the facility, the visit may be split between two different periods of the day.

31.2(5) Search. All visitors shall be subject to a search before a visit.

a. A visitor shall be required to remove all items from the visitor’s pockets and place the items in a locker provided by the facility or take the items to the visitor’s vehicle.

b. Visitors shall not be allowed to bring the following items into the secure area of the facility: purses, packages, folders, binders, briefcases, still or video cameras, cell phones, computers, electronic media storage devices, digital or analog recording devices, or any device that can be used to connect to the Internet.

31.2(6) Visitor rules. Each approved visitor shall be given a copy of the facility’s visitor rules at the beginning of each visit and shall be required to sign an acknowledgement that the visitor has received the rules and understands them. The visitor rules are as follows:

a. The visitor’s name shall be on the approved visitors list.

b. The visitor shall provide 24-hour prior notice of the intent to visit.

c. Upon arrival, the visitor shall check in at the facility master control center.

d. A visitor who is 16 years of age or older shall provide a government-issued photo identification document.

e. A minor who is approved as a visitor shall be accompanied at all times by an approved adult visitor.

f. All visitors shall be subject to the rules of the facility.

g. Visitors shall wear clothing appropriate to the security and therapeutic needs of the facility. Prohibited clothing includes: mini-skirts, shorts, muscle shirts, see-through clothing, or halter tops;
clothing or accessories with obscene words, symbols, or pictures; and clothing with gang colors or symbols.

h. For the duration of the visit, visitors shall be required to remove outerwear such as, but not limited to, coats, hats, gloves, and sunglasses. A medical need for sunglasses for protection from normal interior light shall be verified by a physician’s prescription.

i. Smoking shall not be permitted in the facility or on the grounds of the facility except in an enclosed private vehicle.

j. A visitor shall not schedule a visit when the visitor has a communicable disease.

k. Visitors shall not be under the influence of drugs or alcoholic beverages.

l. Food gifts or other items shall not be brought into the facility unless prior approval has been received from the treatment program supervisor. Food items may be purchased from vending machines at the facility.

m. All visits shall be monitored by an employee.

n. The door to the visiting room shall remain open at all times.

31.2(7) Denial of visit. All visitors are subject to denial of a visit each time the visitor enters the facility. Visits can be denied by any employee with reason. Reasons for denial include but are not limited to:

a. The visitor’s name is not on the approved visitors list.

b. The visitor did not provide notice of the visit at least 24 hours in advance.

c. The visitor’s clothing does not conform to the facility visitor rules.

d. The visitor does not agree to be searched.

e. The visitor is trying to bring contraband into the facility.

f. The visitor is or appears to be under the influence of drugs or alcoholic beverages.

g. The visitor exhibits disruptive behavior that threatens the safety or security of the facility, individuals, employees, or other visitors.

h. The visitor appears to have a health condition that could threaten the health of individuals, employees, or other visitors.

i. The individual has been placed on restrictions for a rule infraction.

j. The number of staff available is inadequate to supervise the visit.

31.2(8) Termination of visit.

a. The facility may terminate a visit at any time when:

(1) The visitor or the individual violates any visitor rule during the visit.

(2) Because of the actions of an individual or a visitor, a facility employee becomes concerned about the safety and security of the facility, the individual, the visitor, or other visitors.

(3) The individual’s treatment team determines that the visit is counter-therapeutic or is disruptive to the safety and security of the facility.

(4) A crisis in the facility results in an inadequate number of staff available to supervise the visit.

b. The facility may either terminate the current visit or, at the discretion of the individual’s treatment team, remove the visitor’s name from the approved visitors list.

31.2(9) Visits outside the facility. Individuals may visit family and friends outside of the facility when the visit meets all of the following criteria:

a. The visit occurs in connection with a death or life-threatening illness in the family.

b. The visit receives the approval of the facility administrator or the facility administrator’s designee. Such approval shall be granted only when:

(1) The facility has determined the individual to be a “low escape risk.”

(2) The visit will provide a treatment benefit to the individual with no harmful effects on the individual’s family or community, and

(3) The individual pays all expenses associated with supervision of the visit, including facility expenses such as employee wages and transportation costs.

c. The visit is ordered by the court.

31.2(10) Hospital visits. Individuals hospitalized in a community facility may have visitors during the hospitalization provided that:
a. The visit does not interfere with the treatment of the individual.  
b. The visitor is approved as provided in subrule 31.2(1) unless an exemption is granted by the facility administrator.  
c. The visitor is subject to a search as provided in subrule 31.2(5).  
d. The visitor is subject to the visitor rules as provided in subrule 31.2(6).  
e. The visit may be terminated at the will of the facility as provided in subrule 31.2(8).  

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code chapter 229A.  
[ARC 9646B, IAB 8/10/11, effective 10/1/11; ARC 6275C, IAB 4/6/22, effective 6/1/22]

441—31.3(229A) Group visitation. Groups of persons from the general public who wish to visit the facility shall submit a written request and shall be subject to the same security review process as all other visitors.  

31.3(1) Request to visit. A group wishing to visit the facility shall submit a written request to the facility administrator at least one month in advance of the requested visit. The request shall state the purpose of the visit and the expected therapeutic benefit for the individuals.  

31.3(2) Visitor questionnaire. Each person in the group shall complete a visitor questionnaire and shall undergo a background check to determine if:  
a. The person has been a victim of the individual;  
b. The person has a significant criminal background;  
c. The person will not hinder the individual’s treatment; or  
d. The person will be a part of the individual’s support team.  

31.3(3) Visitor interview. Upon return of the questionnaire and completion of the background check, an interview shall be conducted with each person in the group to determine:  
a. Whether or not the visit will be authorized; and  
b. The location, date, time, and duration of an authorized visit.  

31.3(4) Orientation. Before entering the facility, a visitor group shall be provided with an introduction and orientation to facility security procedures and to visitor rules that the group will be expected to follow. Each member of the group shall sign a form acknowledging receipt of the visitor rules.  

31.3(5) Denial or termination of visit. At the discretion of the facility, the entire group or a member of the group may be denied visitation as provided in subrule 31.2(7) or may have the visit terminated as provided in subrule 31.2(8).  

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code chapter 229A.  
[ARC 9646B, IAB 8/10/11, effective 10/1/11]

441—31.4(229A) Grievances. Any individual who believes the individual’s rights have been violated or who has a complaint concerning the individual’s treatment may file a grievance using a form approved by the facility administrator. The individual’s family or guardian may file a grievance on behalf of the individual by submitting the grievance in writing to the facility administrator.  

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code chapter 229A.  
[ARC 9646B, IAB 8/10/11, effective 10/1/11]

441—31.5(229A) Photographing and recording individuals.  

31.5(1) Visitors. Visitors shall not be allowed to bring any camera or video or audio recording devices into the facility. An individual who wants to have a photograph taken with a visitor shall request prior permission from the individual’s treatment team and make arrangements for paying the cost of the photograph.  
a. With approval of the treatment team, a facility employee will take the photograph using facility equipment. The facility shall provide the photograph to the individual requesting it. The individual shall be responsible for distribution of the photograph.  
b. The facility shall not be liable for any further use or distribution of the photograph made by the individual or by anyone else who comes into possession of the photograph.
31.5(2) Public media. Photographs and video and audio recordings by public media inside of the facility and of individuals shall be permitted only with the prior authorization of the facility administrator and of the individual or the individual’s guardian.
   a. For security or confidentiality of other individuals, the facility administrator may limit the scope of what is photographed or recorded.
   b. Public media representatives authorized to take photographs or recordings shall make every effort to preserve the inherent dignity of the individual and to preclude the exploitation or embarrassment of the individual.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code chapter 229A.
[ARC 9646B, IAB 8/10/11, effective 10/1/11]

441—31.6(229A) Release of information.

31.6(1) Release to news media. The facility administrator shall be responsible for the release to the news media of information pertaining to the facility. Authority for dissemination and release of information may be designated to other employees at the discretion of the facility administrator.

31.6(2) Release of confidential information. Information concerning individuals currently or formerly at the facility which is defined by statute as confidential shall not be released to a person, agency or organization that is not authorized by law to have access to the information unless the individual authorizes the release. Authorization may be given by using Form 470-3951, Authorization to Obtain or Release Health Care Information.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code chapter 229A.
[ARC 9646B, IAB 8/10/11, effective 10/1/11]

441—31.7(229A) Communication with individuals.

31.7(1) Incoming telephone calls.
   a. The individual’s treatment team shall determine an approved caller list for each individual based on the individual’s request for approval. Incoming calls shall not be approved from a person who:
      (1) Has been a victim of the individual,
      (2) Is a registered sex offender, or
      (3) Has been determined by the individual’s treatment team as a person whose communication is counter-therapeutic to the individual’s treatment plan.
   b. All incoming calls for an individual shall require the approval of the facility administrator or designee before the caller will be connected with the individual to determine if the caller is:
      (1) On an individual’s approved caller list, or
      (2) An attorney representing the individual. An attorney representing the individual shall have the right to call the individual at any reasonable time.
   c. Approved incoming calls shall not be monitored.
   d. The individual has the right to grieve any adverse decision.

31.7(2) Attorney contacts. An individual’s attorney shall have the right to visit or have telephone contact with the individual at any reasonable time. The individual shall have the right to call the individual’s attorney during normal business hours and at other times with the consent of the attorney. The individual or the attorney shall be responsible for any costs associated with the call.

31.7(3) Interviews. Interviews of an individual by the news media or other outside persons or groups shall be permitted only with the prior consent of the individual or the individual’s guardian.
   a. All requests for an interview shall be made to the facility administrator. When a request is received, the facility administrator or designee shall:
      (1) Notify the individual or the individual’s guardian of the request; and
      (2) Document notification to the individual or guardian in the individual’s record.
   b. The individual or the individual’s guardian shall be free to decide whether an interview is granted.
   c. The facility administrator shall determine how, when, and where the interview is to be done, as necessary to maintain the security of the facility.

31.7(4) Mail and packages.
a. Correspondence shall not be permitted between an individual and a victim of the individual, a registered sex offender, or another individual residing at the facility.

b. Correspondence an individual receives from the state ombudsman shall be delivered to the individual unopened. Other outgoing and incoming letters and packages shall not be censored or tampered with in any manner except that an employee may:
   (1) Open, but not read, incoming and outgoing letters and packages in the presence of the individual to whom the letters and packages belong; or
   (2) Require the individual to open the letters or packages in an employee’s presence and disclose the contents.

c. In situations where the employee has reasonable suspicion that a letter or package contains information or materials that threaten the security or the therapeutic needs of the facility, such as but not limited to contraband, threats, escape plans, or sexually explicit content, the correspondence may be read in the presence of the individual.

d. Letters or packages found to contain contraband shall be confiscated. Both the sender and the intended receiver of the confiscated letters and packages shall be notified and given the reasons for the action in writing within two business days of the action.

e. The facility administrator or designee may terminate correspondence between an individual and another person when the individual’s treatment team has determined that the correspondence is not in the individual’s best interest, is detrimental to the individual’s treatment plan, is a threat to public or individual safety, or is a threat to the security of the facility. Termination shall be based on the circumstances of each case.
   (1) The facility administrator or designee shall provide justification to terminate the correspondence in a written notice to the correspondents.
   (2) Correspondents may file a grievance concerning the termination.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code chapter 229A.

[ARC 9646B, IAB 8/10/11, effective 10/1/11]

441—31.8(229A) Building and grounds. The facility’s building and grounds shall not be available for general public use.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code chapter 229A.

[ARC 9646B, IAB 8/10/11, effective 10/1/11]

441—31.9(8,218) Gifts and bequests. Gifts or bequests of money, clothing, books, games, recreational equipment or other gifts shall be made directly to the facility administrator.

31.9(1) Evaluation. The facility administrator or designee shall evaluate the gift or bequest in terms of the nature of the contribution to the facility program.

31.9(2) Acceptance. The facility administrator shall be responsible for accepting the gift or bequest and reporting it to the division administrator.
   a. All monetary gifts or bequests shall be acknowledged in writing to the donor.
   b. All gifts or bequests with a value of $50 or more shall be reported to the Iowa ethics and campaign disclosure board within 20 days of receipt of the gift or bequest using the board’s Form-GB.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 8.7.

[ARC 9646B, IAB 8/10/11, effective 10/1/11; ARC 6275C, IAB 4/6/22, effective 6/1/22]

441—31.10(229A) Cost of care. The facility shall seek to recover the full cost or a portion of the cost of care from the individual or another responsible person. The cost of the individual’s care shall be determined for each fiscal year included in the length of stay using the average per diem cost multiplied by the total number of days of care.

31.10(1) Social security benefits. The facility shall seek recovery from the individual when the individual receives a benefit pursuant to the Social Security Act. In such case, the individual shall be allowed to retain for personal use an amount equal to the personal allowance amount established by the Social Security Administration.
31.10(2) Other income. The facility shall seek recovery from the individual when the individual has other income; a trust fund; individually owned real estate, stocks, bonds, savings account, checking account, or certificate of deposit; an individual retirement account; or proceeds from the disposal of real estate or other property.

31.10(3) Other person legally liable. The facility shall seek recovery from a person who is legally liable for the support of the individual up to the amount of the person’s legal liability. The facility shall seek recovery from a person who is bound by contract to support the individual up to the amount of the contract. A person legally liable to support the individual shall not include a political subdivision.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 229A.12.

[ARC 9646B, IAB 8/10/11, effective 10/1/11]
[Filed ARC 9646B (Notice ARC 9481B, IAB 5/4/11), IAB 8/10/11, effective 10/1/11]
[Filed ARC 6275C (Notice ARC 6153C, IAB 1/26/22), IAB 4/6/22, effective 6/1/22]
CHAPTER 103
STATE TRAINING SCHOOL
[Prior to 7/1/83, Social Services[770] Ch 103]
[Prior to 2/11/87, Human Services[498]]

441—103.1(218) Definitions.

“Child” means a person under the age of 18 years.

“Contraband” means weapons, ammunition, tobacco, alcohol, drugs, money, altered authorized property, mood-altering plant material, obscene material as defined in Iowa Code section 728.1(5), explosives, material that can be used in the manufacture of explosives, or material advocating disruption of or injury to residents, employees, programs, or physical facilities. “Contraband” includes anything which is illegal to possess under federal or state law and materials that are used in the production of drugs or alcohol or used in conjunction with the taking of illicit drugs. “Contraband” also includes anything determined to be banned from individual possession by published facility rules.

“Department” means the Iowa department of human services.

“Division administrator” means the administrator of the division of mental health and disability services within the department.

“Facility” means the state training school.

“Family” means spouse, child, parent, sibling, or grandparent.

“Gift or bequest” means anything of value that a facility receives that is intended for use directly by the employees of the facility. Items intended for public distribution, such as clothes or furniture, do not constitute a gift to the facility.

“Grievance” means a written or oral complaint by or on behalf of an individual that involves:

1. A rights violation or unfairness to the individual, or
2. Any aspect of the individual’s life with which the individual does not agree.

“Individual” as used in this chapter, means any child who is committed to the director of the department of human services and is admitted to and receives services from the state training school. The terms “student,” “resident,” “juvenile,” and “youth” are synonymous with the term “individual.” For purposes of the state training school, the term shall also include a person whose stay is extended beyond the age of 18 under the provisions of Iowa Code sections 232.53(2) and 232.53(4).

“Iowa sex offender registry” means a central registry of sex offenders established under Iowa Code chapter 692A that is maintained by the department of public safety.

“Juvenile court officer” means the same as defined in Iowa Code section 232.2(30).

“Juvenile offender” means a juvenile who is required to be registered with the Iowa sex offender registry and with the sheriff of the juvenile’s county of residence.

“Legal representative” means a person, including an attorney, who is authorized by law to act on behalf of an individual.

“Money” means all forms of currency, checks, money orders, stocks, bonds, and any other item that can be used as a medium of exchange for payment for goods or services.

“Parent” means a natural or adoptive mother or father of a child but does not include a mother or father whose parental rights have been terminated.

“Registration” means the submission of registration forms to the Iowa sex offender registry and to the sheriff of the person’s county of residence.

“Rights” means the human, civil, and constitutional liberties an individual possesses through federal and state constitutions and laws.

“State training school” means the unit for juvenile delinquents at the Eldora facility as defined in Iowa Code section 233A.1(2).

“Tobacco” means all forms of tobacco.

“Weapon” means any gun, knife, tool, object, or chemical that can be used to inflict harm on one’s self or another.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 218.4.

[ARC 9318B, IAB 12/29/10, effective 2/2/11; ARC 6276C, IAB 4/6/22, effective 6/1/22]
441—103.2(218) Admission.

103.2(1) Population guidelines. The facility population level shall be based on the population guidelines that the judicial branch, in consultation with the department, develops on the number of individuals who may be placed at a juvenile facility at any one time. Pursuant to those guidelines and the responsibility of the superintendents for admission of individuals, the superintendents and the chief juvenile court officers shall allocate to each judicial district the number of children from each district who may be placed in the facility for diagnosis and evaluation and for treatment.

103.2(2) Acceptance of child. A certified copy of the court order which complies with Iowa Code chapter 232 shall accompany the child to the facility, along with the relevant petitions.

a. A child shall be accepted for evaluation as specified in the court order only when a diagnostic bed is available.

b. A child shall be accepted into the regular program as specified in the court order only when a treatment bed is available.

c. A child adjudicated as a child in need of assistance shall not be admitted to the state training school, except:

(1) For diagnosis and evaluation and then only when a current petition is on file that alleges the child to have committed a delinquent act, or

(2) When the child is also adjudicated delinquent and meets admission criteria for the state training school as a delinquent.

d. The superintendent or chief juvenile court officer shall notify the court when the appropriate space, service, or program is not available so that admission can be ordered when the facility can meet the child’s needs.

103.2(3) Time of admission. When a child is to be admitted to the state training school, arrangements shall be made for the actual admission to occur between 8 a.m. and 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, whenever possible.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 218.4.

[ARC 9318B, IAB 12/29/10, effective 2/2/11]

441—103.3(218) Plan of care.

103.3(1) Individual care plan conference. At least ten working days before the individual care plan conference, the facility shall provide written notification of the time, date and nature of the conference to:

a. The individual;

b. The individual’s parents;

c. The individual’s legal representative;

d. The individual’s juvenile court officer; and

e. The court.

103.3(2) Special meeting. Whenever special concerns and needs arise regarding an individual, the superintendent or designee shall schedule a meeting to evaluate and formulate appropriate changes in the individual care plan. Notice of the meeting shall be issued to:

a. The individual;

b. The individual’s parents;

c. The individual’s legal representative;

d. The individual’s juvenile court officer; and

e. Other relevant parties.

103.3(3) Prerelease conference. A conference shall be held 30 days before any anticipated release of an individual from the regular program. At least 5 working days before the conference, the facility shall provide written notice of the time, date, and purpose of the conference to:

a. The individual;

b. The individual’s parents;

c. The individual’s legal representative;

d. The individual’s juvenile court officer; and
e. The court.
This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 218.4.

[ARC 9318B, IAB 12/29/10, effective 2/2/11]

441—103.4(218) Communication with individuals.

103.4(1) Incoming telephone calls. Approval of the superintendent or designee is required for all incoming telephone calls for an individual before the conversation occurs. An authorized employee shall verify the identity of the caller before approval is given. Approved telephone calls shall not be monitored.

103.4(2) Mail and packages.

a. Outgoing or incoming letters and packages shall not be opened, read, censored, or tampered with in any manner except that, to search for and seize contraband, an employee may:
   (1) Open, but not read, incoming and outgoing letters and packages in the presence of the individual to whom the letters and packages belong; or
   (2) Require that the individual open the letters and packages in an employee’s presence and disclose the contents.

b. Letters or packages found to contain contraband shall be confiscated. Both the sender and the intended receiver of the confiscated letters and packages shall be notified and given reasons for the action in writing within 48 hours of the action.

c. The superintendent or designee may terminate correspondence between an individual and another person when the individual’s treatment team has determined that the correspondence is not in the individual’s best interest and is detrimental to the individual’s treatment plan. Termination shall be based on the circumstances of each case.
   (1) The superintendent or designee shall provide justification to terminate the correspondence in a written notice to the correspondents.
   (2) Correspondents may file a grievance concerning the termination.

103.4(3) Visits.

a. Schedule. Visiting hours shall be from 10 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. on Saturday and Sunday. Visits by the individual’s family or legal representative shall be encouraged. Necessary flexibility in these hours and days will be allowed.
   (1) The superintendent may designate certain weekdays or holidays for visiting. The resident shall be responsible for informing visitors about designated visiting days.
   (2) Visiting during times other than those described in this subrule shall require approval of the superintendent before the day of the visit.

b. Applicability. Other than a family member or legal representative, a person who wants to visit an individual shall obtain prior approval from the individual’s juvenile court officer and the superintendent or designee before visiting. Visitation rights shall be denied to:
   (1) A former training school resident unless the former resident is a family member or has prior approval of the superintendent or designee;
   (2) A parent whose parental rights have been terminated or limited by court order;
   (3) A person who is restricted by court order from contact with the individual;
   (4) A visitor who refuses to cooperate with the rules of the facility;
   (5) A visitor who creates a disturbance or is hostile to the point of being disruptive;
   (6) A visitor who passes or attempts to pass contraband to an individual or who aids in an escape or attempted escape;
   (7) A visitor who is under the influence of or has been partaking of drugs or alcoholic beverages; and
   (8) Any other person who, based on reasonable cause, is believed to pose a risk to the individual’s treatment or to the safety or security of the facility.

c. Procedures.
   (1) Visitors shall check in with security upon arrival. The employee on duty may request identification of the visitor. Failure to produce identification may result in denial of the visit.
(2) An individual shall be permitted to visit with up to six family members during any one visit. Family members under 18 years of age shall visit only with adult family supervision.

(3) An individual shall not be permitted to visit with the family of another individual unless the individual’s juvenile court officer and the superintendent or designee have given prior approval. An individual shall have written authorization of the individual’s juvenile court officer and the superintendent or designee before accompanying parents of another individual off grounds on a visit.

d. **Limits.** The superintendent reserves the right to limit or terminate visiting in all cases when doing so is in the best interests of the individual’s personal and therapeutic needs. When limitation or termination of visiting rights occurs, the superintendent or designee shall:
   
   (1) Immediately notify persons involved why the action was taken; and
   (2) Place a written report in the individual’s file.

103.4(4) **Attorney contacts.** An individual’s attorney shall have the right to visit or have telephone contact with the individual at any reasonable time.

   a. An individual shall have the right to contact the individual’s attorney during normal business hours and at other times with prior approval of the attorney. Responsibility for payment for the cost of the contact shall be determined before the contact is made.

   b. An individual who does not have an attorney shall be referred to the committing court for an attorney to be appointed.

103.4(5) **Interviews and statements.**

   a. **Request.** Requests to interview an individual made by media (newspapers, television stations, radio stations, etc.), groups, or persons not related to the individual shall be made through the superintendent’s office.

   (1) The superintendent or designee shall inform the individual of the request and of the individual’s right to agree to participate in the interview or to remain silent and not participate.

   (2) If an interview may have an impact on the individual’s legal status, the superintendent or designee shall contact the individual’s attorney to determine if the attorney has any objection to the individual’s participation.

   b. **Decision.** When the individual agrees to participate, the interview shall be granted at the discretion of the superintendent. The superintendent may deny an interview in situations deemed detrimental to the individual. The person requesting the interview may appeal the superintendent’s decision to the division administrator.

   c. **Procedure.**

   (1) Whenever an interview is granted, at least one facility employee shall be present for the entirety of the interview and shall have the authority to terminate the interview anytime the employee believes the best interests of the individual are not being served. Exceptions to this requirement shall be made when the individual’s interview is with the individual’s own attorney or with state officials acting in an official capacity.

   (2) The individual shall be represented by legal counsel during any interview that is conducted to obtain information that will be or may be used in court.

   d. **Depositions.** The superintendent may grant permission for written depositions according to the procedures for granting interviews. Voice recording of depositions shall not be permitted. One copy of the deposition shall be submitted to the superintendent. This rule shall in no way restrict depositions ordered by the court.

   This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 218.4.

   [ARC 9318B, IAB 12/29/10, effective 2/2/11]

441—103.5(218) **Photographing and recording of individuals.** An individual’s parent or legal representative may take photographs or make audio or video recordings of that individual but shall not be authorized to take photographs or make recordings of any other individual.

103.5(1) With the authorization of the superintendent or designee, an individual may take a photograph of another individual with that individual’s consent.
103.5(2) Use of still or video cameras or voice recorders to photograph or record an individual by anyone other than the individual, parent, legal representative, or authorized employee shall be allowed only with the prior authorization of the superintendent or designee.
   a. When granted, authorization to photograph or record shall be for one specific use and shall not extend to any other use.
   b. Photographs and voice or video recordings of an individual for public distribution shall be permitted only with a signed informed consent from the superintendent and the individual’s parent or legal representative.

103.5(3) A person authorized to take photographs or recordings shall make every effort to preserve the inherent dignity of the individual and to preclude exploitation or embarrassment of the individual or the family of the individual.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 218.4.

[ARC 9318B, IAB 12/29/10, effective 2/2/11]

441—103.6(218) Employment of individual. Employers that want to hire an individual must obtain approval from the superintendent or designee.

103.6(1) To clarify the employer-individual employment agreement, the superintendent or designee shall communicate to the individual’s employer and document:
   a. The employer’s legal responsibilities, including:
      (1) Adherence to child labor laws; and
      (2) Payment in accordance with the Fair Labor Standards Act. Work of a more skilled nature shall be compensated accordingly.
   b. The employer’s responsibility to meet the requirements of the training school, including but not limited to those relating to salary, supervision, transportation, and work hours of the individual. The employer shall:
      (1) Make all payments for the individual’s employment to the facility business office for deposit in the individual’s account. Payment of any nature shall not be given directly to the individual for any purpose.
      (2) Immediately report a runaway individual to the superintendent or designee.
      (3) Report to the superintendent or designee an individual’s behavior that is unacceptable to the employer.

103.6(2) An individual’s behavior that is unacceptable to an employer shall not subject the individual to any sanctions, punishment or punitive restriction of privileges unless the behavior constitutes a public offense or violates facility rules. In such case, the individual may be referred to court for prosecution or the facility’s discipline procedure may be followed.

103.6(3) The employer, the superintendent or designee, or the individual shall have the right to terminate the employment at any time.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 218.4.

[ARC 9318B, IAB 12/29/10, effective 2/2/11]

441—103.7(218) Temporary home visits.

103.7(1) An individual may be granted a temporary home visit for up to five days for reasons such as:
   a. To attend funerals, weddings, or holiday functions;
   b. For job seeking;
   c. For the primary purpose of exploring and improving family and community relations; or
   d. For a preplacement visit to a foster or group home to test the appropriateness of such a placement.

103.7(2) The superintendent or designee and the individual’s juvenile court officer shall approve a temporary home visit before the visit is scheduled and only after the juvenile court officer has investigated and approved in writing the temporary home visit placement.

103.7(3) Five working days in advance of a visit, the superintendent or designee shall notify the following in writing:
The individual’s parents;
- The individual’s legal representative;
- The temporary placement, if different from the parents’ home;
- The individual’s juvenile court officer; and
- The court.

103.7(4) In cases of an emergency, the notice required by subrule 103.7(3) may be delivered by telephone and shall be followed by a written notice explaining the special circumstance.

103.7(5) In a special case, based on the individual’s treatment needs, the superintendent or designee may extend a temporary home visit when both the superintendent or designee and the individual’s juvenile court officer agree that the proposed extension is appropriate.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 218.4.  
[ARC 9318B, IAB 12/29/10, effective 2/2/11]

441—103.8(218) Grievances. Any individual who believes the individual’s rights have been violated by the state training school or who has a complaint concerning the individual’s treatment at the state training school may file a grievance. The individual’s parent, family, or legal representative may file a grievance on behalf of the individual by submitting the grievance in writing to the superintendent.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 218.4.  
[ARC 9318B, IAB 12/29/10, effective 2/2/11]

441—103.9(692A) Sex offender registration. An individual who has been determined to be a sex offender as defined in Iowa Code section 692A.101 must register as a sex offender before release from the state training school unless the juvenile court finds that the individual is exempted from this requirement.

103.9(1) Notification. When an individual who is a juvenile offender has not previously registered, the superintendent or designee shall provide the individual with Form DCI-144, Notification of Registration Requirement, as required by the department of public safety in 661—subrule 83.3(1). Failure to provide a juvenile offender with the notification form does not relieve the juvenile offender of the duty to register with the Iowa sex offender registry.

103.9(2) Exemption from registration. To exempt a juvenile offender from registration, the language in the order of adjudication or disposition must clearly state that the juvenile offender is exempted from the registration requirement. If a court order is silent, the registration requirement applies.

a. If the order language does not clearly state that the juvenile offender is exempted from the registration process, then the responsibility rests with the juvenile offender to seek a clarifying order to be exempt from the registration process. A juvenile offender who seeks an exemption from the registration requirement has the obligation to prove that the juvenile offender deserves the exemption.

b. When the judicial decision is deferred, registration shall be assumed to be required until the court orders otherwise. If the court order defers the decision to grant an exemption from registration until the juvenile offender’s treatment is completed, the language in the order should specify who tracks the case until the new court order is issued. If it is not clear who tracks the case, the juvenile offender is responsible to seek a clarifying order to be exempt from the registration process.

103.9(3) Registration. The superintendent or designee shall provide the juvenile offender with Form DCI-145, Sex Offender Registration, as required by the department of public safety in 661—subrule 83.3(2). Form DCI-145 must be submitted to the sheriff of each county in which the offender will be residing, employed, or attending classes as well as to the department of public safety to satisfy the registration requirements of the Iowa sex offender registry.

a. When the juvenile offender is released from the state training school, the superintendent or designee shall submit the registration form to the division of criminal investigation of the department of public safety unless, by the time of release, the juvenile court finds that the juvenile should not be required to register as allowed by Iowa Code chapter 692A.
b. Copies of the sex offender registration shall be maintained in the juvenile offender’s file at the state training school.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 692A.109.

[ARC 9318B, IAB 12/29/10, effective 2/2/11; ARC 6276C, IAB 4/6/22, effective 6/1/22]

441—103.10(218) Alleged child abuse. The department shall arrange for the investigation of any reported case of alleged child abuse. For cases in which the alleged perpetrator is a facility employee, contractor, or volunteer, or some other department employee, the investigation shall be conducted by an agency other than the department.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 218.4.

[ARC 9318B, IAB 12/29/10, effective 2/2/11]

441—103.11(233A) Cost of care. The state training school shall seek to recover a portion of the cost of care from an individual who has unearned income. In determining the amount to be recovered:

1. The individual shall be allowed to retain a personal allowance equal to the personal allowance amount established by the Social Security Administration for the Supplemental Security Income program.
2. The amount recovered shall not exceed the actual cost of care.
3. The cost of care shall be determined using the average per diem multiplied by the total days of care.
4. The superintendent may grant a one-time exception to recovery of up to $1,000 for a personal needs living expense if an individual is being discharged and has no viable means of support upon release.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 233A.17.

[ARC 9318B, IAB 12/29/10, effective 2/2/11]

441—103.12(218) Buildings and grounds.

103.12(1) Tours. Tours of the facility shall be subject to the prior approval of the superintendent or designee. Tours may be scheduled on weekdays from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. by appointment through the superintendent’s office. Approval shall be based on availability of employee time to conduct the tour and the programmatic and security needs of the facility.

103.12(2) Public use. Facility space shall be for the primary use of the state training school. All public use of facility space shall require prior approval of the superintendent or designee. Approval for use shall be based on the order of requests received and on space availability after the programmatic and security needs of the facility are met.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 218.4.

[ARC 9318B, IAB 12/29/10, effective 2/2/11]

441—103.13(8,218) Gifts and bequests. Gifts or bequests of money, clothing, books, games, recreational equipment or other gifts shall be made directly to the superintendent.

103.13(1) The superintendent or designee shall evaluate the gift or bequest in terms of the nature of the contribution to the facility program.

103.13(2) The superintendent shall be responsible for accepting the gift or bequest and reporting it to the division administrator.

a. All monetary gifts or bequests shall be acknowledged in writing to the donor.
b. All gifts or bequests with a value of $50 or more shall be reported to the Iowa ethics and campaign disclosure board within 20 days of receipt of the gift or bequest using the board's Form-GB. One copy of the completed form shall be sent to the division administrator.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 8.7 and 218.4.

[ARC 9318B, IAB 12/29/10, effective 2/2/11; ARC 6276C, IAB 4/6/22, effective 6/1/22]

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CHAPTER 118
CHILD CARE QUALITY RATING SYSTEM

DIVISION I
QUALITY RATING SYSTEM (QRS)

PREAMBLE
Division I of this chapter establishes rules for the child care quality rating system, which is designed for child care programs that primarily serve children between birth and the age of 12. Participation in the quality rating system is voluntary. Division I includes application procedures and standards for the quality rating. Rules 441—118.1(237A) through 441—118.8(237A) are in effect until Division I sunsets, when all providers approved for this program are no longer eligible under Division I. As of June 1, 2022, child care programs applying for a new rating will apply to the Iowa quality for kids (IQ4K) quality rating improvement system outlined in Division II.

[ARC 9257B, IAB 12/1/10, effective 2/1/11; ARC 6277C, IAB 4/6/22, effective 6/1/22]

441—118.1(237A) Definitions.

“AIM4Excellence credential” means the national director credential for early childhood administrators that is administered by the McCormick Center for Early Childhood Leadership.

“Apprenticeship certificate” means a nationally recognized Child Care Development Specialist Registered Apprenticeship Certificate awarded by the U.S. Department of Labor. The certificate requires two years of full-time employment with on-the-job training and 288 hours (at least 19 credits) of approved, related college education or training.

“Child care facility” means a licensed child care center, a preschool, or a registered child development home.

“Child care nurse consultant” means a registered nurse licensed in the state of Iowa who has completed training using a nationally approved curriculum for health and safety in child care and early education. The child care nurse consultant provides on-site consultation, technical assistance, and training to child care and early education providers regarding health and safety. The child care nurse consultant is employed by or has a written agreement with the local Title V maternal and child health agency or contracts for service delivery directly through the state-level Title V maternal and child health program administered by the Iowa department of public health, bureau of family health.

“Child development associate credential (CDA)” means a credential awarded by the Council for Professional Recognition to individuals working in child care settings who demonstrate proficiency in specific competency standards. The credential requires 120 hours of approved training over the past five years.

“ChildNet certification” means verified completion of the 25-hour ChildNet training series in areas specifically designed for child care home providers and completion of the certification process.

“Department” means the department of human services.

“Eligible applicants” means programs meeting the definition of “child care facility” or programs operating under the authority of an accredited school district or nonpublic school.

“Environment rating scale” means a child care program assessment instrument (scale) developed through the auspices of the Frank Porter Graham Child Development Center of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. The scale is the measurement tool used by an assessor during an on-site observation of a child care classroom to evaluate and provide a score to a child care program. Scales must be administered by entities approved by the department of human services or the department’s designee. Four scales are available, based on the type of program being assessed:

1. Family child care environment rating scale for programs conducted in a provider’s own home for children from infancy through school age.
2. Infant/toddler environment rating scale for group programs for children from birth to 2½ years of age.
3. Early childhood environment rating scale for group programs for children of preschool through kindergarten age, 2½ to 5 years.
4. School-age care environment rating scale for group programs for children of school age, 5 to 12 years.

“Head Start program performance standards” means the standards that define the services that Head Start programs are required to provide to the children and families they serve. The standards constitute the expectations and requirements that Head Start grantees must meet.

“Iowa quality preschool program standards” means standards developed by the Iowa department of education, based on the ten standards of the National Association for the Education of Young Children accreditation.

“National administrator credential (NAC)” means the 40-hour comprehensive training for child care and education administrators and successful completion of the certification process.

“Staff in the classroom” means staff responsible for care of children in the classroom.

[ARC 9257B, IAB 12/1/10, effective 2/1/11]

441—118.2(237A) Application for quality rating. Eligible applicants shall apply for a quality rating by submitting the specified application form and any required supporting documentation to the department. Applications for a Level 1 rating will not be accepted from programs that have previously been rated at Level 1.

118.2(1) Transition period. For the period February 1, 2011, through July 31, 2011, eligible applicants may apply for a quality rating either under this subrule or under subrule 118.2(2).

a. A child care center or preschool applying under this subrule shall complete Form 470-4229, Application for Quality Rating—Center/Preschool. The quality rating will be based on the standards in rule 441—118.3(237A).

b. A child development home applying under this subrule shall complete Form 470-4302, Application for Quality Rating—Child Development Home. The quality rating will be based on the standards in rule 441—118.4(237A).

118.2(2) Ongoing standards. Effective June 1, 2022, for new applications, child care programs applying for a new rating will apply to the Iowa quality for kids (IQ4K) quality rating system outlined in Division II.

a. A child care center, preschool, or program operating under the authority of an accredited school district or nonpublic school applying under this subrule shall complete Form 470-4902, Quality Rating System Application for Licensed Centers, Preschools, and School-Based Programs. The quality rating will be based on the standards in rule 441—118.5(237A).

b. A child development home applying under this subrule shall complete Form 470-4901, Quality Rating System Application for Child Development Homes. The quality rating will be based on the standards in rule 441—118.6(237A).

118.2(3) Change in location of facility. If the location of a rated program changes, the program must notify the department and complete a new application form as specified in subrule 118.2(1) or 118.2(2). The department shall make a new determination of the appropriate rating.

[ARC 9257B, IAB 12/1/10, effective 2/1/11; ARC 6277C, IAB 4/6/22, effective 6/1/22]

441—118.3(237A) Rating standards for child care centers and preschools (sunsetting on July 31, 2011). For applications submitted under subrule 118.2(1), to participate in the quality rating system, a child care center or preschool shall certify that its facility meets the applicable criteria as defined in subrule 118.3(1).

118.3(1) Criteria. Criteria for each rating level are defined as follows.

a. Level 1. To be rated at Level 1, a facility must either:

   (1) Have a full or provisional license from the department of human services with no action pending to revoke or deny the license; or

   (2) Operate under the authority of an accredited school district or nonpublic school.

b. Level 2. To be rated at Level 2, a facility must meet the following criteria:
(1) The facility must have a full license from the department of human services with no action pending to revoke or deny the license, or operate under the authority of an accredited school district or nonpublic school.

(2) The facility must complete the Iowa department of public health’s Form HCCI-BPA2006, Child Care Business—Partnership Agreement.

(3) The facility must complete the Iowa department of public health’s provider health and safety questionnaire, Form HCCI-CDO2006, Child Care Center Director/Owner Survey.

(4) If eligible, the facility must participate in the child and adult care food program (CACFP), unless children are in attendance less than four hours per day and the program does not serve meals.

(5) The facility must have on duty in each room at all times at least one staff member who has completed training in mandatory reporting of child abuse, universal precautions and infectious disease control, cardiopulmonary resuscitation, and first aid as specified in 441—subrule 109.7(1) and subparagraphs 109.7(2)“a”(1) and (2).

(6) The facility must provide basic orientation for all staff before they begin work.

(7) All staff, including the facility’s director, must complete Form 470-4234, Child Care Center Staff Self-Assessment, no more than 12 months before application for quality rating. The director must also complete Form 470-4233, Child Care Center Self-Assessment.

c. **Level 3.** To be rated at Level 3, a facility must meet the following criteria in addition to meeting the criteria for Level 2:

   (1) The facility must earn a minimum of 10 points from the categories listed in subrules 118.3(2) through 118.3(6).

   (2) The facility must earn at least one point from each category.

d. **Level 4.** To be rated at Level 4, a facility must meet the following criteria in addition to meeting the criteria for Level 2:

   (1) The facility must earn a minimum of 18 points from the categories listed in subrules 118.3(2) through 118.3(6).

   (2) The facility must earn at least one point from each category.

e. **Level 5.** To be rated at Level 5, a facility must meet the following criteria in addition to meeting the criteria for Level 2:

   (1) The facility must earn a minimum of 26 points from the categories listed in subrules 118.13(2) through 118.13(6).

   (2) The facility must earn at least one point from each category.

118.3(2) **Professional development.** A child care center or preschool may earn a maximum of 12 points in the professional development category. Points are awarded as follows:

a. **Credential.** Two points are awarded if the facility director:

   (1) Has a current national administrator credential; or

   (2) Is a school principal licensed by the Iowa board of educational examiners.

b. **Related degree.** One point is awarded if at least one staff member at the facility has at least a bachelor’s degree in education specific to the age group for whom the person provides care.

c. **Education and experience.** A facility may earn a maximum of nine points for staff education and experience. Programs may select up to two of the following options:

   (1) Five points are awarded if at least 50 percent of staff in each classroom have a minimum of a bachelor’s degree in education specific to the age group for whom they provide care.

   (2) Four points are awarded if at least 50 percent of staff in each classroom have a minimum of an associate’s degree in education specific to the age group for whom they provide care.

   (3) Three points are awarded if at least 50 percent of staff in each classroom have a minimum of a child development associate credential or apprenticeship certificate.

   (4) Two points are awarded if at least 50 percent of staff in each classroom have a minimum of either six college credit hours in education specific to the age group for whom they provide care or have a paraeducator certificate from the Iowa board of educational examiners.

   (5) Two points are awarded if at least 50 percent of staff in each classroom have received a minimum of 30 hours of training beyond regulatory requirements in the last 12 months and have at least five years
of experience working in a child care facility or a program operating under the authority of an accredited school district or nonpublic school.

(6) One point is awarded if at least 50 percent of staff in each classroom have received a minimum of 15 hours of training beyond regulatory requirements in the last 12 months.

118.3(3) Health and safety. A child care center or preschool may earn a maximum of eight points in the health and safety category. Points are awarded as follows:

a. Injury prevention. A facility may earn a maximum of three points for injury prevention. Points are awarded as follows:

(1) One point is awarded if the facility completes the Iowa department of public health’s Form HCCI-IP2006, Injury Prevention Summary Report, during a visit with a child care nurse consultant.

(2) Two points are awarded if the child care nurse consultant verifies that the facility has started the process of making recommended corrections.

(3) Three points are awarded if the child care nurse consultant verifies that the facility has completed all corrections.

b. Child record review. A facility may earn a maximum of two points for child record review. Points are awarded as follows:

(1) One point is awarded if the facility completes the Iowa department of public health’s Form HCCI-CRR2006, Child Record Review, during a visit with a child care nurse consultant.

(2) Two points are awarded if the child care nurse consultant verifies that the facility has worked with the child care nurse consultant to refer families to health care providers.

c. Health and safety assessment. A facility may earn a maximum of three points for health and safety assessment. Points are awarded as follows:

(1) One point is awarded if the facility completes the Iowa department of public health’s Form HCCI-HSA2006, Health and Safety Assessment, during a visit with the child care nurse consultant.

(2) Two points are awarded if the child care nurse consultant verifies that the facility has developed a plan of action to correct deficiencies.

(3) Three points are awarded if the child care nurse consultant verifies that the facility has completed all corrections.

118.3(4) Environment. A child care center or preschool may earn a maximum of 11 points in the environment category. Points are awarded as follows:

a. Environment rating scale training and self-assessment.

(1) One point is awarded if the facility director or assistant director completes approved training on using the infant/toddler environment rating scale, the early childhood environment rating scale, or the school-age care environment rating scale to evaluate and improve the facility before outside evaluation.

(2) One point is awarded if, after completing training on how to use the infant/toddler environment rating scale, the early childhood environment rating scale, or the school-age care environment rating scale, the facility director or assistant director completes a self-assessment of at least one-third of the facility’s classrooms, including at least one classroom in each age group served by the facility using the appropriate environment rating scale.

(3) One point is awarded if, after completing training on how to use the infant/toddler environment rating scale, the early childhood environment rating scale, or the school-age care environment rating scale, the facility director or assistant director completes Form 470-4288, Child Care Center Improvement Plan, based on the environment rating scale self-assessment. Form 470-4288 must be completed for each room for which a self-assessment was completed.

b. Environment rating scale. A facility may earn a maximum of three points on the environment rating scale. The facility director or assistant director must complete training on the use of one of the environment rating scales before requesting assessment. An assessor approved by the department of human services or the department’s designee must perform the environment rating assessment. At least one-third of the facility’s classrooms must be assessed, including at least one classroom in each age group served by the facility. Points are awarded as follows:
(1) One point is awarded if the facility receives an average score of 3 on a scale of 7 (with no subscale scores lower than 2) on the infant/toddler environment rating scale, the early childhood environment rating scale, or the school-age care environment rating scale.

(2) Two points are awarded if the facility receives an average score of 4 on a scale of 7 (with no subscale scores lower than 2) on the infant/toddler environment rating scale, the early childhood environment rating scale, or the school-age care environment rating scale.

(3) Three points are awarded if the facility receives an average score of 5 on a scale of 7 (with no subscale scores lower than 2) on the infant/toddler environment rating scale, the early childhood environment rating scale, or the school-age care environment rating scale.

c. **Iowa quality preschool program standards.** A facility may earn a maximum of two points on the Iowa quality preschool program standards. Points are awarded as follows:

(1) One point is awarded if the facility completes training on Iowa quality preschool program standards.

(2) One point is awarded if the facility completes the Iowa quality preschool program standards self-assessment and develops a quality improvement plan.

d. **Accreditation.** A facility may earn a maximum of three points for accreditation. Points are awarded as follows:

(1) One point is awarded if the facility meets accreditation standards for group or class size from an accrediting body identified in subparagraph (2) that is appropriate to the child care setting.

(2) Three points are awarded if the facility is accredited by the National Association for the Education of Young Children, the National Afterschool Association, or another accrediting body approved by the department of human services or if a Head Start program demonstrates compliance with Head Start program performance standards.

**118.3(5) Family and community partnerships.** A child care center or preschool may earn a maximum of two points in the family and community partnerships category. Points are awarded as follows:

a. One point is awarded if the facility or the facility director is a member of a professional organization specific to the age group for whom care is provided.

b. One point is awarded if the facility provides orientation for new parents and holds annual conferences with parents.

**118.3(6) Leadership and administration.** A child care center or preschool may earn a maximum of four points in the leadership and administration category. Points are awarded as follows:

a. One point is awarded if the facility completes yearly written evaluations for all staff.

b. One point is awarded if the facility develops and updates Form 470-4235, Child Care Center Improvement Plan, annually.

c. One point is awarded if all staff complete Form 470-4236, Professional Development Plan.

d. One point is awarded if all staff who have direct contact with children have a full, facility-based orientation within four months of beginning employment with the facility.

[ARC 9257B, IAB 12/1/10, effective 2/1/11]

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**441—118.4(237A) Rating criteria for child development homes (sunsetting on July 31, 2011).** For applications submitted under subrule 118.2(1), to participate in the quality rating system, a child development home provider shall certify that the home meets the applicable criteria as defined in subrule 118.4(1).

**118.4(1) Criteria for each rating level.**

a. To be rated at Level 1, the home must be a registered child development home.

b. To be rated at Level 2, the home must meet the following criteria in addition to meeting the criterion for Level 1:

(1) The provider completes and maintains ChildNet certification.

(2) The provider participates in the child and adult care food program (CACFP).

(3) The provider completes the Iowa department of public health’s Form HCCI-BPA2006, Child Care Business—Partnership Agreement.
(4) The provider completes the Iowa department of public health’s provider health and safety questionnaire, Form HCCI-HDOS2006, Home Child Care Center Director/Owner Survey.

(5) The provider completes Form 470-4231, Child Development Home Professional Development Self-Assessment.

(6) The provider completes Form 470-4236, Professional Development Plan.

c. To be rated at Level 3, the home must meet the following criteria in addition to meeting the criteria for Levels 1 and 2:

(1) The home must earn a minimum of seven points from the categories listed in subrules 118.4(2) through 118.4(5).

(2) The home must earn at least one point from each category.

d. To be rated at Level 4, the home must meet the following criteria in addition to meeting the criteria for Levels 1 and 2:

(1) The home must earn a minimum of 12 points from the categories listed in subrules 118.4(2) through 118.4(5).

(2) The home must earn at least one point from each category.

e. To be rated at Level 5, the home must meet the following criteria in addition to meeting the criteria for Levels 1 and 2:

(1) The home must earn a minimum of 16 points from the categories listed in subrules 118.4(2) through 118.4(5).

(2) The home must earn at least one point from each category.

118.4(2) Professional development. A child development home may earn a maximum of six points in the professional development category. Points are awarded as follows:

a. Experience and training. A home may earn a maximum of two points for experience and training. Points are awarded as follows:

(1) One point is awarded if the provider has at least two years of experience working in a child care facility or a program operating under the authority of an accredited school district or nonpublic school and 10 hours of additional training per year beyond regulatory requirements.

(2) Two points are awarded if the provider has at least five years of experience working in a child care facility or a program operating under the authority of an accredited school district or nonpublic school and 20 hours of additional training per year beyond regulatory requirements.

b. Education. A home may earn a maximum of four points for education. Points are awarded as follows:

(1) Two points are awarded if the provider has completed an apprenticeship certificate, child development associate credential, or at least nine college credit hours in education specific to the age group for whom care is provided.

(2) Three points are awarded if the provider has completed an associate’s degree in education specific to the age group for whom care is provided.

(3) Four points are awarded if the provider has completed a bachelor’s degree or higher in education specific to the age group for whom care is provided.

118.4(3) Health and safety. A child development home may earn a maximum of eight points in the health and safety category. Points are awarded as follows:

a. Injury prevention. A home may earn a maximum of three points for injury prevention. Points are awarded as follows:

(1) One point is awarded if the provider completes the Iowa department of public health’s Form HCCI-IP2006, Injury Prevention Summary Report, during a visit with a child care nurse consultant.

(2) Two points are awarded if the child care nurse consultant verifies that the provider has started the process of making recommended corrections.

(3) Three points are awarded if the child care nurse consultant verifies that the provider has completed all corrections.

b. Child record review. A home may earn a maximum of two points for child record review. Points are awarded as follows:
(1) One point is awarded if the provider completes the Iowa department of public health’s Form HCCI-CRR2006, Child Record Review, during a visit with a child care nurse consultant.

(2) Two points are awarded if the child care nurse consultant verifies that the provider has worked with the child care nurse consultant to refer families to health care providers.

c. Health and safety assessment. A home may earn a maximum of three points in the health and safety assessment category. Points are awarded as follows:

(1) One point is awarded if the provider completes the Iowa department of public health’s Form HCCI-HSA2006, Health and Safety Assessment, during a visit with the child care nurse consultant.

(2) Two points are awarded if the child care nurse consultant verifies that the provider has developed a plan of action to correct deficiencies.

(3) Three points are awarded if the child care nurse consultant verifies that the provider has completed all corrections.

118.4(4) Environment. A child development home may earn a maximum of eight points in the environment category. Points are awarded as follows:

a. Environment rating scale training and self-assessment. A home may earn a maximum of three points for environment rating scale training and self-assessment. Points are awarded as follows:

(1) One point is awarded if the provider completes approved training on how to use the family day care rating scale to assess the child development home environment.

(2) One point is awarded if, after completing training on how to use the family day care rating scale, the provider completes a self-assessment using the family day care rating scale.

(3) One point is awarded if, after completing training on how to use the family day care rating scale, the provider completes Form 470-4232, Child Development Home Improvement Plan, based on the family day care rating scale self-assessment.

b. Environment rating scale. A home may earn a maximum of two points on the environment rating scale. An assessor approved by the department of human services or the department’s designee must perform the environment rating assessment. The provider must complete training on the family day care rating scale before requesting assessment. Points are awarded as follows:

(1) One point is awarded if the home receives an average score of 4 on a scale of 7, with no subscale scores lower than 2.

(2) Two points are awarded if the home receives an average score of 5 on a scale of 7, with no subscale scores lower than 2.

c. Accreditation. Three points are awarded if the home is accredited by the National Association for Family Child Care or another accrediting body approved by the department of human services.

118.4(5) Family and community partnerships. A child development home may earn a maximum of two points in the family and community partnerships category. Points are awarded as follows:

a. One point is awarded if the provider is a member of a professional organization specific to the age group for whom care is provided.

b. One point is awarded if the provider offers an orientation for new parents and holds annual conferences with parents.

[ARC 9257B, IAB 12/1/10, effective 2/1/11]

441—118.5(237A) Rating standards for child care centers, preschools, and programs operating under the authority of an accredited school district or nonpublic school. To participate in the quality rating system, a child care center, preschool, or program operating under the authority of an accredited school district or nonpublic school applying under subrule 118.2(2) shall certify that its facility meets the applicable criteria as defined in subrule 118.5(1).

118.5(1) Criteria. Criteria for each rating level are defined as follows:

a. Level 1. To be rated at Level 1, a facility must either:

(1) Have a full or provisional license from the department with no action pending to revoke or deny the license; or

(2) Operate under the authority of an accredited school district or nonpublic school.

b. Level 2. To be rated at Level 2, a facility must meet the following criteria:
(1) The facility must have a full license from the department with no action pending to revoke or deny the license or must operate under the authority of an accredited school district or nonpublic school.

(2) If eligible, the facility must participate in the child and adult care food program (CACFP), unless children are in attendance less than four hours per day and the program does not serve meals.

(3) The facility must have on duty in each room at all times at least one staff member who has completed training in mandatory reporting of child abuse, universal precautions and infectious disease control, cardiopulmonary resuscitation, and first aid as specified in 441—subrule 109.7(1) and subparagraphs 109.7(2) “a” (1) and (2).

(4) The facility must provide basic orientation for all staff before they begin work.

(5) All staff, including the facility’s director, must complete Form 470-4234, Child Care Center Staff Self-Assessment, no more than 12 months before application for quality rating. The director must also complete Form 470-4233, Child Care Center Self-Assessment.

c. Level 3. To be rated at Level 3, a facility must meet the following criteria in addition to meeting the criteria for Level 2:

(1) The facility must earn a minimum of 17 points from the categories listed in subrules 118.5(2) through 118.5(6).

(2) The facility must earn at least one point from each category.

d. Level 4. To be rated at Level 4, a facility must meet the following criteria in addition to meeting the criteria for Level 2:

(1) The facility must earn a minimum of 27 points from the categories listed in subrules 118.5(2) through 118.5(6).

(2) The facility must earn at least one point from each category.

e. Level 5. To be rated at Level 5, a facility must meet the following criteria in addition to meeting the criteria for Level 2:

(1) The facility must earn a minimum of 34 points from the categories listed in subrules 118.5(2) through 118.5(6).

(2) The facility must earn at least one point from each category.

(3) The facility must earn a minimum score of 5.0 in each assessed classroom on the appropriate environment rating scale. An assessor approved by the department or the department’s designee must perform the environment rating assessment. At least one-third of the facility’s classrooms must be assessed, including at least one classroom in each age group served by the facility.

118.5(2) Professional development. A maximum of 30 points may be earned in the professional development category. Points are awarded as follows:

a. Credential. A maximum of five points may be earned in the credential category.

(1) Five points are awarded if the facility director has a current national administrator credential or Aim4Excellence credential.

(2) Five points are awarded if the facility director is a school principal licensed by the Iowa board of educational examiners.

(3) Five points are awarded if a staff member has completed the two-year Head Start management acceleration program covering all aspects of Head Start management, services and systems.

b. Education and experience. A maximum of 25 points may be earned for education and experience. To arrive at the total number of points earned, each staff member shall indicate the highest applicable education and experience qualification. Points will be assigned for each staff member based on the following criteria, and the total points will be divided by the number of staff. Only one criterion may be scored for each staff member.

(1) Has a master’s degree in education appropriate to the age group for whom care is provided: 25 points.

(2) Has a bachelor’s degree in education appropriate to the age group for whom care is provided: 20 points.

(3) Has an associate’s degree in education appropriate to the age group for whom care is provided: 10 points.
(4) Has a one-year diploma in education appropriate to the age group for whom care is provided: 8 points.
(5) Has an apprenticeship certificate: 7 points.
(6) Has a child development associate credential: 6 points.
(7) Has an Iowa board of educational examiners paraeducator certificate at Level 2, early childhood, plus two years of experience in early childhood education under the supervision of a licensed early childhood teacher: 6 points.
(8) Has nine college credit hours in education specific to the age group for whom care is provided: 5 points.
(9) Has 30 hours of annual approved training beyond regulatory requirements and at least five years of experience working in a child care facility or a program operating under the authority of an accredited school district or nonpublic school: 4 points.
(10) Has 15 hours of annual approved training beyond regulatory requirements: 2 points.

118.5(3) Health and safety. A maximum of 19 points may be earned in the health and safety category. Points are awarded as follows:

   a. Five points are awarded if within the five-year period before the application date the center director, assistant director, or on-site supervisor has successfully completed a three-semester-hour health, safety, and nutrition class through an approved community college or four-year college.
   b. Two points are awarded if within the two-year period before the application date the center director, assistant director, or on-site supervisor has successfully completed a health and safety training approved by the department for the specific purpose of awarding points in the quality rating system.
   c. Two points are awarded if the provider develops and implements an emergency preparedness plan in a format prescribed by the department.
   d. Two points are awarded if the provider develops and implements enhanced health and safety policies in a format prescribed by the department.
   e. Up to three points may be awarded for injury prevention.
      (1) One point is awarded if the facility completes the Iowa department of public health’s Form HCCI-IP2006, Injury Prevention Summary Report, during a visit with a child care nurse consultant.
      (2) Two points are awarded if the child care nurse consultant verifies that the facility has started the process of making recommended corrections.
      (3) Three points are awarded if the child care nurse consultant verifies that the facility has completed all corrections.
   f. Up to two points may be awarded for child record review.
      (1) One point is awarded if the facility completes the Iowa department of public health’s Form HCCI-CRR2006, Child Record Review, during a visit with a child care nurse consultant.
      (2) Two points are awarded if the child care nurse consultant verifies that the facility has worked with the child care nurse consultant to refer families to health care providers.
   g. Up to three points may be awarded for health and safety assessment.
      (1) One point is awarded if the facility completes the Iowa department of public health’s Form HCCI-HSA2006, Health and Safety Assessment, during a visit with the child care nurse consultant.
      (2) Two points are awarded if the child care nurse consultant verifies that the facility has developed a plan of action to correct deficiencies.
      (3) Three points are awarded if the child care nurse consultant verifies that the facility has completed all corrections.

118.5(4) Environment. A maximum of 27 points may be earned in the environment category. Points are awarded as follows:

   a. Training and self-assessment. A maximum of nine points may be earned in training and self-assessment.
      (1) Two points are awarded if the facility director or assistant director completes approved training on the use of the infant/toddler environment rating scale, the early childhood environment rating scale, or the school-age care environment rating scale to evaluate and improve the facility before outside evaluation.
(2) Two points are awarded if, after completing approved training on how to use the environment rating scale, the facility director or assistant director completes a self-assessment and score sheet of at least one-third of the facility’s classrooms, including at least one classroom in each age group served by the facility using the applicable environment rating scale.

(3) Two points are awarded if, after completing approved training on how to use the environment rating scale, the facility director or assistant director completes Form 470-4288, Child Care Center Improvement Plan, based on the environment rating scale self-assessment. Form 470-4288 must be completed for each room for which a self-assessment was completed.

(4) Three points are awarded if, after completing approved training on Iowa quality preschool program standards, the facility director or assistant director completes the Iowa quality preschool program standards self-assessment and develops a quality improvement plan.

b. Enhanced ratios. A facility may earn a maximum of three points for enhanced staff-to-child ratios. Three points are awarded if the facility meets accreditation standards for group or class size and staff-to-child ratio from an accrediting body identified at subparagraph 118.5(4)”d”(3) that is appropriate to the child care setting. These points may not be awarded to programs receiving points under subparagraph 118.5(4)”d”(3).

c. Accreditation preparation. A facility may earn a maximum of five points for accreditation preparation. Five points are awarded if the facility’s accreditation self-assessment is approved by the National Association for the Education of Young Children. These points may not be awarded to programs receiving points under subparagraph 118.5(4)”d”(3).

d. Accreditation. A facility may earn a maximum of 18 points for accreditation. Points are awarded for one of the following criteria:

(1) Five points are awarded if the program is verified by the Iowa quality preschool program standards.

(2) Six points are awarded if a Head Start program demonstrates compliance with Head Start program performance standards.

(3) Eighteen points are awarded if the facility is accredited by the National Association for the Education of Young Children, the National Afterschool Association, or another accrediting body approved by the department.

118.5(5) Family and community partnerships. A maximum of eight points may be earned in the family and community partnership category. Points are awarded as follows:

a. One point is awarded if the facility or the facility director is a member of a professional organization specific to the age group for whom care is provided.

b. One point is awarded if the facility provides orientation for new parents.

c. One point is awarded if the facility holds annual conferences with parents.

d. One point is awarded if the facility holds at least one parent meeting annually.

e. Two points are awarded if a parent advisory board coordinated by the facility meets quarterly.

f. Two points are awarded if the facility collects annual parent surveys and uses the results to inform program practices.

118.5(6) Leadership and administration. A maximum of seven points may be earned in the leadership and administration category. Points are awarded as follows:

a. Two points are awarded if the facility completes yearly written evaluations for all staff.

b. One point is awarded if the facility develops an improvement plan using Form 470-4235, Child Care Center Improvement Plan, and updates the form annually.

c. One point is awarded if all staff complete Form 470-4236, Professional Development Plan.

d. Three points are awarded if all staff who have direct contact with children complete one of the following within four months of beginning employment with the facility:

(1) The new staff orientation training delivered by Iowa state university that provides new center and preschool staff a full, program-based orientation, or

(2) Another curriculum approved by the department.
Rating criteria for child development homes. To participate in the quality rating system, a child development home provider applying under subrule 118.2(2) shall certify that the home meets the applicable criteria as defined in subrule 118.6(1).

118.6(1) Criteria for each rating level.
   a. Level 1. To be rated at Level 1, the home must be a registered child development home.
   b. Level 2. To be rated at Level 2, the home must meet the following criteria in addition to meeting the criterion for Level 1:
      (1) The provider completes and maintains ChildNet certification.
      (2) The provider participates in the child and adult care food program (CACFP).
      (3) The provider completes Form 470-4231, Child Development Home Professional Development Self-Assessment.
      (4) The provider completes Form 470-4236, Professional Development Plan.
   c. Level 3. To be rated at Level 3, the home must meet the following criteria in addition to meeting the criteria for Levels 1 and 2:
      (1) The home must earn a minimum of 14 points from the categories listed in subrules 118.6(2) through 118.6(5).
      (2) The home must earn at least one point from each category.
   d. Level 4. To be rated at Level 4, the home must meet the following criteria in addition to meeting the criteria for Levels 1 and 2:
      (1) The home must earn a minimum of 19 points from the categories listed in subrules 118.6(2) through 118.6(5).
      (2) The home must earn at least one point from each category.
   e. Level 5. To be rated at Level 5, the home must meet the following criteria in addition to meeting the criteria for Levels 1 and 2:
      (1) The home must earn a minimum of 25 points from the categories listed in subrules 118.6(2) through 118.6(5).
      (2) The home must earn at least one point from each category.
      (3) The home must earn a minimum score of 5.0 on the family child care environment rating scale.

An assessor approved by the department or the department’s designee must perform the assessment.

118.6(2) Professional development. A child development home may earn a maximum of 34 points in the professional development category. For child development homes registered as Category C, points will be awarded only to the coprovider who has earned the most points. Points are awarded as follows:

   a. Experience and training. A home may earn a maximum of four points for experience and training. Points are awarded as follows:
      (1) Two points are awarded if the provider has at least two years of experience working in a child care facility or a program operating under the authority of an accredited school district or nonpublic school and 10 hours of additional training per year beyond regulatory requirements.
      (2) Four points are awarded if the provider has at least five years of experience working in a child care facility or a program operating under the authority of an accredited school district or nonpublic school and 20 hours of additional training per year beyond regulatory requirements.

   b. Additional professional development. A home may earn a maximum of five points for additional professional development. Points are awarded as follows:
      (1) Two points are awarded if the provider successfully completes approved modules 1 and 2 of positive behavior and intervention support training developed by the Center on Social and Emotional Foundations for Learning (CSEFEL). Modules 1 and 2 total a minimum of 12 hours of training which focuses on promoting effective classroom and center practices that enhance the social and emotional competency of young children.
      (2) Three points are awarded if the provider successfully completes modules 1 through 4 of the program for infant and toddler care developed by WestEd and the California Department of Education, covering social-emotional growth and socialization, group care, learning and development, culture, and family and providers.
c. *Education.* A home may earn a maximum of 25 points for education. Points are awarded for one of the following criteria:

(1) Twenty-five points are awarded if the provider has completed a master’s degree in education appropriate to the age group for whom care is provided.

(2) Twenty points are awarded if the provider has completed a bachelor’s degree in education appropriate to the age group for whom care is provided.

(3) Ten points are awarded if the provider has completed an associate’s degree in education appropriate to the age group for whom care is provided.

(4) Eight points are awarded if the provider has completed a one-year diploma in education appropriate to the age group for whom care is provided.

(5) Seven points are awarded if the provider has a current apprenticeship certificate.

(6) Six points are awarded if the provider has a current child development associate credential.

(7) Five points are awarded if the provider has completed at least nine college credit hours in education specific to the age group for whom care is provided.

118.6(3) *Health and safety.* A child development home may earn a maximum of 19 points in the health and safety category. Points are awarded as follows:

a. Five points are awarded if within the five-year period before the application date the provider successfully completes a three-semester-hour health, safety, and nutrition class through an approved community college or four-year college.

b. Two points are awarded if within the two-year period before the application date the provider successfully completes a health and safety training approved by the department for the specific purpose of awarding points in the quality rating system.

c. Two points are awarded if the provider develops and implements an emergency preparedness plan in a format prescribed by the department.

d. Two points are awarded if the provider develops and implements enhanced health and safety policies in a format prescribed by the department.

e. Up to three points may be awarded for injury prevention.

(1) One point is awarded if the facility completes the Iowa department of public health’s Form HCCI-IP2006, Injury Prevention Summary Report, during a visit with a child care nurse consultant.

(2) Two points are awarded if the child care nurse consultant verifies that the facility has started the process of making recommended corrections.

(3) Three points are awarded if the child care nurse consultant verifies that the facility has completed all corrections.

f. Up to two points may be awarded for child record review.

(1) One point is awarded if the facility completes the Iowa department of public health’s Form HCCI-CRR2006, Child Record Review, during a visit with a child care nurse consultant.

(2) Two points are awarded if the child care nurse consultant verifies that the facility has worked with the child care nurse consultant to refer families to health care providers.

g. Up to three points may be awarded for health and safety assessment.

(1) One point is awarded if the facility completes the Iowa department of public health’s Form HCCI-HSA2006, Health and Safety Assessment, during a visit with the child care nurse consultant.

(2) Two points are awarded if the child care nurse consultant verifies that the facility has developed a plan of action to correct deficiencies.

(3) Three points are awarded if the child care nurse consultant verifies that the facility has completed all corrections.

118.6(4) *Environment.* A child development home may earn a maximum of 23 points in the environment category. Points are awarded as follows:

a. *Environment rating scale training and self-assessment.* A home may earn a maximum of six points for environment rating scale training and self-assessment. Points are awarded as follows:

(1) Two points are awarded if the provider completes approved training on how to use the family child care environment rating scale to assess the child development home environment.
(2) Two points are awarded if, after completing training on how to use the environment rating scale, the provider completes a self-assessment and score sheet using the environment rating scale.

(3) Two points are awarded if, after completing training on how to use the environment rating scale and completion of the environment rating scale self-assessment and score sheet, the provider completes Form 470-4232, Child Development Home Improvement Plan, based on the environment rating scale self-assessment.

b. Enhanced ratios. A home may earn a maximum of two points for enhanced staff-to-child ratios. Two points are awarded if no more than two children under the age of two are in care at any one time and no more than six children total are in care at any one time, including the provider’s own children under school age.

c. Accreditation. A home may earn a maximum of 15 points for accreditation. Fifteen points are awarded if the home is accredited by the National Association for Family Child Care or another accrediting body approved by the department.

118.6(5) Family and community partnerships. A child development home may earn a maximum of six points in the family and community partnership category. Points are awarded as follows:

a. One point is awarded if the provider is a member of a professional organization specific to the age group for whom care is provided.

b. One point is awarded if the provider offers an orientation for new parents.

c. One point is awarded if the provider holds annual conferences with parents.

d. One point is awarded if the provider holds at least one parent meeting annually.

e. Two points are awarded if the provider collects annual parent surveys and uses the results to inform program practices.

[ARC 9257B, IAB 12/1/10, effective 2/1/11]

441—118.7(237A) Award of quality rating.

118.7(1) The facility shall display Form 470-4230, Quality Rating Certificate, in a conspicuous place.

118.7(2) Achievement bonuses may be awarded as funds are available.

118.7(3) Participants may request another quality rating for the purpose of increasing their rating no sooner than 12 months after issuance of a quality rating certificate.

118.7(4) Ratings are effective for 24 months from the date of issuance.

[ARC 9257B, IAB 12/1/10, effective 2/1/11]

441—118.8(237A) Adverse actions.

118.8(1) An eligible applicant must be notified of the right to appeal the rating decision in accordance with 441—Chapter 7.

118.8(2) A participant’s quality rating shall be revoked if the facility no longer meets the definition of “eligible applicants.”

118.8(3) Form 470-4230, Quality Rating Certificate, shall be returned to the department of human services if:

a. The certificate is revoked;

b. The certificate is not renewed; or

c. The provider voluntarily withdraws from the program.

118.8(4) Ratings are effective for 24 months from the date of issuance.

[ARC 9257B, IAB 12/1/10, effective 2/1/11]

DIVISION II

IOWA QUALITY FOR KIDS (IQ4K)

PREAMBLE

Division II of this chapter establishes rules for the IQ4K rating system and Iowa’s quality rating and improvement system (QRIS) for child care providers. Participation in IQ4K is voluntary. Division II
includes application procedures and standards to guide the quality rating process. The rules in Division II are in effect for new applications for child care providers applying for the IQ4K program.

[ARC 6277C, IAB 4/6/22, effective 6/1/22]

441—118.9(237A) Definitions.

“Action plan” means a written, detailed sequence of steps taken or activities performed to reach one or more goals.

“All staff” means program administrator or director, assistant program administrator or assistant director, on-site supervisor, lead teacher and staff counted as part of the staff-to-child ratio.

“Area education agency” or “AEA” means an agency working as an educational partner with public and accredited nonpublic schools to help learners, school staff, parents and communities. AEAs provide early intervention services, special education support services, media and technology services, a variety of instructional services, professional development and leadership to promote school improvement as established in Iowa Code chapter 273.

“Assessment tool” means a tool used to gather and provide educators, parents, guardians, and caretakers with critical information about a child’s educational growth and development. Assessment tools are used to determine what children in care know, understand and are able to do. Assessment results drive the ways teachers support and assess children’s learning, plan their curriculum to support each child, monitor progress and identify next steps.

“Assistant program administrator” or “assistant director” means the staff member working directly under the administrator or director and assisting with program planning, managing, marketing and directing.

“Assistant teacher” means any staff member working under the supervision of a lead teacher or other licensed personnel who has the ultimate responsibility for the design and implementation of education and related service programs. Other terms used may include paraprofessional, educational aide, associate, or instructional aide.

“Caring for our children” or “CFOC” means the national health and safety performance standard guidelines for early care and education programs representing the best practices based on evidence, expertise, and experience for quality health and safety policies for early care and education settings.

“Child and adult care food program” or “CACFP” means a federal United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) CNP that provides a subsidy for serving nutritious meals and snacks to eligible children and adults who are enrolled at participating child care centers, homes, and adult day care centers. CACFP also provides reimbursements for meals served to children and youth participating in afterschool care programs, children residing in emergency shelters, and adults over the age of 60 or living with a disability and enrolled in adult day care facilities. In order to qualify for reimbursement, the meals served must meet federal guidelines.

“Child care experience” means knowledge and skills learned through employment or volunteer work in a licensed child care center, a school-aged only program, a preschool, a registered child development home or as a child care home provider.

“Child care nurse consultant” or “CCNC” means a registered nurse licensed in the state of Iowa who has completed training incorporating the nationally approved child care health competencies for health and safety in child care and early education. The CCNC provides on-site consultation, technical assistance, care planning for children with special health needs and training to child care and early education providers regarding health and safety. The CCNC is employed by or has a written agreement with the local Title V maternal and child health agency or the Iowa department of public health (IDPH) for service delivery directly through the state-level Title V maternal and child health program administered by the IDPH bureau of family health.

“Child care resource and referral” or “CCR&R” means the statewide (regionally based) agency focused on supporting quality child care throughout the state of Iowa. CCR&R serves as the starting point for all IQ4K applications and provides free technical assistance and consultation to providers throughout the IQ4K application process.
“Child development associate credential” or “CDA” means a nationally recognized credential earned by individuals working in the early child care and education field. The CDA credential is based on a core set of competency standards and includes an assessment process by the Council for Professional Recognition.

“Child development home” means a person or program registered under Iowa Code section 237A.3A that may provide child care to seven or more children at any one time.

“ChildNet certification” means a verified completion of the 25-hour ChildNet training series and completion of the certification process.

“ChildNet training” means the 25-hour training series offered through CCR&R focused on areas specifically designed for child development home providers.

“Child nutrition programs” or “CNP” means federally funded programs administered by the Food and Nutrition Service (FNS). The programs are designed to help ensure that children receive nutritious meals and snacks to assist in promoting health and educational readiness. Programs serving nutritious meals and snacks are reimbursed for participating.

“Classroom assessment scoring system” or “CLASS” means an observation instrument that assesses the quality of teacher-child interactions in center-based classrooms.

“Community resources” means the various people, places or services that offer support to child care programs and the children and families they serve.

“Coprovider” means a second approved provider in a Category C registered child development home.

“Culturally sensitive” means the knowledge, skills, attributes and beliefs that enable people to work well with, respond effectively to and be supportive of people in a cross-cultural setting.

“Curriculum” means a written plan that outlines how students shall be taught. The curriculum consists of the plans for the learning experiences through which children acquire knowledge, skills, abilities, and understanding. The curriculum may include lessons, instructional materials, teaching techniques, or activities.

“Department” means the Iowa department of human services.

“Developmental screening tool” means a research-based questionnaire or checklist that asks questions about a child’s development, including but not limited to language, movement, thinking, behavior and emotions. Developmental screening shall not be used to establish a diagnosis for a child but rather to help educators, parents, guardians or caretakers determine whether more in-depth assessment may be the next appropriate step.

“Early childhood-positive behavioral interventions and supports” or “EC-PBIS” means Iowa’s pyramid model initiative which offers early childhood programs a comprehensive, evidence-based approach to promoting social-emotional development and addressing challenging behaviors among young children. EC-PBIS creates nurturing environments for children equipped with supported staff trained to respond to challenging behaviors to support the goal of fostering positive mental health at a young age.

“EC-PBIS module training” means a series of training intended for staff working with young children. The training teaches the pyramid model, which is a framework of evidence-based practices for promoting young children’s healthy social and emotional development. There are different versions of the training depending on what setting and what age group the staff member is working with. Versions include:

1. EC-PBIS for Preschool (modules 1-3) intended for staff working in classroom-based programs with ages three to five.
2. EC-PBIS for Infants and Toddlers (modules 1-3) intended for staff working in classroom-based programs with ages zero to three.
3. EC-PBIS for Family Child Care (modules 1-2) intended for staff working with multiple ages of children in family child care settings.

“Eligible applicants” means programs meeting the definition of “facility.”

“Environment rating scale” or “ERS” means a set of early childhood tools or scales developed through the Frank Porter Graham Child Development Institute of the University of North Carolina.
at Chapel Hill. The scales are used to measure classroom and program quality through assessments by a trained, independent observer. The scales may also be used for self-assessment and program improvement. Four scales are available based on the type of program and ages of children in the classroom assessed:

1. **Family child care environment rating scale (FCCERS)** for programs in a family child care or child development home setting for children from infancy through school age.

2. **Infant and toddler environment rating scale (ITERS)** for groups of children in center-based care from birth up to three years of age.

3. **Early childhood environment rating scale (ECERS)** for center-based care with groups of children aged three through five years.

4. **School-age care environment rating scale (SACERS)** for center-based programs with groups of school-age children aged 5 through 12 years.

   “**ERS assessment**” means an evaluation conducted through an on-site observation of an early childhood care and education classroom or program using one of the environment rating scales: FCCERS, ITERS, ECERS, or SACERS. The assessment is completed by a trained assessor and administered by entities approved by the department or the department’s designee.

   “**ERS improvement plan**” means the action plan created by a program or classroom to lay out ideas for improving program quality. It uses a framework based on ERS criteria and definitions. The ERS improvement plan follows and builds upon a completed ERS classroom or program self-assessment using the appropriate ERS.

   “**ERS score sheet**” means the form used to evaluate and score a program or classroom based on the ERS items and indicators.

   “**Facility**” means a licensed child care center, a preschool, a program operating under the authority of an accredited school district or nonpublic school, or a registered child development home.

   “**Full-time child care experience**” means knowledge and skills learned through employment or volunteer work, at least 30 hours per week or 130 hours per month, in a licensed child care center, a school-aged only program, a preschool, or a registered child development home or as a child care home provider.

   “**Head Start program performance standards**” means the mandatory regulations that grantees and delegate agencies must implement in order to operate a Head Start program. The performance standards are designed to ensure that Head Start goals and objectives are implemented successfully.

   “**Health and safety checklist for early care and education (ECE) programs**” means the nationally recognized quality assessment tool, conducted by a CCNC or another designee as approved by the department, that uses key observable health and safety standards from CFOC. If followed, these standards are most likely to prevent adverse outcomes for children and staff in ECE settings. For the health and safety checklist, “observable” is defined as the following:

   1. Requires interaction with the staff or director only to ask where to find an item or identify products.

   2. Able to observe when walking through a program over a two-hour period of time.

   3. The standard or item can be seen and evaluated in an objective way.

   4. Observation may include opening windows, taking measurements (for example, measuring the depth of an impact surface or height of equipment), smelling for odors and reading labels (for example, checking dates on medication labels).

   5. Does not require checking records or documents, such as child immunizations, professional development records or written program policies.

   “**Internal coach**” means the staff member, identified by the program administrator, responsible for going into classrooms and supporting staff on the implementation of the EC-PBIS policies and practices. The internal coach shall be a member of the program’s positive behavioral interventions and supports (PBIS) leadership team.

   “**Iowa early care and education program administrator roles career pathway**” means the statewide professional development path (www.eceducationpathway.org) designed to assist early childhood center
administrators or other early childhood leaders to develop a personal professional development plan as an early childhood educator II or early childhood educator III.

“**Iowa early care and education teaching roles career pathway**” means the statewide professional development path (www.ecieducationpathway.org) designed to assist early childhood teachers in a licensed center or a child development home to develop a personal professional development plan as an early childhood educator I, an early childhood educator II or an early childhood educator III.

“**Iowa early learning standards**” or “**IELS**” means a comprehensive resource tool developed to support and enhance children’s learning and development. The IELS provides descriptions of the knowledge, behaviors and skills that children from birth through age five may demonstrate and can be used to share information with anyone who cares for or works with children during the first 2,000 days of life.

“**Iowa quality preschool program standards**” means standards developed by the Iowa department of education based on the ten standards of the National Association for the Education of Young Children accreditation.

“**IQ4K teaching staff qualifications worksheet**” means the tool used to calculate an average score in the area of teaching staff qualification using a combination of the educational background and related work experience of identified teaching staff members.

“**Leadership team**” means the team of people that is working to implement a programwide EC-PBIS. The team is composed of program administrators, teachers and a coach. The leadership team is responsible for guiding the programwide process and making decisions on how to support implementation of the EC-PBIS practices throughout the whole program.

“**Lead teacher**” means the staff member responsible for providing a safe and developmentally appropriate classroom that complies with legislation, policies, and procedures. The lead teacher nurtures children, plans and provides instruction and other activities, ensures student safety, directs the work of other teachers in the classroom, communicates with parents and guardians, is familiar with emergency procedures, and ensures children with diverse needs are included and have their needs met at all times.

“**Meals**” means any breakfasts, lunches, snacks and suppers the child care program serves to children while in care.

“**National Administrator Credential**” or “**NAC**” means the 40-hour comprehensive training for child care and education administrators and successful completion of the certification process offered through the National Early Childhood Program Accreditation (NECPA) Commission.

“**National School Lunch Program**” or “**NSLP**” means a federal CNP operating in public and nonprofit private schools and residential child care institutions. The NSLP provides nutritionally balanced, low-cost or no-cost lunches to children each school day.

“**On-site supervisor**” means the individual responsible for the daily supervision of the program who must be on site daily, either during the hours of operation that children are present or at a minimum of eight hours of the program’s hours of operation.

“**Prevent-Teach-Reinforce for Young Children**” or “**PTR-YC**” means the training based on the PTR-YC process for use in early childhood care and education settings including pre-K classrooms and consists of teams and goal setting, practical data collection, functional behavioral assessment, intervention planning and implementation. All steps are designed for use by early childhood providers.

“**Professional development plan**” means the individualized plan used to improve knowledge and skills. Professional development plans shall address the following:

1. Assessment of an individual’s current interests, knowledge and skills.
2. Identification of specific areas for improvement.
3. Development of strategies and resources.
4. Creation of opportunities to reflect and demonstrate an individual’s professional growth.

“**Professional development training**” means continuing education and career training offered by a department-approved training organization to child care and education providers to help them develop new skills, stay up to date on current trends and advance their careers.

“**Program**” refers to the complete operation of an eligible facility applying for an IQ4K rating.
“Program administrator or director” means a department-approved staff member responsible for overseeing the day-to-day operations of a child care program. The person is in charge of all aspects of running the program, including scheduling trainings, planning educational activities, hiring and managing properly trained staff, handling the budget, and establishing well-defined policies and procedures. The person is responsible for everything that takes place within the program and acts as the main communication hub between parents, teachers and children.

“Programwide PBIS training” or “PW PBIS training” means the training intended for leadership teams of classroom-based early childhood programs. The purpose of the training is to help guide and support the leadership team through the programwide EC-PBIS process.

“Provider” means the person or program that applies for registration to provide child care and is approved as a child development home.

“Quality rating oversight team” means the workgroup convened to provide oversight and guidance to the department regarding Iowa’s QRIS.

“School-aged only program” means an eligible facility providing care primarily to children aged 5 through 12 when school is not in session, including but not limited to before school, after school, out-of-school days during the school year and summer break.

“Seamless summer option” or “SSO” means a federal CNP which allows school food authorities participating in the National School Lunch or School Breakfast Program to serve meals free of charge to children 18 years and under from low-income areas.

“Self-assessment” means an evaluation of current program policies, practices and procedures in comparison to best-practice standards based on the most up-to-date research.

“Social-emotional-behavioral mental health” or “SEBMH” means the way in which an individual thinks, feels, communicates, acts and learns. These skills contribute to resilience and to how individuals relate to others, respond to stress and emotions, and make choices. Foundational knowledge and skills that promote positive SEBMH include self-awareness, self-management, responsible decision-making, social awareness, and relationship skills that support positive well-being and academic success.

“Specialized track” means a modified IQ4K application for eligible applicants who have successfully provided adequate documentation of current verification and certification in one of the department’s preapproved specialized track areas.

“Staff” means any individual employed by and working at the facility under the supervision of the program administrator or director or assistant program administrator or assistant director.

“Summer food service program” or “SFSP” means a federal CNP that reimburses program operators who serve free healthy meals and snacks to children 18 years and under from low-income areas.

“Teaching staff” means all lead teachers and assistant teachers.

[ARC 6277C, IAB 4/6/22, effective 6/1/22]

441—118.10(237A) Application for Iowa quality for kids (IQ4K) rating. Eligible applicants shall apply for an IQ4K rating by completing the appropriate application and submitting all required supporting documentation.

118.10(1) Standards to be used. The quality rating will be based on the standards in rules 441—118.21(237A) through 441—118.25(237A) for a child care center, preschool, or program operating under the authority of an accredited school district or nonpublic school; rules 441—118.27(237A) through 441—118.31(237A) for school-aged only programs; and rules 441—118.33(237A) through 441—118.37(237A) for child development homes.

118.10(2) Application for IQ4K. All applications must be accessed, completed and submitted to the applicant’s designated CCR&R representative through the IQ4K database located at iq4k.stateofiowadhs.org/login.

[ARC 6277C, IAB 4/6/22, effective 6/1/22]

441—118.11(237A) Application effective date. The effective date of an approved IQ4K application shall be determined as listed in these subrules.

118.11(1) New or nonrated applicant, Levels 1-4. The application effective date will be the day the department certifies the application is complete and makes the appropriate award determination.
118.11(2) New or nonrated applicant, Level 5. The application effective date will be the day the department confirms the program’s scores on the ERS and subsequently makes the appropriate award determination. The effective date of a program whose assessment opportunity has been forfeited, as outlined in rule 441—118.25(237A), shall be the date the department determined the assessment opportunity was forfeited.

118.11(3) Currently rated applicant, Levels 1-4. If the program’s new application is submitted prior to the IQ4K expiration date, the new application’s effective date shall be the first day of the month following the program’s current expiration date.

118.11(4) Currently rated applicant, Level 5. If the program’s new application is submitted 30 calendar days prior to the IQ4K expiration date, the new application’s effective date shall be the first day of the month following the program’s current expiration date.

a. If the program’s new application is not submitted 30 calendar days prior to the IQ4K expiration date, the new application effective date will be the day the department confirms the program’s scores on the ERS and subsequently makes the appropriate award determination.

b. If the ERS process is not complete by the time of the program’s IQ4K expiration date, the program’s IQ4K rating will expire and the program will not have an IQ4K rating until the ERS process is complete and a new IQ4K rating is determined.

c. The effective date of a program whose assessment opportunity has been forfeited, as outlined in rule 441—118.25(237A), shall be the date the department determined the assessment opportunity was forfeited.

118.11(5) Currently rated applicant, mid-rating increase to Levels 2-4. The application effective date will be the day the department certifies the application is complete and makes the appropriate award determination.

118.11(6) Currently rated applicant, mid-rating increase to Level 5. The application effective date will be the day the department confirms the program’s scores on the ERS and subsequently makes the appropriate award determination. The effective date of a program whose assessment opportunity has been forfeited, as outlined in rule 441—118.25(237A), shall be the date the department determined the assessment opportunity was forfeited.

[ARC 6277C, IAB 4/6/22, effective 6/1/22]

441—118.12(237A) Approved program’s expiration date. An approved program’s IQ4K expiration date shall be the last day of the month, two years from the application’s effective date.

[ARC 6277C, IAB 4/6/22, effective 6/1/22]

441—118.13(237A) Renewal application submission, Levels 1-4. Eligible applicants may submit an application for IQ4K renewal up to 45 calendar days in advance of the current IQ4K expiration date.

[ARC 6277C, IAB 4/6/22, effective 6/1/22]

441—118.14(237A) Renewal application submission, Level 5. Eligible applicants may submit an application for IQ4K renewal up to 60 calendar days in advance of the current IQ4K expiration date.

[ARC 6277C, IAB 4/6/22, effective 6/1/22]

441—118.15(237A) Increased rating. Currently rated IQ4K programs may submit an application for a higher quality rating no sooner than 12 months after the effective date of the current IQ4K certificate.

[ARC 6277C, IAB 4/6/22, effective 6/1/22]

441—118.16(237A) Change in location of facility. If the location of a rated program changes, the program must notify the department. The program’s current IQ4K rating will be invalid, and the program must submit a new application. The department shall make a new determination of the appropriate rating.

[ARC 6277C, IAB 4/6/22, effective 6/1/22]

441—118.17(237A) Ongoing eligibility. All applicants awarded an IQ4K certification level must continue to meet all eligibility requirements of the awarded level throughout the entire certification period.
Programs unable to maintain full compliance with all eligibility requirements at their awarded level may apply for a waiver of eligibility within 30 calendar days of their inability to do so.

Waivers shall be awarded at the discretion of the department, in consultation with the quality rating oversight team.

Programs that are not able to meet all eligibility requirements of the awarded level throughout the entire certification period or that do not receive a waiver will have their IQ4K rating removed immediately.

Provisionally licensed programs are not eligible to apply for IQ4K participation.

[ARC 6277C, IAB 4/6/22, effective 6/1/22]

Monitoring. Programs awarded an IQ4K rating shall agree to scheduled on-site and virtual program monitoring by the department or the department’s designee to confirm and review compliance with criteria of awarded IQ4K rating.

[ARC 6277C, IAB 4/6/22, effective 6/1/22]

Professional development training. Only training taken from a department-approved training organization shall be accepted toward professional training requirements. Secondary education credits shall count as one secondary education credit equaling 15 training hours based on ages of the children served in the program.

[ARC 6277C, IAB 4/6/22, effective 6/1/22]

Rating standards for a child care center, a preschool, or a program operating under the authority of an accredited school district or nonpublic school. To participate in IQ4K QRIS, a child care center, preschool, or program operating under the authority of an accredited school district or nonpublic school shall certify that its facility meets the applicable criteria as defined in rules 441—118.21(237A) through 441—118.25(237A).

Eligible applicants providing adequate documentation of current verification or certification in one of the preapproved specialized track areas shall only be required to satisfy the criteria outlined in the application consistent with their specialized track.

Programs with more than one classroom shall not be eligible to apply using a specialized track application unless over 50 percent of their eligible classrooms meet the specialized track requirements.

Eligible applicants shall be able to earn credit for participation in more than one of the specialized track areas.

[ARC 6277C, IAB 4/6/22, effective 6/1/22]

Criteria for IQ4K—Level 1 child care center, preschool, or program operating under the authority of an accredited school district or nonpublic school. To be rated at a Level 1, an eligible facility must satisfy all of the criteria in each of the seven designated categories listed in Level 1 or complete all of the criteria designated in its respective specialized tracks.

Nutrition and physical activity.

- All staff members who prepare meals shall complete one of the department-approved food safety trainings.
- A self-assessment and action plan in the area of nutrition shall be completed for an eligible facility.
- A self-assessment and action plan in the area of physical activity shall be completed for an eligible facility.

Professional development.

- All staff shall complete a professional development plan within six months of each person’s hiring date and update the plan annually.
b. All staff shall complete one of the department-identified new staff orientation courses and must provide a valid certificate of completion. Newly hired staff shall have nine months from date of hire to complete this requirement.

118.21(3) Family and community partnerships.
   a. The program shall provide an orientation for new families.
   b. The program shall complete one annual activity that promotes partnerships.

118.21(4) Teaching staff qualifications. All lead teachers shall show participation in Tier 1 training or meet a higher tier qualification on the Iowa early care and education teaching roles career pathway within six months of starting employment.

118.21(5) Teaching and learning.
   a. The program administrator and at least one lead teacher shall complete two hours of training on the Iowa early learning standards.
   b. The program shall develop and implement a comprehensive discipline and behavior policy that promotes positive relationships.

118.21(6) Environment.
   a. The program shall develop and implement, as applicable to ages served, the following policies aligned to CFOC:
      (1) Supervision.
      (2) Safe sleep.
      (3) Playground equipment stability and fall surfacing and inspection.
      (4) Missing child.
      (5) Strangulation prevention.
      (6) Sign in and out tracking system for children and visitors.
   b. The program shall submit one of the following annually:
      (1) Form 470-5676: IQ4K Interaction and Relationship Self-Assessment, which shall be completed by teaching staff.
      (2) CLASS assessment for the age level being served completed for each classroom by a trained observer.
      (3) Teaching pyramid observation tool (TPOT) or teacher pyramid infant toddler observation scale (TPITOS) assessment tools for infants and toddlers completed for each classroom by a trained observer.

118.21(7) Leadership and administration.
   a. All staff shall complete Form 470-5680: IQ4K Staff Self-Assessment annually.
   b. The program administrator shall complete Form 470-5677: IQ4K Program Assessment annually.

[ARC 6277C, IAB 4/6/22, effective 6/1/22]

441—118.22(237A) Criteria for IQ4K—Level 2 child care center, preschool, or program operating under the authority of an accredited school district or nonpublic school. To be rated at a Level 2, an eligible facility must satisfy all of the criteria in each of the seven designated categories listed in Levels 1 and 2 or complete all of the criteria designated in its respective specialized tracks for Levels 1 and 2.

118.22(1) Nutrition and physical activity.
   a. The program shall choose one of the following:
      (1) The program shall actively participate in CACFP, NSLP, or another department-approved CNP.
      (2) The program shall complete all of the following as applicable to ages served:
         1. Program staff and their supervisor planning the menu shall complete the CACFP Steps to Success module 2 lessons as identified by the department that cover the CACFP meal pattern.
         2. Infant lead teachers and their supervisor shall complete the video “CACFP Child Care Center Infant Staff Training” or Iowa CACFP Infant Training—Steps to Success module 15, parts as identified by the department.
         3. All lead teachers and their supervisors responsible for mealtime supervision shall complete the video “CACFP Child Care Center Staff Training” or the Iowa CACFP Wellness module—Meaningful Mealtimes.
b. The program shall identify and implement one physical activity goal from the completed action plan in Level 1.

118.22(2) Professional development.
   a. All staff who administer medication shall complete the Medication Administration Skills Competency Course or other training as approved by the department and hold a valid certification of completion.
   b. All staff who administer medication shall also successfully complete a competency skills evaluation assessment checklist or department-approved equivalent and hold a valid certification of completion. There shall be one person who meets these criteria present on site in the program at all times.
   c. All teaching staff shall complete ten annual training hours of professional development.

118.22(3) Family and community partnerships.
   a. The program shall offer one conference with each family per year to discuss each child’s progress, strengths, and needs in all developmental areas.
   b. Programs shall share child assessment information with the child’s family.
   c. The program shall complete two activities annually that promote partnerships.

118.22(4) Teaching staff qualifications. All lead teachers shall meet Tier 1, step 1 of 40 hours of training toward a CDA or shall meet a higher tier qualification on the Iowa early care and education teaching roles career pathway.

118.22(5) Teaching and learning.
   a. The program shall use a curriculum that is aligned with the Iowa early learning standards, addresses the multiple domain areas, and is specific to the ages of the children the program serves.
   b. The program shall develop and implement a policy that eliminates or severely limits expulsion, suspension, and punitive or other exclusionary discipline.
   c. The program shall develop and implement policies regarding the use of an approved developmental screening tool for all children within 60 days of enrollment and at least annually to identify children who may need additional evaluation and intervention strategies.

118.22(6) Environment.
   a. The program administrator or assistant administrator shall complete an ERS training, choosing between ITERS, ECERS or SACERS, and provide a certificate of completion.
   b. The program shall provide an environment supportive to, and encouraging of, culture, age, race, ability, special needs, and gender diversity.
   c. The program shall develop and implement a tobacco-free and nicotine-free policy aligned to the Iowa department of public health’s policy guidelines.

118.22(7) Leadership and administration.
   a. The program administrator shall complete and annually update Form 470-5679: IQ4K Quality Improvement Action Plan.
   b. All staff shall receive a written evaluation at least once a year.
   c. The program administrator shall have at least two years of full-time experience working in the field.

[ARC 6277C, IAB 4/6/22, effective 6/1/22]

441—118.23(237A) Criteria for IQ4K—Level 3 child care center, preschool, or program operating under the authority of an accredited school district or nonpublic school. To be rated at a Level 3, an eligible facility must satisfy all of the criteria in each of the seven designated categories listed in Levels 1, 2 and 3 or complete all of the criteria designated in its respective specialized tracks for Levels 1, 2 and 3.

118.23(1) Nutrition and physical activity.
   a. The program shall choose one of the following:
      (1) The program shall actively participate in CACFP, NSLP, or another department-approved CNP.
      (2) If exempt from CACFP or NSLP, the program shall identify and implement two nutrition goals from the completed action plan in Level 1.
1. Programs providing adequate documentation they provide care for four hours a day or less are exempt from the CACFP or NSLP participation requirement.
2. Nonprofit programs shall qualify for an exemption from the CACFP or NSLP requirement if they provide adequate documentation that meets one of the following criteria:
   - The percentage of children enrolled in the program qualifying for free or reduced meals is five percent or less.
   - The program’s licensed capacity is 30 or less.
   - The program serves two or fewer meals or snacks per day.
   - The program is open and operating three days a week or less.
3. For-profit programs shall qualify for an exemption from the CACFP or NSLP requirement if they are able to provide adequate documentation that the percentage of children enrolled in the program qualifying for free or reduced meals is 25 percent or less.
   - The program shall identify and implement two physical activity goals from the completed action plan in Level 1.

118.23(2) Professional development. All teaching staff shall complete ten annual training hours of professional development.

118.23(3) Family and community partnerships.
   a. The program shall promote culturally sensitive practices and procedures.
   b. The program shall complete three activities annually that promote partnerships.

118.23(4) Teaching staff qualifications. The average score for all lead teachers shall be three points or more on the IQ4K teaching staff qualifications worksheet.

118.23(5) Teaching and learning.
   a. The program shall utilize an appropriate assessment tool throughout the year that aligns with the curriculum to gather information on each child’s strengths, progress, and needs.
   b. The program shall share community resources with families as needed based on the information gathered from the child’s assessment.
   c. The program shall develop and implement policies and procedures for inclusive practices for children with diverse needs, including those with identified disabilities, language barriers, identified behavioral needs, or specialized health needs.

118.23(6) Environment.
   a. Thirty percent or more of lead teachers shall complete an appropriate ERS training, choosing between ITERS, ECERS or SACERS as applicable to ages served, and provide a certificate of completion.
   b. The program shall participate in the completion of the health and safety checklist for early care and education programs.
   c. The program shall develop and implement a policy regarding oral health aligned with CFOC.

118.23(7) Leadership and administration.
   a. The program administrator shall complete one of the following:
      (1) NAC or another DHS-approved credential.
      (2) Thirty training hours (or more) in early childhood and ten training hours or more in leadership, administration, or management.
   b. The program administrator shall have one of the following:
      (1) Three years or more of full-time experience working in the field.
      (2) One year or more full-time experience as a program administrator.

[ARC 6277C, IAB 4/6/22, effective 6/1/22]

441—118.24(237A) Criteria for IQ4K—Level 4 child care center, preschool, or program operating under the authority of an accredited school district or nonpublic school. To be rated at a Level 4, an eligible facility must satisfy all of the criteria in each of the seven designated categories listed in Levels 1, 2, 3 and 4 or complete all of the criteria designated in its respective specialized tracks for Levels 1, 2, 3 and 4.

118.24(1) Nutrition and physical activity.
a. The program shall choose one of the following:
   (1) The program shall actively participate in CACFP, NSLP, or another department-approved CNP and shall identify and implement one nutrition goal from the completed action plan in Level 1.
   (2) If exempt from CACFP or NSLP, the program shall identify and implement three nutrition goals from the completed action plan in Level 1.

b. The program shall identify and implement three physical activity goals from the completed action plan in Level 1.

118.24(2) Professional development.
   a. All teaching staff shall complete 12 annual hours or more of professional development.
   b. Sixty percent or more of all lead teachers shall complete the applicable EC-PBIS trainings based on age groups served.
      (1) EC-PBIS Preschool modules 1 and 2.
      (2) EC-PBIS Infant and Toddler modules 1 and 2.

118.24(3) Family and community partnerships. The program shall complete four activities annually that promote partnerships.

118.24(4) Teaching staff qualifications. The average score for all teaching staff shall be four points or more on the IQ4K teaching staff qualification worksheet.

118.24(5) Teaching and learning.
   a. The teaching staff shall use assessment data and information gathered about children and families to make changes in their learning environment and activities.
   b. The teaching staff shall participate in planning with families and outside experts, as needed, for children with diverse needs, including those with identified disabilities, language barriers, identified behavioral needs, and specialized health needs.

118.24(6) Environment.
   a. Sixty percent or more of lead teachers shall complete an appropriate ERS training choosing between ITERS, ECERS or SACERS as applicable to ages served, and provide a certificate of completion.
   b. One-third of all classrooms shall complete the ERS scoresheet with self-assessment and improvement plan using a minimum of one classroom per scale, if applicable.
   c. The program shall score an average of 2.5 or higher on the health and safety checklist for early care and education.

118.24(7) Leadership and administration.
   a. The program administrator shall meet Tier 1 or higher on the Iowa early care and education program administrator roles career pathway.
   b. The program administrator shall have two or more years of full-time experience as a program administrator.

[ARC 6277C; IAB 4/6/22, effective 6/1/22]

441—118.25(237A) Criteria for IQ4K—Level 5 child care center, preschool, or program operating under the authority of an accredited school district or nonpublic school.

118.25(1) Criteria for each category. To be rated at Level 5, an eligible facility must satisfy all of the criteria in each of the seven designated categories listed in Levels 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 or complete all of the criteria designated in its respective specialized tracks for Levels 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. To be rated at a Level 5, an eligible facility must also meet the following criteria:
   a. Minimum score. The facility must earn a minimum score of 5.0 in each assessed classroom on the appropriate ERS.
   b. Approved assessor. An assessor approved by the department or department’s designee must perform an environment rating assessment.
   c. Number of classrooms assessed. At least one-third of the facility’s classrooms must be assessed, including at least one classroom in each age group serviced by the facility.
d. Time frame for assessment. Programs eligible for ERS assessment must undergo their assessment within 90 days of department approval unless an extension is requested and approved by the department.

e. Assessments not done timely. Programs that do not undergo their assessment within 90 days of approval by the department or do not receive an approved extension from the department shall forfeit their opportunity for an assessment and will be awarded an IQ4K Level 4 rating with an effective date as outlined in rule 441—118.11(237A).

118.25(2) Nutrition and physical activity.
   a. The program shall complete one of the following:
      (1) The program shall actively participate in CACFP, NSLP, or another department-approved CNP and shall identify and implement two nutrition goals from the completed action plan in Level 1.
      (2) If exempt from CACFP or NSLP, the program shall identify and implement four nutrition goals from the completed action plan in Level 1.
   b. The program shall identify and implement four physical activity goals from the completed action plan in Level 1.

118.25(3) Professional development.
   a. All teaching staff shall complete 12 annual hours or more of professional development.
   b. Sixty percent or more of all lead teachers and the internal coach shall complete the EC-PBIS trainings as follows:
      (1) EC-PBIS Preschool modules 3a and 3b.
      (2) EC-PBIS Infant and Toddler modules 3.
      (3) Prevent-Teach-Reinforce for Young Children (PTR-YC).

118.25(4) Family and community partnerships.
   a. The program shall complete five activities annually that promote partnerships.
   b. The program shall offer one additional conference with each family of preschool age children in care, per year, to discuss each child’s progress, strengths, and needs in all developmental areas. Assessment information shall be shared with the family.

118.25(5) Teaching staff qualifications. The average score for all teaching staff shall be eight points or more on the IQ4K teaching staff qualification worksheet.

118.25(6) Teaching and learning.
   a. The teaching staff shall work with families and other experts to implement instructional and environmental adaptations that support learning for each child, including those with diverse needs, identified disabilities, language barriers, identified behavioral health needs and specialized health needs.
   b. The leadership team shall complete PW PBIS training. A leadership team must include an administrator, internal coach and teacher.

118.25(7) Environment.
   a. Eighty percent or more of lead teachers shall complete an appropriate ERS training, choosing between ITERS, ECERS or SACERS, as applicable to ages served, and provide a certificate of completion.
   b. One-third of all classrooms shall receive an overall score of five or higher on each classroom’s ERS assessment when using a minimum of one classroom per scale, if applicable.
   c. The program shall score an average of 2.75 or higher on the health and safety checklist for early care and education.

118.25(8) Leadership and administration.
   a. The program administrator shall meet Tier 2 or higher on the Iowa early care and education program administrator roles career pathway.
   b. The program administrator shall have three or more years of full-time experience as a program administrator.

[ARC 6277C; IAB 4/6/22, effective 6/1/22]

441—118.26(237A) Rating standards for school-aged only programs.
118.26(1) To participate in IQ4K QRIS, a school-aged only program shall certify that its facility meets the applicable criteria as defined in rules 441—118.27(237A) through 441—118.31(237A).

118.26(2) The following program requirements apply:
   a. Eligible applicants providing adequate documentation of current verification or certification in one of the preapproved specialized track areas shall only be required to satisfy the criteria outlined in the application consistent with their specialized track.
   b. Programs with more than one classroom shall not be eligible to apply using a specialized track application unless over 50 percent of their eligible classrooms meet the specialized track requirements.
   c. Eligible applicants shall be able to earn credit for participation in more than one of the specialized track areas.

[ARC 6277C, IAB 4/6/22, effective 6/1/22]

441—118.27(237A) Criteria for IQ4K—Level 1 school-aged only programs. To be rated at a Level 1, an eligible facility must satisfy all of the criteria in each of the six designated categories listed in Level 1 or complete all of the criteria designated in its respective specialized tracks.

118.27(1) Nutrition and physical activity.
   a. The program administrator and any staff members who prepare meals shall complete one of the department-approved food safety trainings.
   b. A self-assessment and action plan in the area of nutrition shall be completed for an eligible facility.
   c. A self-assessment and action plan in the area of physical activity shall be completed for an eligible facility.

118.27(2) Professional development.
   a. All staff shall complete a professional development plan within six months of each person’s hiring date and update the plan annually.
   b. All staff shall complete one of the department-identified new staff orientation courses and must provide a valid certificate of completion. Newly hired staff shall have nine months from date of hire to complete this requirement.

118.27(3) Family and community partnerships.
   a. The program shall provide an orientation for new families.
   b. The program shall complete one annual activity that promotes partnerships.

118.27(4) Teaching and learning.
   a. The program shall provide assistance or access to tutors to support homework or students’ learning needs.
   b. The program shall develop and implement a comprehensive discipline and behavior policy that promotes positive relationships.
   c. The program shall develop and implement a comprehensive and age-appropriate schedule of activities.

118.27(5) Environment.
   a. The program shall develop and implement, as applicable to ages served, the following policies aligned to CFC:
      (1) Supervision.
      (2) Bullying prevention.
      (3) Playground equipment stability and fall surfacing and inspection.
      (4) Missing child.
      (5) Strangulation prevention.
      (6) Sign in and out tracking system for children and visitors.
      (7) Technology.
   b. The program shall submit one of the following annually:
      (1) Form 470-5676: IQ4K Interaction and Relationship Self-Assessment, which shall be completed by teaching staff.
(2) CLASS assessment for the age level being served and completed for each classroom by a trained observer.

118.27(6) Leadership and administration.
   a. All staff shall complete Form 470-5680: IQ4K Staff Self-Assessment annually.
   b. The program administrator shall complete Form 470-5677: IQ4K Program Assessment annually.
   c. Meetings for all staff shall be conducted two or more times per year.

[ARC 6277C, IAB 4/6/22, effective 6/1/22]

441—118.28(237A) Criteria for IQ4K—Level 2 school-aged only programs. To be rated at a Level 2, an eligible facility must satisfy all of the criteria in each of the six designated categories listed in Levels 1 and 2 or complete all of the criteria designated in its respective specialized tracks for Levels 1 and 2.

118.28(1) Nutrition and physical activity.
   a. The program shall choose one of the following:
      (1) The program shall actively participate in CACFP, NSLP or another department-approved CNP.
      (2) The program shall complete all of the following as applicable to ages served:
          1. Program staff planning the meals and their supervisor shall complete the CACFP Steps to Success module 2 lessons as identified by the department that cover the CACFP meal pattern.
          2. All lead staff and their supervisors responsible for mealtime supervision shall complete the video “CACFP School-Age Program Staff Training.”
      b. The program shall identify and implement one physical activity goal from the completed action plan in Level 1.

118.28(2) Professional development.
   a. All staff who administer medication shall complete the Medication Administration Skills Competency Course or other training as approved by the department and hold a valid certification of completion.
   b. All staff who administer medication shall also successfully complete a competency skills evaluation assessment checklist or department-approved equivalent and hold a valid certification of completion. There shall be one person who meets these criteria present on site in the program at all times.
   c. All staff shall complete ten annual training hours of professional development.

118.28(3) Family and community partnerships.
   a. The program shall offer one conference with each family per year to discuss each child’s progress, strengths, and needs in all developmental areas.
   b. The program shall complete two activities annually that promote partnerships.

118.28(4) Teaching and learning.
   a. The program shall develop and implement a curriculum that includes all of the following opportunities each day:
      (1) Active physical activity.
      (2) Creative expression.
      (3) Cooperative games.
      (4) Free choice with a variety of materials.
      (5) Academic support.
   b. The program shall develop and implement a policy that eliminates or severely limits expulsion, suspension, and punitive or other exclusionary discipline.

118.28(5) Environment.
   a. The program administrator or assistant administrator shall complete the SACERS training and provide a certificate of completion.
   b. The program shall provide an environment supportive to and encouraging of culture, age, race, ability, special needs, and gender diversity.
c. The program shall develop and implement a tobacco-free and nicotine-free policy aligned to the Iowa department of public health’s policy guidelines.

118.28(6) Leadership and administration.
   a. The program administrator shall complete and annually update Form 470-5679: IQ4K Quality Improvement Action Plan.
   b. All staff shall receive a written evaluation at least once a year.
   c. The program administrator shall have at least two or more years of full-time experience working in the field.

[ARC 6277C; IAB 4/6/22, effective 6/1/22]

441—118.29(237A) Criteria for IQ4K—Level 3 school-aged only programs. To be rated at a Level 3, an eligible facility must satisfy all of the criteria in each of the six designated categories listed in Levels 1, 2 and 3 or complete all of the criteria designated in its respective specialized tracks for Levels 1, 2 and 3.

118.29(1) Nutrition and physical activity.
   a. The program shall choose one of the following:
      (1) The program shall actively participate in CACFP, NSLP or another department-approved CNP.
      (2) If exempt from CACFP or NSLP, the program shall identify and implement two nutrition goals from the completed action plan in Level 1.
   1. Programs providing adequate documentation that they provide care for four hours a day or less are exempt from the CACFP or NSLP participation requirement.
   2. Nonprofit programs shall qualify for an exemption from the CACFP or NSLP requirement if they provide adequate documentation that meets one of the following criteria:
      ● The percentage of children enrolled in the program qualifying for free or reduced meals is five percent or less.
      ● The program’s licensed capacity is 30 children or fewer.
      ● The program serves two or fewer meals or snacks per day.
      ● The program is open and operating three days a week or less.
   3. For-profit programs shall qualify for an exemption from the CACFP or NSLP requirement if they are able to provide adequate documentation that the percentage of children enrolled in the program qualifying for free or reduced meals is 25 percent or less.
   b. The program shall identify and implement two physical activity goals from the completed action plan in Level 1.

118.29(2) Professional development. All staff shall complete ten or more annual training hours of professional development.

118.29(3) Family and community partnerships.
   a. The program shall promote culturally sensitive practices and procedures.
   b. The program shall complete three activities annually that promote partnerships.

118.29(4) Teaching and learning.
   a. Program staff shall utilize an appropriate tool throughout the year to gather information about children’s strengths, progress, and needs.
   b. The program shall share community resources with families as needed based on the information gathered.
   c. The program shall develop and implement policies and procedures for inclusive practices for children with diverse needs, including those with identified disabilities, language barriers, identified behavioral needs, or specialized health needs.

118.29(5) Environment.
   a. The on-site supervisor shall complete the SACERS training series and provide a certificate of completion.
   b. The program shall participate in the completion of the health and safety checklist for early care and education programs.

118.29(6) Leadership and administration.
a. The program administrator shall complete:
   (1) NAC or another department-approved credential, or
   (2) Thirty training hours or more in a related field and ten training hours or more in leadership.

b. The program administrator shall have three years or more of full-time experience working in the field or one year or more of full-time experience as a program administrator.

c. The on-site supervisor shall have 30 training hours or more in a related field and two years or more of full-time experience working in the field.

[ARC 6277C, IAB 4/6/22, effective 6/1/22]

441—118.30(237A) Criteria for IQ4K—Level 4 school-aged only programs. To be rated at a Level 4, an eligible facility must satisfy all of the criteria in each of the six designated categories listed in Levels 1, 2, 3 and 4 or complete all of the criteria designated in its respective specialized tracks for Levels 1, 2, 3 and 4.

118.30(1) Nutrition and physical activity.
   a. The program shall choose one of the following:
      (1) The program shall actively participate in CACFP, NSLP or another department-approved CNP and shall identify and implement one nutrition goal from the completed action plan in Level 1.
      (2) If exempt from CACFP or NSLP, the program shall identify and implement three nutrition goals from the completed action plan in Level 1.

b. The program shall identify and implement three physical activity goals from the completed action plan in Level 1.

118.30(2) Professional development.
   a. All staff shall complete 12 or more annual training hours of professional development.
   b. Thirty percent or more of all staff shall complete six or more hours of department or IQ4K-approved training in the area of SEBMH.

118.30(3) Family and community partnerships. The program shall complete four activities annually that promote partnerships.

118.30(4) Teaching and learning.
   a. Staff shall use information gathered about children and families to make changes in their learning environment and activities.
   b. Staff shall participate in planning with families and outside experts as needed for children with diverse needs, including those with identified disabilities, language barriers, identified behavioral needs, or specialized health needs.

118.30(5) Environment.
   a. One staff member or more shall complete the SACERS training series and provide a certificate of completion.
   b. One-third of classrooms shall complete the SACERS scoresheet with self-assessment and an improvement plan with a minimum of one classroom per scale if applicable.
   c. The program shall score an average of 2.5 or higher on the health and safety checklist for early care and education.

118.30(6) Leadership and administration.
   a. The program administrator shall have 120 training hours or more in a related field and 10 training hours or more in leadership, administration or management.
   b. The program administrator shall have two years or more of full-time experience as a program administrator.
   c. The on-site supervisor shall have 90 training hours or more in a related field and one year or more of full-time experience as an on-site supervisor.

[ARC 6277C, IAB 4/6/22, effective 6/1/22]

441—118.31(237A) Criteria for IQ4K—Level 5 school-aged only programs.

118.31(1) Criteria for each category. To be rated at a Level 5, an eligible facility must satisfy all of the criteria in each of the six designated categories listed in Levels 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 or complete all of the
criteria designated in its respective specialized tracks for Levels 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. To be rated at a Level 5, an eligible facility must also meet the following criteria:

1. **Minimum score.** The facility must earn a minimum score of 5.0 in each assessed classroom on the SACERS assessment.
2. **Approved assessor.** An assessor approved by the department or department’s designee must perform the ERS assessment.
3. **Number of classrooms assessed.** At least one-third of the facility’s classrooms must be assessed, including at least one classroom in each age group served by the facility.
4. **Time frame for assessment.** Programs eligible for an ERS assessment must undergo their assessment within 90 days of department approval unless an extension is requested and approved by the department.
5. **Assessments not done timely.** Programs that do not undergo their assessment within 90 days of approval by the department or do not receive an approved extension from the department shall forfeit their opportunity for an assessment and will be awarded an IQ4K Level 4 rating with an effective date as outlined in rule 441—118.11(237A).

**118.31(2) Nutrition and physical activity.**

a. The program shall choose one of the following:
   1. The program shall actively participate in CACFP, NSLP or another department-approved CNP and shall identify and implement two nutrition goals from the completed action plan in Level 1.
   2. If exempt from CACFP or NSLP, the program shall identify and implement four nutrition goals from the completed action plan in Level 1.

b. The program shall identify and implement four physical activity goals from the completed action plan in Level 1.

**118.31(3) Professional development.**

a. All staff shall complete 12 or more annual training hours of professional development.

b. Sixty percent or more of all staff shall complete six or more hours of department-approved or IQ4K-approved training in the area of SEBMH.

c. The program shall complete five activities annually that promote partnerships.

**118.31(4) Family and community partnerships.** The program shall complete five activities annually that promote partnerships.

**118.31(5) Teaching and learning.** The teaching staff shall work with families and other experts to implement instructional and environmental adaptations that support the learning for each child including those with diverse needs, language barriers, identified behavioral needs, or specialized health needs.

**118.31(6) Environment.**

a. Eighty percent or more of lead teachers shall complete the SACERS training series and provide a certificate of completion.

b. One-third of classrooms shall receive an overall score of 5.0 or higher on the SACERS assessment with a minimum of one classroom per scale if applicable.

c. The program shall score an average of 2.75 or higher on the health and safety checklist for early care and education.

**118.31(7) Leadership and administration.**

a. The program administrator shall have 9 or more credit hours in a related field and 12 or more training hours in leadership, administration or management.

b. The program administrator shall have three or more years of full-time experience as a program administrator.

c. The on-site supervisor shall have six or more credit hours in a related field and two or more years of full-time experience as an on-site supervisor.

[ARc 6277C, IAB 4/6/22, effective 6/1/22]

**441—118.32(237A) Rating standards for registered child development homes.** To participate in IQ4K QRIS, a registered child development home shall certify that it meets the applicable criteria as defined in rules 441—118.33(237A) through 441—118.37(237A). The following program requirements apply:
1. For Category C homes operating with an approved coprovider, both providers must satisfy the applicable criteria where designated.

2. Eligible applicants providing documentation of current verification or certification in one of the preapproved specialized track areas shall only be required to satisfy the criteria outlined in the application consistent with their specialized track.

3. Eligible applicants shall be able to earn credit for participation in more than one of the specialized track areas.

[ARC 6277C, IAB 4/6/22, effective 6/1/22]

441—118.33(237A) Criteria for IQ4K—Level 1 rating standards for registered child development homes. To be rated at Level 1, an eligible registered child development home must satisfy all of the criteria in each of the six designated categories listed in Level 1 or complete all of the criteria designated in its respective specialized tracks for Levels 1 and 2.

118.33(1) Nutrition and physical activity.
   a. The provider and coprovider, where applicable, shall complete one of the department-approved food safety trainings.
   b. The program shall complete a self-assessment and create an action plan in the area of nutrition.
   c. The program shall complete a self-assessment and create an action plan in the area of physical activity.

118.33(2) Professional development. The provider and coprovider, where applicable, shall complete a professional plan annually.

118.33(3) Family and community partnerships.
   a. The program shall provide an orientation for new families.
   b. The program shall complete one annual activity that promotes partnerships.

118.33(4) Provider qualifications. The provider and coprovider, where applicable, shall have one year or more of full-time child care experience.

118.33(5) Teaching and learning.
   a. The provider and coprovider, where applicable, shall complete two hours of training on the Iowa early learning standards.
   b. The program shall develop and implement a comprehensive discipline and behavior policy that promotes positive relationships.

118.33(6) Environment.
   a. The program shall develop and implement, as applicable to ages served, the following policies aligned to CFOC:
      (1) Supervision.
      (2) Safe sleep.
      (3) Missing child.
      (4) Strangulation prevention.
      (5) Sign in and out tracking system for children and visitors.
   b. The provider and coprovider, where applicable, shall complete Form 470-5676: IQ4K Interaction and Relationship Self-Assessment.
   c. The program shall annually complete Form 470-5678: IQ4K Program Assessment.

[ARC 6277C, IAB 4/6/22, effective 6/1/22]

441—118.34(237A) Criteria for IQ4K—Level 2 rating standards for registered child development homes. To be rated at a Level 2, an eligible registered child development home must satisfy all of the criteria in each of the six designated categories listed in Levels 1 and 2 or complete all of the criteria designated in its respective specialized tracks.

118.34(1) Nutrition and physical activity.
   a. The program shall choose one of the following:
      (1) The program shall actively participate in CACFP.
      (2) The provider and coprovider, where applicable, shall complete all of the following as applicable to ages served:
1. Iowa CACFP Steps to Success module 2 lessons as identified by the department that cover the CACFP Meal Pattern.
2. Iowa CACFP Infant Training—Steps to Success module 15, parts one and two.
3. Iowa CACFP Wellness module—Meaningful Mealtimes.
   a. The program shall identify and implement one physical activity goal from the completed action plan in Level 1.

118.34(2) Professional development. There shall be one person who meets the following criteria present on site in the program at all times.
   a. The provider and coprovider, where applicable, shall complete ChildNet Training.
   b. The provider and coprovider, where applicable, shall complete 15 hours or more of annual training hours of professional development.
   c. The provider shall complete the medication administration skills competency course or other department-approved training and hold a valid certification of completion.
   d. The provider shall also successfully complete a competency skills evaluation assessment checklist or department-approved equivalent and hold a valid certification of completion.

118.34(3) Family and community partnerships.
   a. The program shall offer one conference with each family annually to discuss each child’s progress, strengths and needs in all developmental areas. Programs shall share child assessment information with the child’s family.
   b. The program shall complete two activities annually that promote partnerships.

118.34(4) Provider qualifications. The provider and coprovider, where applicable, shall meet one of the following:
   a. Two years or more of full-time experience in child care.
   b. Six college credit hours or more in education specific to the age group for whom care is provided.

118.34(5) Teaching and learning.
   a. The program shall develop and implement a daily schedule with predictable routines that are developmentally appropriate for all ages served.
   b. The program shall develop and implement a policy that eliminates or severely limits expulsion, suspension, and punitive or other exclusionary discipline.
   c. The program shall develop and implement policies regarding the use of an approved developmental screening tool for all children in care within 60 days of enrollment and at least annually to identify children who may need additional evaluation and intervention strategies.

118.34(6) Environment.
   a. The program shall provide an environment supportive to, and encouraging of, culture, age, race, ability, special needs, and gender diversity.
   b. The program shall develop and implement a policy regarding playground equipment stability and fall surfacing and inspection which are aligned with CFOC.
   c. The program shall develop and implement a tobacco-free and nicotine-free policy.
   d. The program shall annually complete and update Form 470-5679: IQ4K Quality Improvement Action Plan.

[ARC 6277C, IAB 4/6/22, effective 6/1/22]

441—118.35(237A) Criteria for IQ4K—Level 3 rating standards for registered child development homes. To be rated at a Level 3, an eligible registered child development home must satisfy all of the criteria in each of the six designated categories listed in Levels 1, 2 and 3 or complete all of the criteria designated in its respective specialized tracks for Levels 1, 2 and 3.

118.35(1) Nutrition and physical activity.
   a. The program shall actively participate in CACFP.
   b. The program shall identify and implement two physical activity goals from the completed action plan in Level 1.

118.35(2) Professional development.
a. The provider and coprovider, where applicable, shall complete ChildNet Certification.
b. The provider and coprovider, where applicable, shall choose one of the following trainings to complete their initial IQ4K rating:
   (1) Complete one module of the Program for Infant and Toddler Care.
   (2) Complete module 1 of the EC-PBIS for Family Child Care and complete the following implementation guide checklists and review with coach:
      1. Relationships.
      2. Environments.
      3. Expectations, Activities and Feedback.
      (3) Complete School Age Matters training.
   c. The provider and coprovider, where applicable, shall choose one of the other trainings listed above for their subsequent IQ4K ratings until all of the trainings applicable per ages served have been completed.
d. Once the provider and coprovider, as applicable, have completed all of the age applicable trainings, the provider and coprovider shall complete 18 annual hours of approved professional development training on all subsequent IQ4K applications.

118.35(3) Family and community partnerships.
   a. The program shall promote culturally sensitive practices and procedures.
   b. The program shall complete three activities annually that promote partnerships.

118.35(4) Provider qualifications. The provider and coprovider, where applicable, shall meet one of the following:
   a. Three years or more of child care experience.
   b. Nine or more college credit hours in education, specific to the age group for whom care is provided.

118.35(5) Teaching and learning.
   a. The program shall utilize an appropriate assessment tool throughout the year that aligns with the curriculum to gather information on each child’s strengths, progress, and needs.
   b. The program shall share community resources with families as needed, based on the information gathered from the child’s assessment.
   c. The program shall develop and implement policies and procedures for inclusive practices for children with diverse needs, including those with identified disabilities, language barriers, identified behavioral needs, and specialized health needs.

118.35(6) Environment.
   a. The provider shall complete the FCCERS training and provide a certificate of completion.
   b. A self-assessment and action plan in the area of nutrition shall be completed for an eligible facility.
   c. A self-assessment and action plan in the area of physical activity shall be completed for an eligible facility.

[ARC 6277C; IAB 4/6/22, effective 6/1/22]

441—118.36(237A) Criteria for IQ4K—Level 4 rating standards for registered child development homes. To be rated at Level 4, an eligible registered child development home must satisfy all of the criteria in each of the six designated categories listed in Levels 1, 2, 3 and 4 or complete all of the criteria designated in its respective specialized tracks for Levels 1, 2, 3 and 4.

118.36(1) Nutrition and physical activity.
   a. The program shall actively participate in CACFP.
   b. The program shall implement one nutrition goal from the completed action plan in Level 1.
   c. The program shall identify and implement three physical activity goals from the completed action plan in Level 1.

118.36(2) Professional development.
   a. The provider and coprovider, where applicable, shall choose one of the following trainings to complete for their initial IQ4K rating:
(1) Complete two additional modules of the Program for Infant and Toddler Care.

(2) Complete module 2 of the EC-PBIS for Family Child Care and complete the following implementation guide checklists and review with coach:
   1. Emotions and Emotional Regulation.
   2. Friendships and Problem Solving.
   b. The provider and coprovider, where applicable, shall chose one of the other trainings listed above for their subsequent IQ4K ratings until all of the trainings applicable per ages served have been completed.
   c. Once the provider and coprovider, as applicable, have completed all of the age applicable trainings, the provider and coprovider shall complete 20 annual hours of approved professional development training on all subsequent IQ4K applications.

118.36(3) Family and community partnerships. The program shall complete four activities annually that promote partnerships.

118.36(4) Provider qualifications. The provider and coprovider, where applicable, shall meet one of the following:
   a. The provider shall meet Tier 2 or higher on the Iowa early care and education teaching roles career pathway.
   b. The provider shall have three or more years of full-time child care experience.

118.36(5) Teaching and learning.
   a. The program shall use information gathered about children and families to make changes in their learning environment and activities.
   b. The program shall participate in planning with families and other experts, as needed, for children with diverse needs, including those with identified disabilities, language barriers, identified behavioral health needs and specialized health needs.

118.36(6) Environment.
   a. The program shall complete the FCCERS scoresheet with self-assessment and improvement plan.
   b. The program shall score an average of 2.5 or higher on the health and safety checklist for early care and education programs.

[ARC 6277C; IAB 4/6/22, effective 6/1/22]

441—118.37(237A) Criteria for IQ4K—Level 5 rating standards for registered child development homes.

118.37(1) Criteria for each category. To be rated at a Level 5, an eligible registered child development home must satisfy all of the criteria in each of the six designated categories listed in Levels 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 or complete all of the criteria designated in its respective specialized tracks for Levels 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. To be rated at a Level 5 the following criteria must also be met:
   a. Minimum score. The program must earn a minimum score of 5.0 on the FCCERS assessment.
   b. Approved assessor. An assessor approved by the department or department’s designee must perform the ERS assessment.

   c. Time frame for assessment. Programs eligible for an ERS assessment must undergo their assessment within 90 days of department approval unless an extension is requested and approved by the department.
   d. Assessments not done timely. Programs that do not undergo their assessment within 90 days of approval by the department or that do not receive an approved extension from the department shall forfeit their opportunity for an assessment and will be awarded an IQ4K Level 4 rating with an effective date as outlined in rule 441—118.11(237A).

118.37(2) Nutrition and physical activity.
   a. The program shall actively participate in CACFP.
   b. The program shall identify and implement two nutrition goals from the completed action plan in Level 1.
c. The program shall identify and implement four physical activity goals from the completed action plan in Level 1.

118.37(3) Professional development.
   a. The provider shall choose one of the following trainings to complete the initial IQ4K rating:
      (1) Complete two additional modules of the Program for Infant and Toddler Care.
      (2) Complete EC-PBIS for Family Child Care Benchmarks of Quality and action plan for continued implementation and growth with coach. The EC-PBIS for Family Child Care must be completed.
   b. The provider shall then choose one of the other trainings listed above for the subsequent IQ4K ratings until all of the trainings applicable per ages served have been completed.
   c. Once the provider has completed all of the age-applicable trainings, the provider shall complete 22 annual hours of approved professional development training on all subsequent IQ4K applications.

118.37(4) Family and community partnerships. The program shall complete five activities annually that promote partnerships.

118.37(5) Provider qualifications.
   a. The provider shall meet Tier 2 or higher on the Iowa early care and education teaching roles career pathway.
   b. The provider shall have four or more years of full-time child care experience.

118.37(6) Teaching and learning. The program shall work with families and other experts to implement instructional and environmental adaptations that support the learning for each child, including those with diverse needs, identified disabilities, language barriers, identified behavioral health needs and specialized health needs.

118.37(7) Environment.
   a. The program shall achieve a score of 5.0 or higher on the FCCERS assessment.
   b. The program shall score an average of 2.75 or higher on the health and safety checklist for early care and education programs.

[ARC 6277C, IAB 4/6/22, effective 6/1/22]

441—118.38(237A) Award of quality rating.

118.38(1) The facility shall display Form 470-5681: IQ4K QRIS rating certificate in a conspicuous place.

118.38(2) Achievement bonuses may be awarded as funds are available.

[ARC 6277C, IAB 4/6/22, effective 6/1/22]

441—118.39(237A) Adverse actions.

118.39(1) An eligible applicant shall be notified of the right to appeal the rating decision in accordance with 441—Chapter 7.

118.39(2) A participant’s quality rating shall be revoked if the facility no longer meets the definition of eligible applicant.

[ARC 6277C, IAB 4/6/22, effective 6/1/22]

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code section 237A.30.

[Filed 11/16/05, Notice 9/14/05—published 12/7/05, effective 2/1/06]
[Filed ARC 9257B (Amended Notice ARC 8863B, IAB 6/16/10; Notice ARC 8757B, IAB 5/19/10), IAB 12/1/10, effective 2/1/11]
[Filed ARC 6277C (Notice ARC 6161C, IAB 1/26/22), IAB 4/6/22, effective 6/1/22]
567—20.1(455B,17A) Scope of title. The department has jurisdiction over the atmosphere of the state to prevent, abate and control air pollution, by establishing standards for air quality and by regulating potential sources of air pollution through a system of general rules or specific permits. The construction and operation of any new or existing stationary source which emits or may emit any air pollutant requires a specific permit from the department, unless exempted by the department.

This chapter provides general definitions applicable to this title. 567—Chapter 21 contains the provisions requiring compliance schedules, allowing for variances, and setting forth the emission reduction program. 567—Chapter 22 contains the standards and procedures for the permitting of emission sources. 567—Chapter 23 contains the air emission standards for contaminants. 567—Chapter 24 provides for the reporting of excess emissions and the equipment maintenance and repair requirements. 567—Chapter 25 contains the testing and sampling requirements for new and existing sources. 567—Chapter 26 identifies air pollution emergency episodes and the preplanned abatement strategies. 567—Chapter 27 sets forth the conditions political subdivisions must meet in order to secure acceptance of a local air pollution control program. 567—Chapter 28 identifies the state ambient air quality standards. 567—Chapter 29 sets forth the qualifications for an observer for reading visible emissions. 567—Chapter 30 sets forth requirements to pay fees for specified activities. 567—Chapter 31 contains rules for the nonattainment major new source review (NSR) program and general conformity. 567—Chapter 32 specifies requirements for conducting the animal feeding operations field study. 567—Chapter 33 contains special regulations and construction permit requirements for major stationary sources and includes the requirements for prevention of significant deterioration (PSD). 567—Chapter 34 contains provisions for air quality emissions trading programs. 567—Chapter 35 specifies the requirements for the department to provide financial assistance to eligible applicants for the purpose of reducing air pollution emissions.

All dates specified in reference to the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) are the dates of publication of the last amendments to the portion of the CFR being cited.

[ARC 1227C, IAB 12/11/13, effective 1/15/14; ARC 2352C, IAB 1/6/16, effective 12/16/15; ARC 2949C, IAB 2/15/17, effective 3/22/17]

567—20.2(455B) Definitions. For the purpose of these rules, the following terms shall have the meaning indicated in this chapter. The definitions set out in Iowa Code section 455B.411 shall be considered to be incorporated verbatim in these rules.

“Air pollution alert” means that action condition declared when the concentrations of air contaminants reach the level at which the first stage control actions are to begin.

“Air pollution emergency” means that action condition declared when the air quality is continuing to degrade to a level that should never be reached, and that the most stringent control actions are necessary.

“Air pollution episode” means a combination of forecast or actual meteorological conditions and emissions of air contaminants which may or do present an imminent and substantial endangerment to the health of persons, during which the chief meteorological factors are the absence of winds that disperse air contaminants horizontally and a stable atmospheric layer which tends to inhibit vertical mixing through relatively deep layers.

“Air pollution forecast” means an air stagnation advisory issued to the department, the commission, and to appropriate air pollution control agencies by an authorized Air Stagnation Advisory Office of the National Weather Service predicting that meteorological conditions conducive to an air pollution episode may be imminent. This advisory may be followed by a prediction of the duration and termination of such meteorological conditions.
"Air pollution warning" means that action condition declared when the air quality is continuing to degrade from the levels classified as an air pollution alert, and where control actions in addition to those conducted under an air pollution alert are necessary.

"Air quality standard" means an allowable level of air contaminant or atmospheric air concentration established by the commission.

"Ambient air" means that portion of the atmosphere, external to buildings, to which the general public has access. Ambient air does not include the atmosphere over land owned or controlled by the source and to which public access is precluded by a fence or other physical barriers.

"Anaerobic lagoon," for purposes of air quality rules contained in 567—Chapters 20 through 35, means an impoundment, the primary function of which is to store and stabilize organic wastes. The impoundment is designed to receive wastes on a regular basis and the design waste loading rates are such that the predominant biological activity in the impoundment will be anaerobic. An anaerobic lagoon does not include:

a. A runoff control basin which collects and stores only precipitation induced runoff from an open feedlot feeding operation; or

b. A waste slurry storage basin which receives waste discharges from confinement feeding operations and which is designed for complete removal of accumulated wastes from the basin at least semiannually; or

c. Any anaerobic treatment system which includes collection and treatment facilities for all off-gases.

"ASME" means the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

"ASTM" means the American Society for Testing and Materials.

"Auxiliary fuel firing equipment" means equipment to supply additional heat, by the combustion of an auxiliary fuel, for the purpose of attaining temperatures sufficient to dry and ignite the waste material, to maintain ignition thereof, and to promote complete combustion of combustible gases, solids and vapors.

"Backyard burning" means the disposal of residential waste by open burning on the premises of the property where such waste is generated.

"Biodiesel fuel" means a renewable, biodegradable, mono alkyl ester combustible liquid fuel derived from agricultural plant oils or animal fat such as, but not limited to, soybean oil. For purposes of this definition, "biodiesel fuel" must also meet the specifications of American Society for Testing and Material Specifications (ASTM) D 6751-02, “Standard Specification for Biodiesel Fuel (B100) Blend Stock for Distillate Fuels,” and be registered with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency as a fuel and a fuel additive under Section 211(b) of the Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C. Sections 7401, et seq. as amended through November 15, 1990.

"Btu" means British thermal unit, the quantity of heat required to raise the temperature of one pound of water from 59°F to 60°F.

"Carbonaceous fuel" means any form of combustible matter (whether solid, liquid, vapor or gas) consisting primarily of carbon-containing compounds in either fixed or volatile form, and which is burned primarily for its heat content.

"Chimney or stack" means any flue, conduit or duct permitting the discharge or passage of air contaminants into the open air, or constructed or arranged for this purpose.

"COH/1,000 linear feet" means coefficient of haze per 1,000 linear feet, which is a measure of the optical density of a filtered deposit of particulate matter as given in ASTM Standard D-1704-61, and indicated by the following formula:

\[
\text{COH/1,000 linear feet} = \frac{(\text{Area tape, ft}^2)(100,000)}{(\text{Volume of air sample, ft}^3)} \log \frac{100}{\% \text{ transmission}}
\]

"Combustion for indirect heating" means the combustion of fuel to produce usable heat that is to be transferred through a heat-conducting materials barrier or by a heat storage medium to a material to
be heated so that the material being heated is not contacted by, and adds no substance to, the products of combustion.

“Control equipment” means any equipment that has the function to prevent the formation of or the emission to the atmosphere of air contaminants from any fuel burning, incinerator or process equipment.

“Country grain elevator” shall have the same definition as “country grain elevator” set forth in 567—subrule 22.10(1).

“Criteria” means information used as guidelines for decisions when establishing air quality goals, air quality standards and the various air quality levels, and which in no case is to be confused or used interchangeably with air quality goals or standards.


1. For purposes of the air quality rules contained in Title II, and unless otherwise specified, diesel fuel may contain a blend of up to 2.0 percent biodiesel fuel, by volume, as “biodiesel fuel” is defined in this rule.

2. The department shall consider air pollutant emissions calculations for the biodiesel fuel blends specified in numbered paragraph “1” to be equivalent to the air pollutant emissions calculations for unblended diesel fuel.

3. Construction permits or operating permits issued under 567—Chapter 22 which restrict equipment fuel use to diesel fuel shall be considered by the department to include the biodiesel fuel blends specified in numbered paragraph “1,” unless otherwise specified in 567—Chapter 22 or in a permit issued under 567—Chapter 22.

“Director” means the director of the department of natural resources or the director’s designee.

“Electric furnace” means a furnace in which the melting and refining of metals are accomplished by means of electrical energy.

“Electronic format,” “electronic submittal,” and “electronic submittal format,” for purposes of the rules in 567—Chapters 20 through 35, mean a software, Internet-based, or other electronic means specified by the department for submitting air quality information or fees to the department related to, but not limited to, applications, certifications, determination requests, emissions inventories, forms, notifications, payments, permit applications and registrations. References to these information submittal methods in 567—Chapters 20 through 35 may, as specified by the department, include electronic submittal as stated in the applicable administrative rules.

“Emergency generator” means any generator of which the sole function is to provide emergency backup power during an interruption of electrical power from the electric utility. An emergency generator does not include:

1. Peaking units at electric utilities; or

2. Generators at industrial facilities that typically operate at low rates, but are not confined to emergency purposes; or

3. Any standby generators that are used during time periods when power is available from the electric utility.

An emergency is an unforeseeable condition that is beyond the control of the owner or operator.

“Emission limitation” and “emission standard” mean a requirement established by a state, local government, or the administrator which limits the quantity, rate or concentration of emissions of air pollutants on a continuous basis, including any requirements which limit the level of opacity, prescribe equipment, set fuel specifications or prescribe operation or maintenance procedures for a source to ensure continuous emission reduction.

“EPA conditional method” means any method of sampling and analyzing for air pollutants that has been validated by the administrator but that has not been published as an EPA reference method.

“EPA reference method” means the following methods used for performance tests and continuous monitoring systems:
1. Performance test (stack test). A stack test shall be conducted according to EPA reference methods specified in 40 CFR 51, Appendix M (as amended or corrected through October 7, 2020); 40 CFR 60, Appendix A (as amended or corrected through October 7, 2020); 40 CFR 61, Appendix B (as amended or corrected through October 7, 2020); and 40 CFR 63, Appendix A (as amended or corrected through December 2, 2020).

2. Continuous monitoring systems. Minimum performance specifications and quality assurance procedures for performance evaluations of continuous monitoring systems are as specified in 40 CFR 60, Appendix B (as amended or corrected through October 7, 2020); 40 CFR 60, Appendix F (as amended or corrected through October 7, 2020); 40 CFR 75, Appendix A (as amended or corrected through August 30, 2016); 40 CFR 75, Appendix B (as amended or corrected through August 30, 2016); and 40 CFR 75, Appendix F (as amended or corrected through August 30, 2016).

“Equipment” means equipment capable of emitting air contaminants to produce air pollution such as fuel burning, combustion or process devices or apparatus including but not limited to fuel-burning equipment, refuse burning equipment used for the burning of fuel or other combustible material from which the products of combustion are emitted; and including but not limited to apparatus, equipment or process devices which generate heat and may emit products of combustion, and manufacturing, chemical, metallurgical or mechanical apparatus or process devices which may emit smoke, particulate matter or other air contaminants.

“Excess air” means that amount of air supplied in addition to the theoretical quantity necessary for complete combustion of all fuel or combustible waste material present.

“Excess emission” means any emission which exceeds any applicable emission standard prescribed in 567—Chapter 23 or rule 567—22.4(455B), 567—22.5(455B), 567—31.3(455B), or 567—33.3(455B) or any emission limit specified in a permit or order.

“Existing equipment” means equipment, machines, devices or installations that are in operation prior to September 23, 1970.

“Foundry cupola” means a stack-type furnace used for melting of metals consisting of, but not limited to, the furnace proper, tuyeres, fans or blowers, tapping spout, charging equipment, gas cleaning devices and other auxiliaries.

“Fugitive dust” means any airborne solid particulate matter emitted from any source other than a stack or stack.

“Garbage” means all solid and semisolid putrescible and nonputrescible animal and vegetable wastes resulting from the handling, preparing, cooking, storing and serving of food or of material intended for use as food, but excluding recognized industrial by-products.

“Gas cleaning device” means a facility designed to remove air contaminants from gases exhausted from equipment as defined herein.

“Goal” means a level of air quality which is expected to be obtained.

“Grain processing” means the equipment, or the combination of different types of equipment, used in the processing of grain to produce a product primarily for wholesale or retail sale for human or animal consumption, including the processing of grain for production of biofuels, except for “feed mill equipment,” as “feed mill equipment” is defined in rule 567—22.10(455B).

“Grain storage elevator” means any plant or installation at which grain is unloaded, handled, cleaned, dried, stored, or loaded and that is located at any wheat flour mill, wet corn mill, dry corn mill (human consumption), rice mill, or soybean oil extraction plant which has a permanent grain storage capacity (grain storage capacity which is inside a building, bin, or silo) of more than 35,200 m³ (ca. 1 million U.S. bushels).

“Greenhouse gas” means carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, and sulfur hexafluoride.

“Heating value” means the heat released by combustion of one pound of waste or fuel measured in Btu on an as received basis. For solid fuels, the heating value shall be determined by use of ASTM Standard D2015-66.
“Incinerator” means a combustion apparatus designed for high temperature operation in which solid, semisolid, liquid or gaseous combustible refuse is ignited and burned efficiently, and from which the solid residues contain little or no combustible material.

“Initiation of construction, installation or alteration” means significant permanent modification of a site to install equipment, control equipment or permanent structures. Not included are activities incident to preliminary engineering, environmental studies, or acquisition of a site for a facility.

“Landscape waste” means any vegetable or plant wastes except garbage. The term includes trees, tree trimmings, branches, stumps, brush, weeds, leaves, grass, shrubbery and yard trimmings.

“Level” means a certain specified degree, quality or characteristic.

“Malfunction” means any sudden and unavoidable failure of control equipment or of a process to operate in a normal manner. Any failure that is caused entirely or in part by poor maintenance, careless operation, lack of an adequate maintenance program, or any other preventable upset condition or preventable equipment breakdown shall not be considered a malfunction.

“Maximum achievable control technology (MACT)” means the following regarding regulated hazardous air pollutant sources:

1. For existing sources, the emissions limitation reflecting the maximum degree of reduction in emissions that the administrator or the department, taking into consideration the cost of achieving such emission reduction, and any non-air quality health and environmental impacts and energy requirements, determines is achievable by sources in the category of stationary sources, that shall not be less stringent than the MACT floor.

2. For new sources, the emission limitation which is not less stringent than the emission limitation achieved in practice by the best-controlled similar source and which reflects the maximum degree of reduction in emissions that the administrator or the department, taking into consideration the cost of achieving such emission reduction, and any non-air quality health and environmental impacts and energy requirements, determines is achievable by the affected source.

“Maximum achievable control technology (MACT) floor” means the following:

1. For existing sources, the average emission limitation achieved by the best 12 percent of the existing sources in the United States (for which the administrator or the department has or could reasonably obtain emissions information), excluding those sources that have, within 18 months before the emission standard is proposed or within 30 months before such standard is promulgated, whichever is later, first achieved a level of emission rate or emission reduction which complies, or would comply if the source is not subject to such standard, with the lowest achievable emission rate applicable to the source category and prevailing at the time, for categories and subcategories of stationary sources with 30 or more sources in the category or subcategory, or the average emission limitation achieved by the best-performing five sources in the United States (for which the administrator or the department has or could reasonably obtain emissions information), for a category or subcategory of stationary sources with fewer than 30 sources in the category or subcategory.

2. For new sources, the emission limitation achieved in practice by the best-controlled similar source.

“New equipment” means except for any equipment or modified equipment to which 567—subrule 23.1(2) applies, any equipment or control equipment not under construction or for which components have not been purchased on or before September 23, 1970, and any equipment which is altered or modified after such date, which may cause the emission of air contaminants or eliminate, reduce or control the emission of air contaminants.

“Number 1 fuel oil” and “number 2 fuel oil,” also known as “distillate oil,” mean fuel oil that complies with the specifications for fuel oil number 1 or fuel oil number 2, as defined by the American Society of Testing and Materials (ASTM) D 396-02, “Standard Specification for Fuel Oils.”

1. For purposes of the air quality rules contained in Title II, and unless otherwise specified, number 1 fuel oil or number 2 fuel oil may contain a blend of up to 2.0 percent biodiesel fuel, by volume, as “biodiesel fuel” is defined in this rule.
2. The department shall consider air pollutant emissions calculations for the biodiesel fuel blends specified in numbered paragraph “1” to be equivalent to the air pollutant emissions calculations for unblended number 1 fuel oil or unblended number 2 fuel oil.

3. Construction permits or operating permits issued under 567—Chapter 22 which restrict equipment fuel use to number 1 fuel oil or number 2 fuel oil shall be considered by the department to include the biodiesel fuel blends specified in numbered paragraph “1,” unless otherwise specified in 567—Chapter 22 or in a permit issued under 567—Chapter 22.

   “Objective” means a certain specified degree, quality or characteristic expected to be attained.

   “Odor” means that which produces a response of the human sense of smell to an odorous substance.

   “Odorous substance” means a gaseous, liquid, or solid material that elicits a physiological response by the human sense of smell.

   “Odorous substance source” means any equipment, installation operation, or material which emits odorous substances; such as, but not limited to, a stack, chimney, vent, window, opening, basin, lagoon, pond, open tank, storage pile, or inorganic or organic discharges.

   “One-hour period” means any 60-minute period commencing on the hour.

   “Opacity” means the degree to which emissions reduce the transmission of light and obscure the view of an object in the background (See 567—Chapter 29).

   “Open burning” means any burning of combustible materials where the products of combustion are emitted into the open air without passing through a chimney or stack.

   “Particulate matter” (except for the purposes of new source performance standards as defined in 40 CFR 60) means any material, except uncombined water, that exists in a finely divided form as a liquid or solid at standard conditions and includes gaseous emissions that condense to liquid or solid form as measured by EPA-approved reference methods.

   “Parts per million (PPM)” means a term which expresses the volumetric concentration of one material in one million unit volumes of a carrier material.

   “Plan documents” means the reports, proposals, preliminary plans, survey and basis of design data, general and detail construction plans, profiles, specifications and all other information pertaining to equipment.

   “PM$_{10}$” means particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 10 micrometers as measured by an EPA-approved reference method.

   “PM$_{2.5}$” means particulate matter as defined in this rule with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 2.5 micrometers as measured by an EPA-approved reference method.

   “Potential to emit” means the maximum capacity of a stationary source to emit any air pollutant under its physical and operational design. Any physical or operational limitation on the capacity of a source to emit an air pollutant, including air pollution control equipment and restrictions on hours of operation or on the type or amount of material combusted, stored, or processed, shall be treated as part of its design if the limitation is enforceable by the administrator. This term does not alter or affect the use of this term for any other purposes under the Act, or the term “capacity factor” as used in Title IV of the Act or the regulations relating to acid rain.

   For the purpose of determining potential to emit for country grain elevators, the provisions set forth in 567—subrule 22.10(2) shall apply.

   For purposes of calculating potential to emit for emergency generators, “maximum capacity” means one of the following:

   1. 500 hours of operation annually, if the generator has actually been operated less than 500 hours per year for the past five years;

   2. 8,760 hours of operation annually, if the generator has actually been operated more than 500 hours in one of the past five years; or

   3. The number of hours specified in a state or federally enforceable limit.

   If the source is subject to new source construction permit review, then potential to emit is defined as stated above or as established in a federally enforceable permit.

   “Privileged communication” means information other than air pollutant emissions data the release of which would tend to affect adversely the competitive position of the owner or operator of the equipment.
“Process” means any action, operation or treatment, and all methods and forms of manufacturing or processing, that may emit smoke, particulate matter, gaseous matter or other air contaminant.

“Process weight” means the total weight of all materials introduced into any source operation. Solid fuels charged will be considered as part of the process weight, but liquid and gaseous fuels and combustion air will not.

“Process weight rate” means continuous or long-run steady-state source operations, the total process weight for the entire period of continuous operation or for a typical portion thereof, divided by the number of hours of such period or portion thereof; or for a cyclical or batch source operation, the total process weight for a period that covers a complete operation or an integral number of cycles, divided by the number of hours of actual process operation during such a period. Where the nature of any process or operation, or the design of any equipment is such as to permit more than one interpretation of this definition, the interpretation that results in the minimum value for allowable emission shall apply.

“Refuse” means garbage, rubbish and all other putrescible and nonputrescible wastes, except sewage and water-carried trade wastes.

“Residential waste” means any refuse generated on the premises as a result of residential activities. The term includes landscape waste grown on the premises or deposited thereon by the elements, but excludes garbage, tires, trade wastes, and any locally recyclable goods or plastics.

“Rubbish” means all waste materials of nonputrescible nature.

“Salvage operations” means any business, industry or trade engaged wholly or in part in salvaging or reclaiming any product or material, including, but not limited to, chemicals, drums, metals, motor vehicles or shipping containers.

“Shutdown” means the cessation of operation of any control equipment or process equipment or process for any purpose.

“Six-minute period” means any one of the ten equal parts of a one-hour period.

“Smoke” means gas-borne particles resulting from incomplete combustion, consisting predominantly, but not exclusively, of carbon, and other combustible material, or ash, that form a visible plume in the air.

“Smoke monitor” means a device using a light source and a light detector which can automatically measure and record the light-obscuring power of smoke at a specific location in the flue or stack of a source.

“Source operation” means the last operation preceding the emission of an air contaminant, and which results in the separation of the air contaminant from the process materials or in the conversion of the process materials into air contaminants, but is not an air pollution control operation.

“Standard conditions” means a temperature of 68°F and a pressure of 29.92 inches of mercury absolute.

“Standard cubic foot (SCF)” means the volume of one cubic foot of gas at standard conditions.

“Standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA)” means an area which has at least one city with a population of at least 50,000 and such surrounding areas as geographically defined by the U.S. Bureau of the Budget (Department of Commerce).

“Startup” means the setting into operation of any control equipment or process equipment or process for any purpose.

“Stationary source” means any building, structure, facility or installation which emits or may emit any air pollutant.

“Theoretical air” means the exact amount of air required to supply the required oxygen for complete combustion of a given quantity of a specific fuel or waste.

“Total suspended particulate” means particulate matter as defined in this rule.

“Trade waste” means any refuse resulting from the prosecution of any trade, business, industry, commercial venture (including farming and ranching), or utility or service activity, and any governmental or institutional activity, whether or not for profit.

“12-month rolling period” means a period of 12 consecutive months determined on a rolling basis with a new 12-month period beginning on the first day of each calendar month.
“Untreated” as it refers to wood or wood products includes only wood or wood products that have not been treated with compounds such as, but not limited to, paint, pigment-stain, adhesive, varnish, lacquer, or resin or that have not been pressure treated with compounds such as, but not limited to, chromate copper acetate, pentachlorophenol or creosote. “Untreated” as it refers to seeds, pellets or other vegetative matter includes only seeds, pellets or other vegetative matter that has not been treated with pesticides or fungicides.

“Urban area” means any Iowa city of 100,000 or more population in the current census and all Iowa cities contiguous to such city.

“Variance” means a temporary waiver from rules or standards governing the quality, nature, duration or extent of emissions granted by the commission for a specified period of time.

“Volatile organic compounds” or “VOC” means any compound included in the definition of “volatile organic compounds” found at 40 CFR Section 51.100(s) as amended through November 28, 2018.

[ARC 8215B, IAB 10/7/09, effective 11/11/09; ARC 0330C, IAB 9/19/12, effective 10/24/12; ARC 1227C, IAB 12/11/13, effective 1/15/14; ARC 1913C, IAB 3/18/15, effective 4/22/15; ARC 2949C, IAB 2/15/17, effective 3/22/17; ARC 3679C, IAB 3/14/18, effective 4/18/18; ARC 4335C, IAB 3/13/19, effective 4/17/19; ARC 5081C, IAB 6/17/20, effective 7/22/20; ARC 5898C, IAB 9/8/21, effective 10/13/21; ARC 6271C, IAB 4/6/22, effective 5/11/22]


These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code section 17A.3 and chapter 455B.

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[Filed ARC 1227C (Notice ARC 1016C, IAB 9/18/13), IAB 12/11/13, effective 1/15/14]
[Filed ARC 1913C (Notice ARC 1795C, IAB 12/24/14), IAB 3/18/15, effective 4/22/15]
有效地日期为20.2(455B), 定义“12个月滚动期,”延迟70天由行政规则审查委员会在其会议于1995年10月10日召开; 延迟由该委员会于1995年12月13日解除, 有效日期为1995年12月14日。

1 Effective date of 20.2(455B), definition of “12-month rolling period,” delayed 70 days by the Administrative Rules Review Committee at its meeting held October 10, 1995; delay lifted by this Committee December 13, 1995, effective December 14, 1995.
CHAPTER 21
COMPLIANCE

[Prior to 7/1/83, DEQ Chs 2 and 6]
[Prior to 12/3/86, Water, Air and Waste Management[900]]


21.1(1) New equipment. All new equipment and all new control equipment, as defined herein, installed in this state shall perform in conformance with applicable emission standards specified in 567—Chapter 23.

21.1(2) Existing equipment. All existing equipment, as defined herein, shall be operated in conformance with applicable emission standards specified in 567—Chapter 23 or as otherwise specified herein; except that the performance standards specified in 567—subrule 23.1(2) shall not apply to existing equipment.

21.1(3) Emissions inventory. The person responsible for equipment as defined herein shall provide information on fuel use, materials processed, air contaminants emitted (including greenhouse gases as “greenhouse gas” is defined in rule 567—20.2(455B)), estimated rate of emissions, periods of emissions or other air pollution information to the director upon the director’s written request for use in compiling and maintaining an emissions inventory for evaluation of the air pollution situation in the state and its various parts. Until December 31, 2022, the information requested shall be submitted on forms or by electronic format specified by the department. On or after January 1, 2023, the information requested shall be submitted in the electronic format specified by the department, if electronic submittal is provided. All information in regard to both actual and allowable emissions shall be public records, and any publication of such data shall be limited to actual and allowable air contaminant emissions.


21.1(5) Public availability of data. Emission data obtained from owners or operators of stationary sources under the provisions of 21.1(3) will be correlated with applicable emission limitations and other control measures. All such emission data and correlations will be available during normal business hours at the quarters of the department. The director may designate one or more additional places where such data and correlations will be available for public inspection.

21.1(6) Maintenance of record. Each owner or operator of any stationary source, as defined herein, shall, upon notification from the director, maintain records of the nature and amounts of air contaminant emissions from such source and any other information as may be deemed necessary by the commission to determine whether such source is in compliance with the applicable emission limitations or other control measures.

   a. The information recorded shall be summarized and reported monthly to the director on forms furnished by the department. The initial reporting period shall commence 60 days from the date the director issues notification of the record-keeping requirements.
   b. Information recorded by the owner or operator and copies of the summarizing reports submitted to the director shall be retained by the owner or operator for two years after the date on which the pertinent report is submitted.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code chapter 455B.
[ARC 2949C, IAB 2/15/17, effective 3/22/17; ARC 6271C, IAB 4/6/22, effective 5/11/22]

567—21.2(455B) Variances.

21.2(1) Application for variances. A person may make application for a variance from applicable rules or standards specified in this title.

   a. Contents. Each application for a variance shall be submitted to the director stating the following:

      (1) The name, address and telephone number of the person submitting the application or, if such person is a legal entity, the name and address of the individual authorized to accept service of process on its behalf and the name of the person in charge of the premises where the pertinent activities are conducted.
(2) The type of business or activity involved.
(3) The nature of the operation or process involved; including information on the air contaminants emitted, the chemical and physical properties of such emissions and the estimated amount and rate of discharge of such emissions.
(4) The exact location of the operation or process involved.
(5) The reason or reasons for considering that compliance with the provisions specified in these rules will produce serious hardship without equal or greater benefits to the public, and the reasons why no other reasonable method can be used for such operations without resulting in a hazard to health or property.
(6) Each application shall contain certification by a responsible official as defined in rule 567—22.100(455B) of truth and accuracy. This certification shall state that, based on information and belief formed after reasonable inquiry, the statements and information provided are true and accurate.
   b. Variance extension. The request for extension of a variance shall be accompanied by an emission reduction program as specified in rule 567—21.3(455B).

21.2(2) Processing of applications. Each application for a variance and its supporting material shall be reviewed and an investigation of the facilities shall be made by the department, for evaluation of whether or not the emissions involved will produce the following effects.
   a. Endanger human health. Endanger or tend to endanger the health of persons residing in or otherwise occupying the area affected by said emissions.
   b. Create safety hazards. Create or tend to create safety hazards, such as (but not limited to) interference with traffic due to reduced visibility.
   c. Damage to livestock or plant life. Damage or tend to damage any livestock harbored on, or any plant life on, property that is affected by said emissions and under other ownership.
   d. Damage property. Damage or tend to damage any property on land that is affected by said emissions and under other ownership.

21.2(3) Trial burns for alternative fuels. An alternative fuel shall be defined as a fuel for which the emissions from combusting the fuel are not known and shall exclude natural gas, coal, liquid propane, and all petroleum distillates.
   a. Variance from construction permit. The director may grant a variance for the purpose of testing an alternative fuel and quantifying the emissions from the alternative fuel, except as prohibited under paragraph 21.2(4)"c."
   b. Baseline testing. In addition to submitting the information required in subrule 21.2(1), the applicant may be required to submit baseline emission data for all applicable pollutants as a condition of approval.
   c. Source testing. Emissions testing deemed necessary for any pollutant may be required as a condition of the variance and shall be conducted in accordance with 567—paragraph 25.1(7)"a."

21.2(4) Decision.
   a. Granting of variance. The director shall grant a variance when the director concludes that the action is appropriate. The variance may be granted subject to conditions specified by the director. The director shall specify the time intervals as are considered appropriate for submission of reports on the progress attained in the emission reduction program.
   b. Denial of variance. The director shall deny a variance when the director concludes that the action is appropriate. The applicant may request a review hearing before the commission if the application is denied.
   c. The director shall not grant a variance from any of the following requirements:
      (1) Case-by-case maximum achievable control technology (MACT), 567—paragraph 22.1(1)"b";
      (2) Prevention of significant deterioration (PSD), 567—Chapter 33, to the extent that variances may not be granted from the preconstruction review and permitting program specified under 567—Chapter 33 (formerly rule 567—22.4(455B)), or from any PSD requirement contained in a PSD permit issued under 567—Chapter 33, or from any PSD requirement contained in a PSD permit issued under 40 CFR Section 51.166 or 52.21.
      (3) New source performance standards, 567—subrule 23.1(2);
(4) Emission standards for hazardous air pollutants, 567—subrule 23.1(3);
(5) Emission standards for hazardous air pollutants for source categories, 567—subrule 23.1(4); or
This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 455B.143.

567—21.3(455B) Emission reduction program.

21.3(1) Content. An air contaminant emission reduction program submitted to the department pursuant to these rules shall include a schedule for the installation of pollution control devices or the replacement or alteration of specified facilities in such a way that emissions of air contaminants are reduced to comply with the emission standard specified in 567—Chapter 23. The schedule must include, as a minimum, the following five increments of progress:
   a. The date of submittal of the final control plan to the department.
   b. The date by which contracts will be awarded for emission control systems or process modification or the date by which orders will be issued for the purchase of component parts to accomplish emission control or process modifications.
   c. The date of initiation of on-site construction or installation of emission control equipment or process change.
   d. The date by which on-site construction or installation of emission control equipment or process modification is to be completed.
   e. The date by which final compliance is to be achieved.

21.3(2) Action. The director shall approve the programs if they are adequate and reasonable.
   a. Upon approval of a program, a variance is granted for one year or until the final compliance date, whichever period is shorter. Emission reduction programs shall be reviewed annually by the director and a variance extension granted for ongoing approved emission reduction programs which show satisfactory progress toward the elimination or prevention of air pollution. The director may specify under what conditions and to what extent the variance or variance extension is granted.
   b. If the director disapproves a program, the applicant may appeal to the commission, and the applicant shall have a period of 30 days from date of notification by the director in which to file an appeal.
   c. Failure to meet any increment of progress in the compliance schedule contained in an approved emission reduction program may result in the disapproval by the director of the program and termination of the associated variance.

21.3(3) Reports. Each person responsible for an approved program shall make periodic written progress reports to the department, as specified by the department. The department shall make periodic reports to the commission on emission reduction programs submitted, and on the recommendations related to such programs.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 455B.143.

567—21.4(455B) Circumvention of rules. No person shall build, erect, install or use any article, machine, equipment or other contrivance which, without resulting in a reduction in the total amount of air contaminants released to the atmosphere, reduces or conceals an emission which would otherwise constitute violation of these rules.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code chapter 455B.

1 Prior to 6/22/83, DEQ rule 6.1.

567—21.5(455B) Evidence used in establishing that a violation has or is occurring. Notwithstanding any other provisions of these rules, any credible evidence may be used for the purpose of establishing whether a person has violated or is in violation of any provisions herein.

21.5(1) Information from the use of the following methods is presumptively credible evidence of whether a violation has occurred at a source:
a. A monitoring method approved for the source and incorporated in an operating permit pursuant to 567—Chapter 22;

b. Compliance test methods specified in 567—Chapter 25; or

c. Testing or monitoring methods approved for the source in a construction permit issued pursuant to 567—Chapter 22.

21.5(2) The following testing, monitoring or information-gathering methods are presumptively credible testing, monitoring, or information-gathering methods:

a. Any monitoring or testing methods provided in these rules; or

b. Other testing, monitoring, or information-gathering methods that produce information comparable to that produced by any method in subrule 21.5(1) or this subrule.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 455B.133.

567—21.6(455B) Temporary electricity generation for disaster situations. An electric utility may operate generators at an electric utility substation with a total combined capacity not to exceed 2 megawatts in capacity for a period of not longer than 10 calendar days and only for the purpose of providing electricity generation in the event of a sudden and unforeseen disaster that has disabled standard transmission of electricity to the public. Department approval shall be required if the electric utility intends to operate generators for a period longer than 10 calendar days. The electric utility shall provide an oral report to the appropriate department field office and to the department's air quality bureau and shall specify the anticipated duration within eight hours of commencing use of a generator or at the start of the first working day following the placement of a generator at each site. A written report shall be submitted to the department within 30 calendar days following the cessation of use of the generators. The written report shall state the nature of the sudden and unforeseen disaster, the location of each site, the number of generators used, the capacity of the generators used, the fuel type of the generators, and the duration of use of each generator. For purposes of this rule, the definition of “disaster” shall be as defined in Iowa Code section 29C.2(1), and a disaster may occur before, with, or without a gubernatorial or federal disaster proclamation.

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CHAPTER 22  
CONTROLLING POLLUTION

[Prior to 7/1/83, DEQ Ch 3]  
[Prior to 12/3/86, Water, Air and Waste Management[900]]

567—22.1(455B) Permits required for new or existing stationary sources.

22.1(1) Permit required. Unless exempted in subrule 22.1(2) or to meet the parameters established in paragraph “c” of this subrule, no person shall construct, install, reconstruct or alter any equipment, control equipment or anaerobic lagoon without first obtaining a construction permit, or permit pursuant to rule 567—22.8(455B), or permits required pursuant to rules 567—22.4(455B), 567—22.5(455B), 567—31.3(455B), and 567—33.3(455B) as required in this subrule. A permit shall be obtained prior to the initiation of construction, installation or alteration of any portion of the stationary source or anaerobic lagoon.

a. Existing sources. Sources built prior to September 23, 1970, are not subject to this subrule, unless they have been modified, reconstructed, or altered on or after September 23, 1970.

b. New or reconstructed major sources of hazardous air pollutants. No person shall construct or reconstruct a major source of hazardous air pollutants, as defined in 40 CFR 63.2 and 40 CFR 63.41 as adopted by reference in 567—subrule 23.1(4), unless a construction permit has been obtained from the department, which requires maximum achievable control technology for new sources to be applied. The permit shall be obtained prior to the initiation of construction or reconstruction of the major source.

c. New, reconstructed, or modified sources may initiate construction prior to issuance of the construction permit by the department if they meet the eligibility requirements stated in subparagraph (1) below. The applicant must assume any liability for construction conducted on a source before the permit is issued. In no case will the applicant be allowed to hook up the equipment to the exhaust stack or operate the equipment in any way that may emit any pollutant prior to receiving a construction permit.

(1) Eligibility.

1. The applicant has submitted a construction permit application to the department, as specified in subrule 22.1(3);  
2. The applicant has notified the department of the applicant’s intentions in writing five working days prior to initiating construction; and  
3. The source is not subject to rule 567—22.4(455B), 567—subrule 23.1(2), 567—subrule 23.1(3), 567—subrule 23.1(4), 567—subrule 23.1(5), rule 567—31.3(455B), or paragraph “b” of this subrule. Prevention of significant deterioration (PSD) provisions and prohibitions remain applicable until a proposed project legally obtains PSD synthetic minor status (i.e., obtains permitted limits which limit the source below the PSD thresholds).

(2) The applicant must cease construction if the department’s evaluation demonstrates that the construction, reconstruction or modification of the source will interfere with the attainment or maintenance of the national ambient air quality standards or will result in a violation of a control strategy required by 40 CFR Part 51, Subpart G, as amended through February 19, 2015.

(3) The applicant will be required to make any modification to the source that may be imposed in the issued construction permit.

(4) The applicant must notify the department of the date that construction or reconstruction actually started. All notifications shall be submitted to the department in writing no later than 30 days after construction or reconstruction started. All notifications shall include all of the information listed in 22.3(3) “b.”

d. Permit requirements for country grain elevators, country grain terminal elevators, grain terminal elevators, and feed mill equipment. The owner or operator of a country grain elevator, country grain terminal elevator, grain terminal elevator or feed mill equipment, as “country grain elevator,” “country grain terminal elevator,” and “feed mill equipment” are defined in subrule 22.10(1), may elect to comply with the requirements specified in rule 567—22.10(455B) for equipment at these facilities.
22.1(2) Exemptions. The requirement to obtain a permit in subrule 22.1(1) is not required for the equipment, control equipment, and processes listed in this subrule. The permitting exemptions in this subrule do not relieve the owner or operator of any source from any obligation to comply with any other applicable requirements. Equipment, control equipment, or processes subject to rule 567—22.4(455B) and 567—Chapter 33 (except rule 567—33.9(455B)), prevention of significant deterioration requirements, or rule 567—22.5(455B) or 567—31.3(455B), requirements for nonattainment areas, may not use the exemptions from construction permitting listed in this subrule. Equipment, control equipment, or processes subject to 567—subrule 23.1(2), new source performance standards (40 CFR Part 60 NSPS); 567—subrule 23.1(3), emission standards for hazardous air pollutants (40 CFR Part 61 NESHAP); 567—subrule 23.1(4), emission standards for hazardous air pollutants for source categories (40 CFR Part 63 NESHAP); or 567—subrule 23.1(5), emission guidelines, may still use the exemptions from construction permitting listed in this subrule provided that a permit is not needed to create federally enforceable limits that restrict potential to emit. If equipment is permitted under the provisions of rule 567—22.8(455B), then no other exemptions shall apply to that equipment.

Records shall be kept at the facility for exemptions that have been claimed under the following paragraphs: 22.1(2)“a” (for equipment > 1 million Btu per hour input), 22.1(2)“h,” 22.1(2)“e,” 22.1(2)“r” or 22.1(2)“s.” The records shall contain the following information: the specific exemption claimed and a description of the associated equipment. These records shall be made available to the department upon request.

The following paragraphs are applicable to paragraphs 22.1(2)“g” and “i.” A facility claiming to be exempt under the provisions of paragraph 22.1(2)“g” or “i” shall provide to the department the information listed below. If the exemption is claimed for a source not yet constructed or modified, the information shall be provided to the department at least 30 days in advance of the beginning of construction on the project. If the exemption is claimed for a source that has already been constructed or modified and that does not have a construction permit for that construction or modification, the information listed below shall be provided to the department within 60 days of March 20, 1996. After that date, if the exemption is claimed by a source that has already been constructed or modified and that does not have a construction permit for that construction or modification, the source shall not operate until the information listed below is provided to the department:

- A detailed emissions estimate of the actual and potential emissions, specifically noting increases or decreases, for the project for all regulated pollutants (as defined in rule 567—22.100(455B)), accompanied by documentation of the basis for the emissions estimate;
- A detailed description of each change being made;
- The name and location of the facility;
- The height of the emission point or stack and the height of the highest building within 50 feet;
- The date for beginning actual construction and the date that operation will begin after the changes are made;
- A statement that the provisions of rules 567—22.4(455B), 567—22.5(455B), and 567—31.3(455B) and 567—Chapter 33 (except rule 567—33.9(455B)) do not apply; and
- A statement that the accumulated emissions increases associated with each change under paragraph 22.1(2)“i,” when totaled with other net emissions increases at the facility contemporaneous with the proposed change (occurring within five years before construction on the particular change commences), have not exceeded significant levels, as defined in 40 CFR 52.21(b)(23) as amended through October 20, 2010, and adopted in rules 567—22.4(455B) and 567—33.3(455B), and will not prevent the attainment or maintenance of the ambient air quality standards specified in 567—Chapter 28. This statement shall be accompanied by documentation for the basis of these statements.

The written statement shall contain certification by a responsible official as defined in rule 567—22.100(455B) of truth, accuracy, and completeness. This certification shall state that, based on information and belief formed after reasonable inquiry, the statements and information in the document are true, accurate, and complete.
a. Fuel-burning equipment for indirect heating and reheating furnaces or cooling units using natural gas or liquefied petroleum gas with a capacity of less than ten million Btu per hour input per combustion unit.

b. Fuel-burning equipment for indirect heating or indirect cooling with a capacity of less than 1 million Btu per hour input per combustion unit when burning untreated wood, untreated seeds or pellets, other untreated vegetative materials, or fuel oil, provided that the equipment and the fuel meet the conditions specified in this paragraph. Used oils meeting the specification from 40 CFR 279.11 as amended through July 14, 2006, are acceptable fuels for this exemption. When combusting used oils, the equipment must have a maximum rated capacity of 50,000 Btu or less per hour of heat input or a maximum throughput of 3,600 gallons or less of used oils per year. When combusting untreated wood, untreated seeds or pellets, or other untreated vegetative materials, the equipment must have a maximum rated capacity of 265,600 Btu or less per hour or a maximum throughput of 378,000 pounds or less per year of each fuel or any combination of fuels. Records shall be maintained on site by the owner or operator for at least two calendar years to demonstrate that fuel usage is less than the exemption thresholds. Owners or operators initiating construction, installation, reconstruction, or alteration of equipment (as defined in rule 567—20.2(455B)) on or before October 23, 2013, burning coal, used oils, untreated wood, untreated seeds or pellets, or other untreated vegetative materials that qualified for this exemption may continue to claim this exemption after October 23, 2013, without being restricted to the maximum heat input or throughput specified in this paragraph.

c. Mobile internal combustion and jet engines, marine vessels and locomotives.

d. Equipment used for cultivating land, harvesting crops, or raising livestock other than anaerobic lagoons. This exemption is not applicable if the equipment is used to remove substances from grain which were applied to the grain by another person. This exemption is also not applicable to equipment used by a person to manufacture commercial feed, as defined in Iowa Code section 198.3, which is normally not fed to livestock, owned by the person or another person, in a feedlot, as defined in Iowa Code section 172D.1(6), or a confinement building owned or operated by that person and located in this state.

e. Incinerators and pyrolysis cleaning furnaces with a rated refuse burning capacity of less than 25 pounds per hour for which initiation of construction, installation, reconstruction, or alteration (as defined in rule 567—20.2(455B)) occurred on or before October 23, 2013. Pyrolysis cleaning furnace exemption is limited to those units that use only natural gas or propane. Salt bath units are not included in this exemption. Incinerators or pyrolysis cleaning furnaces for which initiation of construction, installation, reconstruction, or alteration (as defined in rule 567—20.2(455B)) occurred after October 23, 2013, shall not qualify for this exemption. After October 23, 2013, only paint clean-off ovens with a maximum rated capacity of less than 25 pounds per hour that do not combust lead-containing materials shall qualify for this exemption.

f. Fugitive dust controls unless a control efficiency can be assigned to the equipment or control equipment.

g. Equipment or control equipment which reduces or eliminates all emission to the atmosphere. If a source wishes to obtain credit for emission reductions, a permit must be obtained for the reduction prior to the time the reduction is made. If a construction permit has been previously issued for the equipment or control equipment, all other conditions of the construction permit remain in effect.

h. Equipment (other than anaerobic lagoons) or control equipment which emits odors unless such equipment or control equipment also emits particulate matter, or any other regulated air contaminant (as defined in rule 567—22.100(455B)).

i. Initiation of construction, installation, reconstruction, or alteration (modification) to equipment (as defined in rule 567—20.2(455B)) on or before October 23, 2013, which will not result in a net emissions increase (as defined in 567—subrule 31.3(1)) of more than 1.0 lb/hr of any regulated air pollutant (as defined in rule 567—22.100(455B)). Emission reduction achieved through the installation of control equipment, for which a construction permit has not been obtained, does not establish a limit to potential emissions.
Hazardous air pollutants (as defined in rule 567—22.100(455B)) are not included in this exemption except for those listed in Table 1. Further, the net emissions rate INCREASE must not equal or exceed the values listed in Table 1.

Table 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pollutant</th>
<th>Ton/year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lead</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asbestos</td>
<td>0.007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beryllium</td>
<td>0.0004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vinyl Chloride</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluorides</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This exemption is ONLY applicable to vertical discharges with the exhaust stack height 10 or more feet above the highest building within 50 feet. If a construction permit has been previously issued for the equipment or control equipment, the conditions of the construction permit remain in effect. In order to use this exemption, the facility must comply with the information submission to the department as described above.

The department reserves the right to require proof that the expected emissions from the source which is being exempted from the air quality construction permit requirement, in conjunction with all other emissions, will not prevent the attainment or maintenance of the ambient air quality standards specified in 567—Chapter 28. If the department finds, at any time after a change has been made pursuant to this exemption, evidence of violations of any of the department’s rules, the department may require the source to submit to the department sufficient information to determine whether enforcement action should be taken. This information may include, but is not limited to, any information that would have been submitted in an application for a construction permit for any changes made by the source under this exemption, and air quality dispersion modeling.

Equipment for which initiation of construction, installation, reconstruction, or alteration (as defined in rule 567—20.2(455B)) occurred after October 23, 2013, shall not qualify for this exemption.

j. Residential heaters, cookstoves, or fireplaces, which burn untreated wood, untreated seeds or pellets, or other untreated vegetative materials.


l. The equipment in laboratories used exclusively for nonproduction chemical and physical analyses. Nonproduction analyses means analyses incidental to the production of a good or service and includes analyses conducted for quality assurance or quality control activities, or for the assessment of environmental impact.

m. Storage tanks with a capacity of less than 19,812 gallons and an annual throughput of less than 200,000 gallons.

n. Stack or vents to prevent escape of sewer gases through plumbing traps. Systems which include any industrial waste are not exempt.

o. A nonproduction surface coating process that uses only hand-held aerosol spray cans.

p. Brazing, soldering or welding equipment or portable cutting torches used only for nonproduction activities.

q. Cooling and ventilating equipment: Comfort air conditioning not designed or used to remove air contaminants generated by, or released from, specific units of equipment.

r. An internal combustion engine with a brake horsepower rating of less than 400 measured at the shaft, provided that the owner or operator meets all of the conditions in this paragraph. For the purposes of this exemption, the manufacturer’s nameplate rated capacity at full load shall be defined as the brake horsepower output at the shaft. The owner or operator of an engine that was manufactured, ordered, modified or reconstructed after March 18, 2009, may use this exemption only if the owner or operator, prior to installing, modifying or reconstructing the engine, submits to the department a
completed registration on forms provided by the department (unless the engine is exempted from registration, as specified in this paragraph or on the registration form), certifying that the engine is in compliance with the following federal regulations:

(1) New source performance standards (NSPS) for stationary compression ignition internal combustion engines (40 CFR Part 60, Subpart III); or

(2) New source performance standards (NSPS) for stationary spark ignition internal combustion engines (40 CFR Part 60, Subpart JJJJ); and

(3) National emission standards for hazardous air pollutants (NESHAP) for reciprocating internal combustion engines (40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ).

Use of this exemption does not relieve an owner or operator from any obligation to comply with NSPS or NESHAP requirements. An engine that meets the definition of a nonroad engine as specified in 40 CFR 1068.30 is exempt from the registration requirements of this paragraph (22.1(2) “r”).

s. Equipment that is not related to the production of goods or services and used exclusively for academic purposes, located at educational institutions (as defined in Iowa Code section 455B.161). The equipment covered under this exemption is limited to: lab hoods, art class equipment, wood shop equipment in classrooms, wood fired pottery kilns, and fuel-burning units with a capacity of less than one million Btu per hour fuel capacity. This exemption does not apply to incinerators.

t. Any container, storage tank, or vessel that contains a fluid having a maximum true vapor pressure of less than 0.75 psia. “Maximum true vapor pressure” means the equilibrium partial pressure of the material considering:

- For material stored at ambient temperature, the maximum monthly average temperature as reported by the National Weather Service, or
- For material stored above or below the ambient temperature, the temperature equal to the highest calendar-month average of the material storage temperature.

u. Equipment for carving, cutting, routing, turning, drilling, machining, sawing, surface grinding, sanding, planing, buffing, sandblast cleaning, shot blasting, shot peening, or polishing ceramic artwork, leather, metals (other than beryllium), plastics, concrete, rubber, paper stock, and wood or wood products, where such equipment is either used for nonproduction activities or exhausted inside a building.

v. Manually operated equipment, as defined in rule 567—22.100(455B), used for buffing, polishing, carving, cutting, drilling, machining, routing, sanding, sawing, scarfing, surface grinding, or turning.

w. Small unit exemption.

(1) “Small unit” means any emission unit and associated control (if applicable) that emits less than the following:

1. 2 pounds per year of lead and lead compounds expressed as lead (40 pounds per year of lead or lead compounds for equipment for which initiation of construction, installation, reconstruction, or alteration (as defined in rule 567—20.2(455B)) occurred on or before October 23, 2013);
2. 5 tons per year of sulfur dioxide;
3. 5 tons per year of nitrogen oxides;
4. 5 tons per year of volatile organic compounds;
5. 5 tons per year of carbon monoxide;
6. 5 tons per year of particulate matter (particulate matter as defined in 40 CFR Part 51.100(pp));
7. 2.5 tons per year of PM_{10};
8. 0.52 tons per year of PM_{2.5} (does not apply to equipment for which initiation of construction, installation, reconstruction, or alteration (as defined in rule 567—20.2(455B)) occurred on or before October 23, 2013); and
9. 5 tons per year of hazardous air pollutants (as defined in rule 567—22.100(455B)).

For the purposes of this exemption, “emission unit” means any part or activity of a stationary source that emits or has the potential to emit any pollutant subject to regulation under the Act. This exemption applies to existing and new or modified “small units.”

An emission unit that emits hazardous air pollutants (as defined in rule 567—22.100(455B)) is not eligible for this exemption if the emission unit is required to be reviewed for compliance with

An emission unit that emits air pollutants that are not regulated air pollutants as defined in rule 567—22.100(455B) shall not be eligible to use this exemption.

(2) Permit requested. If requested in writing by the owner or operator of a small unit, the director may issue a construction permit for the emission point associated with that emission unit.

(3) An owner or operator that utilizes the small unit exemption must maintain on site an “exemption justification document.” The exemption justification document must document conformance and compliance with the emission rate limits contained in the definition of “small unit” for the particular emission unit or group of similar emission units obtaining the exemption. Controls which may be part of the exemption justification document include, but are not limited to, the following: emission control devices, such as cyclones, filters, or baghouses; restricted hours of operation or fuel; and raw material or solvent substitution. The exemption justification document for an emission unit or group of similar emission units must be made available for review during normal business hours and for state or EPA on-site inspections, and shall be provided to the director or the director’s representative upon request. If an exemption justification document does not exist, the applicability of the small unit exemption is voided for that particular emission unit or group of similar emission units. The controls described in the exemption justification document establish a limit on the potential emissions. An exemption justification document shall include the following for each applicable emission unit or group of similar emission units:

1. A narrative description of how the emissions from the emission unit or group of similar emission units were determined and maintained at or below the annual small unit exemption levels.

2. If air pollution control equipment is used, a description of the air pollution control equipment used on the emission unit or group of similar emission units and a statement that the emission unit or group of similar emission units will not be operated without the pollution control equipment operating.

3. If air pollution control equipment is used, applicant shall maintain a copy of any report of manufacturer’s testing results of any emissions test, if available. The department may require a test if it believes that a test is necessary for the exemption claim.

4. A description of all production limits required for the emission unit or group of similar emission units to comply with the exemption levels.

5. Detailed calculations of emissions reflecting the use of any air pollution control devices or production or throughput limitations, or both, for applicable emission unit or group of similar emission units.

6. Records of actual operation that demonstrate that the annual emissions from the emission unit or group of similar emission units were maintained below the exemption levels.

7. Facilities designated as major sources with respect to rules 567—22.4(455B) and 567—22.101(455B), or subject to any applicable federal requirements, shall retain all records demonstrating compliance with the exemption justification document for five years. The record retention requirements supersede any retention conditions of an individual exemption.

8. A certification from the responsible official that the emission unit or group of similar emission units have complied with the exemption levels specified in 22.1(2)’w’(1).

(4) Requirement to apply for a construction permit. An owner or operator of a small unit will be required to obtain a construction permit or take the unit out of service if the emission unit exceeds the small unit emission levels.

1. If, during an inspection or other investigation of a facility, the department believes that the emission unit exceeds the emission levels that define a “small unit,” then the department will submit calculations and detailed information in a letter to the owner or operator. The owner or operator shall have 60 days to respond with detailed calculations and information to substantiate a claim that the small unit does not exceed the emission levels that define a small unit.

2. If the owner or operator is unable to substantiate a claim to the satisfaction of the department, then the owner or operator that has been using the small unit exemption must cease operation of that small
unit or apply for a construction permit for that unit within 90 days after receiving a letter of notice from the department. The emission unit and control equipment may continue operation during this period and the associated initial application review period.

3. If the notification of nonqualification as a small unit is made by the department following the process described above, the owner or operator will be deemed to have constructed an emission unit without the required permit and may be subject to applicable penalties.

(5) Required notice for construction or modification of a “substantial small unit.” The owner or operator shall notify the department in writing at least 10 days prior to commencing construction of any new or modified “substantial small unit” as defined in 22.1(2)“w”(6). The owner or operator shall notify the department within 30 days after determining an existing small unit meets the criteria of the “substantial small unit” as defined in 22.1(2)“w”(6). Notification shall include the name of the business, the location where the unit will be installed, and information describing the unit and quantifying its emissions. The owner or operator shall notify the department within 90 days of the end of the calendar year for which the aggregate emissions from substantial small units at the facility have reached any of the cumulative notice thresholds listed below.

(6) For the purposes of this paragraph, “substantial small unit” means a small unit which emits more than the following amounts, as documented in the exemption justification document:

1. 2 pounds per year of lead and lead compounds expressed as lead (30 pounds per year of lead or lead compounds for which initiation of construction, installation, reconstruction, or alteration (as defined in rule 567—20.2(455B)) occurred on or before October 23, 2013);
2. 3.75 tons per year of sulfur dioxide;
3. 3.75 tons per year of nitrogen oxides;
4. 3.75 tons per year of volatile organic compounds;
5. 3.75 tons per year of carbon monoxide;
6. 3.75 tons per year of particulate matter (particulate matter as defined in 40 CFR Part 51.100(pp));
7. 1.875 tons per year of PM$_{10}$;
8. 0.4 tons per year of PM$_{2.5}$ (does not apply to equipment for which initiation of construction, installation, reconstruction, or alteration (as defined in rule 567—20.2(455B)) occurred on or before October 23, 2013); or
9. 3.75 tons per year of any hazardous air pollutant or 3.75 tons per year of any combination of hazardous air pollutants.

An emission unit is a “substantial small unit” only for those substances for which annual emissions exceed the above-indicated amounts.

(7) Required notice that a cumulative notice threshold has been reached. Once a “cumulative notice threshold,” as defined in 22.1(2)“w”(8), has been reached for any of the listed pollutants, the owner or operator at the facility must apply for air construction permits for all substantial small units for which the cumulative notice threshold for the pollutant(s) in question has been reached. The owner or operator shall have 90 days from the date it determines that the cumulative notice threshold has been reached in which to apply for construction permit(s). The owner or operator shall submit a letter to the department, within 5 working days of making this determination, establishing the date the owner or operator determined that the cumulative notice threshold had been reached.

(8) “Cumulative notice threshold” means the total combined emissions from all substantial small units using the small unit exemption which emit at the facility the following amounts, as documented in the exemption justification document:

1. 0.6 tons per year of lead and lead compounds expressed as lead;
2. 40 tons per year of sulfur dioxide;
3. 40 tons per year of nitrogen oxides;
4. 40 tons per year of volatile organic compounds;
5. 100 tons per year of carbon monoxide;
6. 25 tons per year of particulate matter (particulate matter as defined in 40 CFR Part 51.100(pp));
7. 15 tons per year of PM$_{10}$;
8. 10 tons per year of PM$_{2.5}$ (does not apply to equipment for which initiation of construction, installation, reconstruction, or alteration (as defined in rule 567—20.2(455B)) occurred on or before October 23, 2013); or

9. 10 tons per year of any hazardous air pollutant or 25 tons per year of any combination of hazardous air pollutants.

x. The following equipment, processes, and activities:

1) Cafeterias, kitchens, and other facilities used for preparing food or beverages primarily for consumption at the source.

2) Consumer use of office equipment and products, not including printers or businesses primarily involved in photographic reproduction.

3) Janitorial services and consumer use of janitorial products.

4) Internal combustion engines used for lawn care, landscaping, and groundskeeping purposes.

5) Laundry activities located at a stationary source that uses washers and dryers to clean, with water solutions of bleach or detergents, or to dry clothing, bedding, and other fabric items used on site. This exemption does not include laundry activities that use dry cleaning equipment or steam boilers.

6) Bathroom vent emissions, including toilet vent emissions.

7) Blacksmith forges.

8) Plant maintenance and upkeep activities and repair or maintenance shop activities (e.g., groundskeeping, general repairs, cleaning, painting, welding, plumbing, retarring roofs, installing insulation, and paving parking lots), provided that these activities are not conducted as part of manufacturing process, are not related to the source’s primary business activity, and do not otherwise trigger a permit modification. Cleaning and painting activities qualify if they are not subject to control requirements for volatile organic compounds or hazardous air pollutants as defined in rule 567—22.100(455B).

9) Air compressors and vacuum pumps, including hand tools.

10) Batteries and battery charging stations, except at battery manufacturing plants.

11) Equipment used to store, mix, pump, handle or package soaps, detergents, surfactants, waxes, glycerin, vegetable oils, greases, animal fats, sweetener, corn syrup, and aqueous salt or caustic solutions, provided that appropriate lids and covers are utilized and that no organic solvent has been mixed with such materials.

12) Equipment used exclusively to slaughter animals, but not including other equipment at slaughterhouses, such as rendering cookers, boilers, heating plants, incinerators, and electrical power generating equipment.

13) Vents from continuous emissions monitors and other analyzers.

14) Natural gas pressure regulator vents, excluding venting at oil and gas production facilities.

15) Equipment used by surface coating operations that apply the coating by brush, roller, or dipping, except equipment that emits volatile organic compounds or hazardous air pollutants as defined in rule 567—22.100(455B).

16) Hydraulic and hydrostatic testing equipment.

17) Environmental chambers not using gases which are hazardous air pollutants as defined in rule 567—22.100(455B).

18) Shock chambers, humidity chambers, and solar simulators.

19) Fugitive dust emissions related to movement of passenger vehicles on unpaved road surfaces, provided that the emissions are not counted for applicability purposes and that any fugitive dust control plan or its equivalent is submitted as required by the department.

20) Process water filtration systems and demineralizers, demineralized water tanks, and demineralizer vents.

21) Boiler water treatment operations, not including cooling towers or lime silos.

22) Oxygen scavenging (deaeration) of water.

23) Fire suppression systems.

24) Emergency road flares.

25) Steam vents, safety relief valves, and steam leaks.
(26) Steam sterilizers.

(27) Application of hot melt adhesives from closed-pot systems using polyolefin compounds, polyamides, acrylics, ethylene vinyl acetate and urethane material when stored and applied at the manufacturer’s recommended temperatures. Equipment used to apply hot melt adhesives shall have a safety device that automatically shuts down the equipment if the hot melt temperature exceeds the manufacturer’s recommended application temperature.

y. Direct-fired equipment burning natural gas, propane, or liquefied propane with a capacity of less than 10 million Btu per hour input, and direct-fired equipment burning fuel oil with a capacity of less than 1 million Btu per hour input, with emissions that are attributable only to the products of combustion. Emissions other than those attributable to the products of combustion shall be accounted for in an enforceable permit condition or shall otherwise be exempt under this subrule.

z. Closed refrigeration systems, including storage tanks used in refrigeration systems, but excluding any combustion equipment associated with such systems.
   aa. Pretreatment application processes that use aqueous-based chemistries designed to clean a substrate, provided that the chemical concentrate contains no more than 5 percent organic solvents by weight. This exemption includes pretreatment processes that use aqueous-based cleaners, cleaner-phosphatizers, and phosphate conversion coating chemistries.
   bb. Indoor-vented powder coating operations with filters or powder recovery systems.
   cc. Electric curing ovens or curing ovens that run on natural gas or propane with a maximum heat input of less than 10 million Btu per hour and that are used for powder coating operations, provided that the total cured powder usage is less than 75 tons of powder per year at the stationary source. Records shall be maintained on site by the owner or operator for a period of at least two calendar years to demonstrate that cured powder usage is less than the exemption threshold.
   dd. Each production painting, adhesive or coating unit using an application method other than a spray system and associated cleaning operations that use 1,000 gallons or less of coating and solvents annually, unless the production painting, adhesive or coating unit and associated cleaning operations are subject to work practice, process limits, emissions limits, stack testing, record-keeping or reporting requirements under 567—subrule 23.1(2), 567—subrule 23.1(3), or 567—subrule 23.1(4). Records shall be maintained on site by the owner or operator for a period of at least two calendar years to demonstrate that paint, adhesive, or solvent usage is at or below the exemption threshold.
   ee. Any production surface coating activity that uses only nonrefillable hand-held aerosol cans, where the total volatile organic compound emissions from all these activities at a stationary source do not exceed 5.0 tons per year.
   ff. Production welding.

(1) Consumable electrode.

1. Welding operations for which initiation of construction, installation, reconstruction, or alteration (as defined in rule 567—20.2(455B)) occurred on or before October 23, 2013, using a consumable electrode, provided that the consumable electrode used falls within American Welding Society specification A5.18/A5.18M for Gas Metal Arc Welding (GMAW), A5.1 or A5.5 for Shielded Metal Arc Welding (SMAW), and A5.20 for Flux Core Arc Welding (FCAW), and provided that the quantity of all electrodes used at the stationary source of the acceptable specifications is below 200,000 pounds per year for GMAW and 28,000 pounds per year for SMAW or FCAW. Records that identify the type and annual amount of welding electrode used shall be maintained on site by the owner or operator for a period of at least two calendar years. For stationary sources where electrode usage exceeds these levels, the welding activity at the stationary source may be exempted if the amount of electrode used (Y) is less than:

\[ Y = \text{the greater of } 1380x - 19,200 \text{ or } 200,000 \text{ for GMAW, or} \]

\[ Y = \text{the greater of } 187x - 2,600 \text{ or } 28,000 \text{ for SMAW or FCAW} \]

Where “x” is the minimum distance to the property line in feet and “Y” is the annual electrode usage in pounds per year.

If the stationary source has welding processes that fit into both of the specified exemptions, the most stringent limits must be applied.
2. Welding operations for which initiation of construction, installation, reconstruction, or alteration (as defined in rule 567—20.2(455B)) occurred after October 23, 2013, using a consumable electrode, provided that the consumable electrode used falls within American Welding Society specification A5.18/A5.18M for Gas Metal Arc Welding (GMAW), A5.1 or A5.5 for Shielded Metal Arc Welding (SMAW), and A5.20 for Flux Core Arc Welding (FCAW), and provided that the quantity of all electrodes used at the stationary source of the acceptable specifications is below 12,500 pounds per year for GMAW and 1,600 pounds per year for SMAW or FCAW. Records that identify the type and annual amount of welding electrode used shall be maintained on site by the owner or operator for a period of at least two calendar years. For stationary sources where electrode usage exceeds these levels, the welding activity at the stationary source may be exempted if the amount of electrode used (Y) is less than:
   \[ Y = \begin{cases} 
   \text{the greater of} & 84x - 1,200 \text{ or } 12,500 \text{ for GMAW, or} \\
   \text{the greater of} & 11x - 160 \text{ or } 1,600 \text{ for SMAW or FCAW} 
   \end{cases} \]
   Where “x” is the minimum distance to the property line in feet and “Y” is the annual electrode usage in pounds per year.
   If the stationary source has welding processes that fit into both of the specified exemptions, the most stringent limits must be applied.

(2) Resistance welding, submerged arc welding, or arc welding that does not use a consumable electrode, provided that the base metals do not include stainless steel, alloys of lead, alloys of arsenic, or alloys of beryllium and provided that the base metals are uncoated, excluding manufacturing process lubricants.

   gg. Electric hand soldering, wave soldering, and electric solder paste reflow ovens for which initiation of construction, installation, reconstruction, or alteration (as defined in rule 567—20.2(455B)) occurred on or before October 23, 2013. Electric hand soldering, wave soldering, and electric solder paste reflow ovens for which initiation of construction, installation, reconstruction, or alteration (as defined in rule 567—20.2(455B)) occurred after October 23, 2013, shall be limited to 37,000 pounds or less per year of lead-containing solder. Records shall be maintained on site by the owner or operator for at least two calendar years to demonstrate that use of lead-containing solder is less than the exemption thresholds.

   hh. Pressurized piping and storage systems for natural gas, propane, liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), and refrigerants, where emissions could only result from an upset condition.

   ii. Emissions from the storage and mixing of paints and solvents associated with the painting operations, provided that the emissions from the storage and mixing are accounted for in an enforceable permit condition or are otherwise exempt.

   jj. Product labeling using laser and ink-jet printers with target distances less than or equal to six inches and an annual material throughput of less than 1,000 gallons per year as calculated on a stationary sourcewide basis.

   kk. Equipment related to research and development activities at a stationary source, provided that:

   (1) Actual emissions from all research and development activities at the stationary source based on a 12-month rolling total are less than the following levels:
      2 pounds per year of lead and lead compounds expressed as lead (40 pounds per year for research and development activities that commenced on or before October 23, 2013);
      5 tons per year of sulfur dioxide;
      5 tons per year of nitrogen oxides;
      5 tons per year of volatile organic compounds;
      5 tons per year of carbon monoxide;
      5 tons per year of particulate matter (particulate matter as defined in 40 CFR Part 51.100(pp) as amended through November 29, 2004);
      2.5 tons per year of PM$_{10}$;
      0.52 tons per year of PM$_{2.5}$ (does not apply to research and development activities that commenced on or before October 23, 2013); and
      5 tons per year of hazardous pollutants (as defined in rule 567—22.100(455B)); and
(2) The owner or operator maintains records of actual operations demonstrating that the annual emissions from all research and development activities conducted under this exemption are below the levels listed in subparagraph (1) above. These records shall:

1. Include a list of equipment that is included under the exemption;
2. Include records of actual operation and detailed calculations of actual annual emissions, reflecting the use of any control equipment and demonstrating that the emissions are below the levels specified in the exemption;
3. Include, if air pollution equipment is used in the calculation of emissions, a copy of any report of manufacturer’s testing, if available. The department may require a test if it believes that a test is necessary for the exemption claim; and
4. Be maintained on site for a minimum of two years, be made available for review during normal business hours and for state and EPA on-site inspections, and be provided to the director or the director’s designee upon request. Facilities designated as major sources pursuant to rules 567—22.4(455B) and 567—22.101(455B), or subject to any applicable federal requirements, shall retain all records demonstrating compliance with this exemption for five years.

(3) An owner or operator using this exemption obtains a construction permit or ceases operation of equipment if operation of the equipment would cause the emission levels listed in this exemption to be exceeded.

For the purposes of this exemption, “research and development activities” shall be defined as activities:

1. That are operated under the close supervision of technically trained personnel; and
2. That are conducted for the primary purpose of theoretical research or research and development into new or improved processes and products; and
3. That do not manufacture more than de minimis amounts of commercial products; and
4. That do not contribute to the manufacture of commercial products by collocated sources in more than a de minimis manner.

ll. A regional collection center (RCC), as defined in 567—Chapter 211, involved in the processing of permitted hazardous materials from households and conditionally exempt small quantity generators (CESQG), not to exceed 1,200,000 pounds of VOC containing material in a 12-month rolling period. Latex paint drying may not exceed 120,000 pounds per year on a 12-month rolling total. Other nonprocessing emission units (e.g., standby generators and waste oil heaters) shall not be eligible to use this exemption.

mm. Cold solvent cleaning machines that are not in-line cleaning machines, where the maximum vapor pressure of the solvents used shall not exceed 0.7 kPa (5 mmHg or 0.1 psi) at 20°C (68°F). The machine must be equipped with a tightly fitted cover or lid that shall be closed at all times except during parts entry and removal. This exemption cannot be used for cold solvent cleaning machines that use solvent containing methylene chloride (CAS # 75-09-2), perchloroethylene (CAS # 127-18-4), trichloroethylene (CAS # 79-01-6), 1,1,1-trichloroethane (CAS # 71-55-6), carbon tetrachloride (CAS # 56-23-5) or chloroform (CAS # 67-66-3), or any combination of these halogenated HAP solvents in a total concentration greater than 5 percent by weight.

nn. Emissions from mobile over-the-road trucks, and mobile agricultural and construction internal combustion engines that are operated only for repair or maintenance purposes at equipment repair shops or equipment dealerships, and only when the repair shops or equipment dealerships are not major sources as defined in rule 567—22.100(455B).

oo. A non-road diesel fueled engine, as defined in 40 CFR 1068.30 as amended through April 30, 2010, with a brake horsepower rating of less than 1,100 at full load measured at the shaft, used to conduct periodic testing and maintenance on natural gas pipelines. For the purposes of this exemption, the manufacturer’s nameplate rating shall be defined as the brake horsepower output at the shaft at full load.

(1) To qualify for the exemption, the engine must:

1. Be used for periodic testing and maintenance on natural gas pipelines outside the compressor station, which shall not exceed 330 hours in any 12-month consecutive period at a single location; or
2. Be used for periodic testing and maintenance on natural gas pipelines within the compressor station, which shall not exceed 330 hours in any 12-month consecutive period.

(2) The owner or operator shall maintain a monthly record of the number of hours the engine operated and a record of the rolling 12-month total of the number of hours the engine operated for each location outside the compressor station and within the compressor station. These records shall be maintained for two years. Records shall be made available to the department upon request.

(3) This exemption shall not apply to the replacement or substitution of engines for backup power generation at a pipeline compressor station.

22.1(3) Construction permits. The owner or operator of a new or modified stationary source shall apply for a construction permit. Until December 31, 2022, one copy of a construction permit application for a new or modified stationary source shall be presented or mailed to the air quality bureau of the department of natural resources. Application submission methods may include, but are not limited to, U.S. Postal Service, private parcel delivery services, and hand delivery. Applications are not required to be submitted by certified mail. Alternatively, the owner or operator may apply for a construction permit for a new or modified stationary source through the electronic submittal format specified by the department. References to “application(s),” “certification(s),” “determination request(s),” “emissions inventory(ies),” “fees,” “form(s),” “notification(s),” “payment(s),” “permit application(s),” and “registration(s)” in rules 567—22.1(455B) through 567—22.10(455B) may, as specified by the department, include electronic submittal.

Until December 31, 2022, an owner or operator applying for a permit as required pursuant to rule 567—31.3(455B) (nonattainment new source review) or rule 567—33.3(455B) (prevention of significant deterioration (PSD)) shall present or mail to the department one hard copy of a construction permit application to the address specified above and, upon request from the department, shall also submit one electronic copy and one additional hard copy of the application. Alternatively, the owner or operator may apply for a permit as required pursuant to rule 567—31.3(455B) or rule 567—33.3(455B) through the electronic submittal format specified by the department.

The owner or operator of any new or modified industrial anaerobic lagoon shall apply for a construction permit as specified in this subrule and as provided in 567—Chapter 22. The owner or operator of a new or modified anaerobic lagoon for an animal feeding operation shall apply for a construction permit as provided in 567—Chapter 65.

On or after January 1, 2023, construction permit applications, including the information referenced above and in rules 567—22.1(455B) through 567—22.10(455B), shall be submitted in the electronic format specified by the department, if electronic submittal is provided.

a. Regulatory applicability determinations. If requested in writing, the director will review the design concepts of equipment and associated control equipment prior to application for a construction permit. The purpose of the review would be to determine the acceptability of the location of the equipment. If the review is requested, the requester shall supply the following information and submit a fee as required in 567—Chapter 30:

(1) Preliminary plans and specifications of equipment and related control equipment.

(2) The exact site location and a plot plan of the immediate area, including the distance to and height of nearby buildings and the estimated location and elevation of the emission points.

(3) The estimated emission rates of any air contaminants which are to be considered.

(4) The estimated exhaust gas temperature, velocity at the point of discharge, and stack diameter at the point of discharge.

(5) An estimate of when construction would begin and when construction would be completed.

b. Construction permit applications. Each application for a construction permit shall be submitted to the department on the permit application forms available on the department’s website. Final plans and specifications for the proposed equipment or related control equipment shall be submitted with the application for a permit and shall be prepared by or under the direct supervision of a professional engineer licensed in the state of Iowa in conformance with Iowa Code section 542B.1, or consistent with the provisions of Iowa Code section 542B.26 for any full-time employee of any corporation while the
employee is doing work for that corporation. The application for a permit to construct shall include the following information:

1. A description of the equipment or control equipment covered by the application;
2. A scaled plot plan, including the distance and height of nearby buildings, and the location and elevation of existing and proposed emission points;
3. The composition of the effluent stream, both before and after any control equipment with estimates of emission rates, concentration, volume and temperature;
4. The physical and chemical characteristics of the air contaminants;
5. The proposed dates and description of any tests to be made by the owner or operator of the completed installation to verify compliance with applicable emission limits or standards of performance;
6. Information pertaining to sampling port locations, scaffolding, power sources for operation of appropriate sampling instruments, and pertinent allied facilities for making tests to ascertain compliance;
7. Any additional information deemed necessary by the department to determine compliance with or applicability of rules 567—22.4(455B), 567—22.5(455B), 567—31.3(455B) and 567—33.3(455B);
8. Application for a case-by-case MACT determination. If the source meets the definition of construction or reconstruction of a major source of hazardous air pollutants, as defined in paragraph 22.1(1) “b,” then the owner or operator shall submit an application for a case-by-case MACT determination, as required in 567—subparagraph 23.1(4) “b”(1), with the construction permit application. In addition to this paragraph, an application for a case-by-case MACT determination shall include the following information:
   1. The hazardous air pollutants (HAP) emitted by the constructed or reconstructed major source, and the estimated emission rate for each HAP, to the extent this information is needed by the permitting authority to determine MACT;
   2. Any federally enforceable emission limitations applicable to the constructed or reconstructed major source;
   3. The maximum and expected utilization of capacity of the constructed or reconstructed major source, and the associated uncontrolled emission rates for that source, to the extent this information is needed by the permitting authority to determine MACT;
   4. The controlled emissions for the constructed or reconstructed major source in tons/yr at expected and maximum utilization of capacity to the extent this information is needed by the permitting authority to determine MACT;
   5. A recommended emission limitation for the constructed or reconstructed major source consistent with the principles set forth in 40 CFR Part 63.43(d) as amended through December 27, 1996;
   6. The selected control technology to meet the recommended MACT emission limitation, including technical information on the design, operation, size, estimated control efficiency of the control technology (and the manufacturer’s name, address, telephone number, and relevant specifications and drawings, if requested by the permitting authority);
   7. Supporting documentation including identification of alternative control technologies considered by the applicant to meet the emission limitation, and analysis of cost and non-air quality health environmental impacts or energy requirements for the selected control technology;
   8. An identification of any listed source category or categories in which the major source is included;
   9. A signed statement that ensures the applicant’s legal entitlement to install and operate equipment covered by the permit application on the property identified in the permit application. A signed statement shall not be required for rock crushers, portable concrete or asphalt equipment used in conjunction with specific identified construction projects which are intended to be located at a site only for the duration of the specific, identified construction project;
10. Application fee.

1. The owner or operator shall submit a fee as required in 567—Chapter 30 to obtain a permit under subrule 22.1(1), rule 567—22.4(455B), rule 567—22.5(455B), rule 567—22.8(455B), rule 567—22.10(455B), 567—Chapter 31 or 567—Chapter 33;
2. For application submittals from a minor source as defined in 567—Chapter 30, the department shall not initiate review and processing of a permit application submittal until all required application fees have been paid to the department; and

(11) Quantity of greenhouse gas emissions for all applications for projects that will or do have greenhouse gas emissions. For all applications for projects that will not or do not have greenhouse gas emissions, the applicant shall indicate in the application that no greenhouse gases will be emitted, and the applicant will not be required to file an inventory of greenhouse gases with that application, unless requested by the department.

c. Application requirements for anaerobic lagoons. The application for a permit to construct an anaerobic lagoon shall include the following information:

(1) The source of the water being discharged to the lagoon;
(2) A plot plan, including distances to nearby residences or occupied buildings, local land use zoning maps of the vicinity, and a general description of the topography in the vicinity of the lagoon;
(3) In the case of an animal feeding operation, the information required in rule 567—65.15(455B);
(4) In the case of an industrial source, a chemical description of the waste being discharged to the lagoon;
(5) A report of sulfate analyses conducted on the water to be used for any purpose in a livestock operation proposing to use an anaerobic lagoon. The report shall be prepared by using standard methods as defined in rule 567—60.2(455B);
(6) A description of available water supplies to prove that adequate water is available for dilution;
(7) In the case of an animal feeding operation, a waste management plan describing the method of waste collection and disposal and the land to be used for disposal. Evidence that the waste disposal equipment is of sufficient size to dispose of the wastes within a 20-day period per year shall also be provided;
(8) Any additional information needed by the department to determine compliance with these rules.


This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 455B.133.


567—22.2(455B) Processing permit applications.

22.2(1) Incomplete applications. The department will notify the applicant whether the application is complete or incomplete. If the application is found by the department to be incomplete upon receipt, the applicant will be notified within 30 days of that fact and of the specific deficiencies. Sixty days following such notification, the application may be denied for lack of information. When this schedule would cause undue hardship to an applicant, or the applicant has a compelling need to proceed promptly with the proposed installation, modification or location, a request for priority consideration and the justification therefor shall be submitted to the department.

22.2(2) Public notice and participation. A notice of intent to issue a construction permit to a major stationary source shall be published by the department in a newspaper having general circulation in the area affected by the emissions of the proposed source. The notice and supporting documentation shall be made available for public inspection upon request from the department’s central office. Publication of the notice shall be made at least 30 days prior to issuing a permit and shall include the department’s evaluation of ambient air impacts. The public may submit written comments or request a public hearing. If the response indicates significant interest, a public hearing may be held after due notice.

22.2(3) Final notice. The department shall notify the applicant in writing of the issuance or denial of a construction permit as soon as practicable and at least within 120 days of receipt of the completed application. This shall not apply to applicants for electric generating facilities subject to Iowa Code chapter 476A.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 455B.133.

[ARC 1913C, IAB 3/18/15, effective 4/22/15]
567—22.3(455B) Issuing permits.

22.3(1) Stationary sources other than anaerobic lagoons. In no case shall a construction permit which results in an increase in emissions be issued to any facility which is in violation of any condition found in a permit involving PSD, NSPS, NESHAP or a provision of the Iowa state implementation plan. If the facility is in compliance with a schedule for correcting the violation and that schedule is contained in an order or permit condition, the department may consider issuance of a construction permit. A construction permit shall be issued when the director concludes that the preceding requirement has been met and:

a. That the required plans and specifications represent equipment which reasonably can be expected to comply with all applicable emission standards, and
b. That the expected emissions from the proposed source or modification in conjunction with all other emissions will not prevent the attainment or maintenance of the ambient air quality standards specified in 567—Chapter 28, and
c. That the applicant has not relied on emission limits based on stack height that exceeds good engineering practice or any other dispersion techniques as defined in 567—subrule 23.1(6), and
d. That the applicant has met all other applicable requirements.

22.3(2) Anaerobic lagoons. A construction permit for an industrial anaerobic lagoon shall be issued when the director concludes that the application for permit represents an approach to odor control that can reasonably be expected to comply with the criteria in 567—subrule 23.5(2). A construction permit for an animal feeding operation using an anaerobic lagoon shall be issued when the director concludes that the application has met the requirements of rule 567—65.15(455B).

22.3(3) Conditions of approval. A permit may be issued subject to conditions which shall be specified in writing. Such conditions may include but are not limited to emission limits, operating conditions, fuel specifications, compliance testing, continuous monitoring, and excess emission reporting.

a. Each permit shall specify the date on which it becomes void if work on the installation for which it was issued has not been initiated.
b. Each permit shall list the requirements for notifying the department of the dates of intended startup, start of construction and actual equipment startup. All notifications shall be in writing and include the following information:

(1) The date or dates required by 22.3(3)“b” for which the notice is being submitted.
(2) Facility name.
(3) Facility address.
(4) DNR facility number.
(5) DNR air construction permit number.
(6) The name or the number of the emission unit or units in the notification.
(7) The emission point number or numbers in the notification.
(8) The name and signature of a company official.
(9) The date the notification was signed.
c. Each permit shall specify that no review has been undertaken on the various engineering aspects of the equipment other than the potential of the equipment for reducing air contaminant emissions.
e. If changes in the final plans and specifications are proposed by the permittee after a construction permit has been issued, a supplemental permit shall be obtained.
f. A permit is not transferable from one location to another or from one piece of equipment to another unless the equipment is portable. When portable equipment for which a permit has been issued is to be transferred from one location to another, the department shall be notified in writing at least 7 days prior to the transfer of the portable equipment to the new location. Written notification shall be submitted to the department through one of the following methods: electronic mail (email), mail delivery service (including U.S. Mail), hand delivery, facsimile (fax), or by electronic format specified by the department (at such time as an Internet-based submittal system or other, similar electronic submittal system becomes available). However, if the owner or operator is relocating the portable equipment to an area currently
classified as nonattainment for ambient air quality standards or to an area under a maintenance plan for ambient air quality standards, the owner or operator shall notify the department at least 14 days prior to transferring the portable equipment to the new location. A list of nonattainment and maintenance areas may be obtained from the department, upon request, or on the department’s Internet website. The owner or operator will be notified by the department at least 10 days prior to the scheduled relocation if said relocation will prevent the attainment or maintenance of ambient air quality standards and thus require a more stringent emission standard and the installation of additional control equipment. In such a case, the owner or operator shall obtain a supplemental permit prior to the initiation of construction, installation, or alteration of such additional control equipment.

g. The issuance of a permit (approval to construct) shall not relieve any owner or operator of the responsibility to comply fully with applicable provisions of the state implementation plan and any other requirement under local, state or federal law.

22.3(4) Denial of a permit.

a. When an application for a construction permit is denied, the applicant shall be notified in writing of the reasons therefor. A denial shall be without prejudice to the right of the applicant to file a further application after revisions are made to meet the objections specified as reasons for the denial.

b. The department may deny an application based upon the applicant’s failure to provide a signed statement of the applicant’s legal entitlement to install and operate equipment covered by the permit application on the property identified in the permit application.

22.3(5) Modification of a permit. The director may, after public notice of such decision, modify a condition of approval of an existing permit for a major stationary source or an emission limit contained in an existing permit for a major stationary source if necessary to attain or maintain an ambient air quality standard, or to mitigate excessive deposition of mercury.

22.3(6) Limits on hazardous air pollutants. The department may limit a source’s hazardous air pollutant potential to emit, as defined at rule 567—22.100(455B), in the source’s construction permit for the purpose of establishing federally enforceable limits on the source’s hazardous air pollutant potential to emit.

22.3(7) Revocation of a permit. The department may revoke a permit upon obtaining knowledge that a permit holder has lost legal entitlement to use the property identified in the permit to install and operate equipment covered by the permit, upon notice that the property owner does not wish to have continued the operation of the permitted equipment, or upon notice that the owner of the permitted equipment no longer wishes to retain the permit for future operation.

22.3(8) Ownership change of permitted equipment. The new owner shall notify the department in writing no later than 30 days after the change in ownership of equipment covered by a construction permit pursuant to rule 567—22.1(455B). The notification to the department shall be mailed to the Air Quality Bureau, Iowa Department of Natural Resources, 502 East 9th Street, Des Moines, Iowa 50319, and shall include the following information:

a. The date of ownership change;

b. The name, address and telephone number of the responsible official, the contact person and the owner of the equipment both before and after ownership change; and

c. The construction permit number of the equipment changing ownership.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 455B.133.

[ARC 8215B, IAB 10/7/09, effective 11/11/09; ARC 0330C, IAB 9/19/12, effective 10/24/12; ARC 1913C, IAB 3/18/15, effective 4/22/15; ARC 4335C, IAB 3/13/19, effective 4/17/19]

567—22.4(455B) Special requirements for major stationary sources located in areas designated attainment or unclassified (PSD). As applicable, the owner or operator of a stationary source shall comply with the rules for prevention of significant deterioration (PSD) as set forth in 567—Chapter 33. An owner or operator required to apply for a construction permit under this rule shall submit all required fees as required in 567—Chapter 30.

[ARC 2352C, IAB 1/6/16, effective 12/16/15]
567—22.5(455B) Special requirements for nonattainment areas. As applicable, the owner or operator of a stationary source shall comply with the requirements for the nonattainment major NSR program as set forth in rule 567—31.20(455B). An owner or operator required to apply for a construction permit under this rule shall submit all required fees as required in 567—Chapter 30. [ARC 1227C, IAB 12/11/13, effective 1/15/14; ARC 2352C, IAB 1/6/16, effective 12/16/15]

567—22.6(455B) Nonattainment area designations. Rescinded ARC 1227C, IAB 12/11/13, effective 1/15/14.

567—22.7(455B) Alternative emission control program.

22.7(1) Applicability. The owner or operator of any source located in an area with attainment or unclassified status (as published at 40 CFR §81.316 amended August 5, 2013) or located in an area with an approved state implementation plan (SIP) demonstrating attainment by the statutory deadline may apply for an alternative set of emission limits if:

a. The applicant is presently in compliance with EPA approved SIP requirements, or
b. The applicant is subject to a consent order to meet an EPA approved compliance schedule and the final compliance date will not be delayed by the use of alternative emission limits.

22.7(2) Demonstration requirements. The applicant for the alternative emission control program shall have the burden of demonstrating that:

a. The alternative emission control program will not interfere with the attainment and maintenance of ambient air quality standards, including the reasonable further progress or prevention of significant deterioration requirements of the Clean Air Act;

b. The alternative emission limits are equivalent to existing emission limits in pollution reduction, enforceability, and environmental impact; (In the case of a particulate nonattainment area, the difference between the allowable emission rate and the actual emission rate, as of January 1, 1978, cannot be credited in the emissions tradeoff.)

c. The pollutants being exchanged are comparable and within the same pollutant category;

d. Hazardous air pollutants designated in 40 CFR Part 61, as amended through July 20, 2004, will not be exchanged for nonhazardous air pollutants;

e. The alternative program will not result in any delay in compliance by any source.

Specific situations may require additional demonstration as specified at 44 FR 71780-71788, December 11, 1979, or as requested by the director.

22.7(3) Approval process.

a. The director shall review all alternative emission control program proposals and shall make recommendations on all completed demonstrations to the commission.

b. After receiving recommendations from the director and public comments made available through the hearing process, the commission may approve or disapprove the alternative emission control program proposal.

c. If approved by the commission, the program will be forwarded to the EPA regional administrator as a revision to the State Implementation Plan. The alternative emission control program must receive the approval of the EPA regional administrator prior to becoming effective. [ARC 1227C, IAB 12/11/13, effective 1/15/14]

567—22.8(455B) Permit by rule.

22.8(1) Permit by rule for spray booths. Spray booths which comply with the requirements contained in this rule will be deemed to be in compliance with the requirements to obtain an air construction permit and an air operating permit. Spray booths which comply with this rule will be considered to have federally enforceable limits so that their potential emissions are less than the major source limits for regulated air pollutants and hazardous air pollutants as defined in rule 567—22.100(455B). An owner or operator required to apply for a permit by rule under this subrule shall submit fees as required in 567—Chapter 30.

a. Definition. “Sprayed material” is material applied by spray equipment when used in a surface coating process in a spray booth, including but not limited to paint, solvents, and mixtures
of paint and solvents. Powder coatings applied in an indoor-vented spray booth equipped with filters or overspray powder recovery systems are not considered sprayed material for purposes of this rule (567—22.8(455B)).

b. Facilities which facilitywide spray one gallon per day or less of sprayed material are exempt from all other requirements in 567—Chapter 22, except that they must submit the certification in 22.8(1)“e” to the department and keep records of daily sprayed material use. Any spray booth or associated equipment for which initiation of construction, installation, reconstruction, or alteration (as defined in rule 567—20.2(455B)) occurred after October 23, 2013, shall use sprayed material with a maximum lead content of 0.35 pounds or less per gallon if the booth or associated equipment is subject to the following NESHAP: 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart HHHHHH or Subpart XXXXXX. Any spray booth or associated equipment for which initiation of construction, installation, reconstruction, or alteration (as defined in rule 567—20.2(455B)) occurred after October 23, 2013, that is not subject to the NESHAP or is otherwise exempt from the NESHAP shall use sprayed material with a maximum lead content of 0.02 pounds or less per gallon. The owner or operator must keep the records of daily sprayed material use for 18 months from the date to which the records apply and shall keep safety data sheets (SDS) or equivalent records for at least two calendar years to demonstrate that the sprayed materials contain lead at less than the exemption thresholds. The owner or operator must also certify that the facility is in compliance with or otherwise exempt from the federal regulations specified in 22.8(1)“e.”

c. Facilities which facilitywide spray more than one gallon per day but never more than three gallons per day are exempt from all other requirements in 567—Chapter 22, except that they must submit the certification in 22.8(1)“e” to the department, keep records of daily sprayed material use, and vent emissions from a spray booth(s) through a stack(s) which is at least 22 feet tall, measured from ground level. Any spray booth or associated equipment for which initiation of construction, installation, reconstruction, or alteration (as defined in rule 567—20.2(455B)) occurred after October 23, 2013, shall use sprayed material with a maximum lead content of 0.35 pounds or less per gallon if the booth or associated equipment is subject to the following NESHAP: 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart HHHHHH or Subpart XXXXXX. Any spray booth or associated equipment for which initiation of construction, installation, reconstruction, or alteration (as defined in rule 567—20.2(455B)) occurred after October 23, 2013, that is not subject to the NESHAP or is otherwise exempt from the NESHAP shall use sprayed material with a maximum lead content of 0.02 pounds or less per gallon. The owner or operator must keep the records of daily sprayed material use for 18 months from the date to which the records apply and shall keep safety data sheets (SDS) or equivalent records for at least two calendar years to demonstrate that the sprayed materials contain lead at less than the exemption thresholds. The owner or operator must also certify that the facility is in compliance with or otherwise exempt from the federal regulations specified in 22.8(1)“e.”

d. Facilities which facilitywide spray more than three gallons per day are not eligible to use the permit by rule for spray booths and must apply for a construction permit as required by subrules 22.1(1) and 22.1(3) unless otherwise exempt.

e. Notification letter.

1. Facilities which claim to be permitted by provisions of this rule must submit to the department a written notification letter, on forms provided by the department, certifying that the facility meets the following conditions:

   1. All paint booths and associated equipment are in compliance with the provisions of subrule 22.8(1);

   2. All paint booths and associated equipment are in compliance with all applicable requirements including, but not limited to, the allowable particulate emission rate for painting and surface coating operations of 0.01 gr/scf of exhaust gas as specified in 567—subrule 23.4(13); and

   3. All paint booths and associated equipment currently are or will be in compliance with or otherwise exempt from the national emissions standards for hazardous air pollutants (NESHAP) for paint stripping and miscellaneous surface coating at area sources (40 CFR Part 63, Subpart HHHHHH) and the NESHAP for metal fabricating and finishing at area sources (40 CFR Part 63, Subpart XXXXXX) by the applicable NESHAP compliance dates.
(2) The certification must be signed by one of the following individuals:

1. For corporations, a principal executive officer of at least the level of vice president, or a responsible official as defined at rule 567—22.100(455B).
2. For partnerships, a general partner.
3. For sole proprietorships, the proprietor.
4. For municipal, state, county, or other public facilities, the principal executive officer or the ranking elected official.

22.8(2) Reserved.

[ARC 7565B, IAB 2/11/09, effective 3/18/09; ARC 8215B, IAB 10/7/09, effective 11/11/09; ARC 1013C, IAB 9/18/13, effective 10/23/13; ARC 2352C, IAB 1/6/16, effective 12/16/15; ARC 3679C, IAB 3/14/18, effective 4/18/18]

567—22.9(455B) Special requirements for visibility protection.

22.9(1) Definitions. Definitions included in this subrule apply to the provisions set forth in rule 567—22.9(455B).

“Best available retrofit technology (BART)” means an emission limitation based on the degree of reduction achievable through the application of the best system of continuous emission reduction for each pollutant which is emitted by an existing stationary facility. The emission limitation must be established, on a case-by-case basis, taking into consideration the technology available, the costs of compliance, the energy and non-air quality environmental impacts of compliance, any pollution control equipment in use or in existence at the source, the remaining useful life of the source, and the degree of improvement in visibility which may reasonably be anticipated to result from the use of such technology.

“Deciview” means a haze index derived from calculated light extinction, such that uniform changes in haziness correspond to uniform incremental changes in perception across the entire range of conditions, from pristine to highly impaired. The deciview haze index is calculated based on an equation found in 40 CFR 51.301, as amended on July 1, 1999.

“Mandatory Class I area” means any Class I area listed in 40 CFR Part 81, Subpart D, as amended through October 5, 1989.

22.9(2) Best available retrofit technology (BART) applicability. A source shall comply with the provisions of subrule 22.9(3) if the source falls within numbers 1 through 20 or 22 through 26 of the “stationary source categories” of air pollutants listed in rule 22.100(455B) or is a fossil-fuel fired boiler individually totaling more than 250 million Btu’s per hour heat input and meets the following criteria:

a. Any emission unit for which startup began after August 7, 1962; and
b. Construction of the emission unit commenced on or before August 7, 1977; and
c. The sum of the potential to emit, as “potential to emit” is defined in 567—20.2(455B), from emission units identified above is equal to or greater than 250 tons per year or more of one of the following pollutants: nitrogen oxides, sulfur dioxide, particulate matter (PM10), or volatile organic compounds.

22.9(3) Duty to self-identify. The owner or operator or designated representative of a facility meeting the conditions of subrule 22.9(2) shall submit two copies of a completed BART Eligibility Certification Form #542-8125, which shall include all information necessary for the department to complete eligibility determinations. The information submitted shall include source identification, description of processes, potential emissions, emission unit and emission point characteristics, date construction commenced and date of startup, and other information required by the department. The completed form was required to be submitted to the Air Quality Bureau, Department of Natural Resources, by September 1, 2005.

22.9(4) Notification. The department shall notify in writing the owner or operator or designated representative of a source of the department’s determination that either:

a. A source meets the conditions listed in 22.9(2) (a source that meets these conditions is BART-eligible); or
b. For the purposes of the regional haze program, a source may cause or contribute to visibility impairment in any mandatory Class I area, as identified during either:
   (1) Regional haze plan development required by 40 CFR 51.308(d) as amended on July 6, 2005; or
   (2) A five-year periodic review on the progress toward the reasonable progress goals required by 40 CFR 51.308(g) as amended on July 6, 2005; or
(3) A ten-year comprehensive periodic revision of the implementation plan required by 40 CFR 51.308(f) as amended on July 6, 2005.

22.9(5) Analysis. The department may request in writing an analysis from the owner or operator or designated representative of a source that the department has determined may be causing or contributing to visibility impairment in a mandatory Class I area.

a. BART control analysis. For the purposes of BART, a source that is responsible for an impact of 1.0 deciview or more at a mandatory Class I area is considered to cause visibility impairment. A source that is responsible for an impact of 0.5 deciview or more at a mandatory Class I area is considered to contribute to visibility impairment. If a source meets either of these criteria, the owner or operator or designated representative shall prepare the BART analysis in accordance with Section IV of Appendix Y of 40 CFR Part 51 as amended through July 5, 2005, and shall submit the BART analysis 180 days after receipt of written notification by the department that a BART analysis is required.

b. Regional haze analysis. The owner or operator or designated representative of a source subject to 22.9(4)“b” shall prepare and submit an analysis after receipt of written notification by the department that an analysis is required.

22.9(6) Control technology implementation. Following the department’s review of the analysis submitted pursuant to 22.9(5), an owner or operator of a source identified in 22.9(4) shall:

a. Submit all necessary permit applications to achieve the emissions requirements established following the completion of analysis performed in accordance with 22.9(5).

b. Install, operate, and maintain the control technology as required by permits issued by the department.

22.9(7) BART exemption. The owner or operator of a source subject to the BART emission control requirements may apply for an exemption from subrule 22.9(5) in accordance with 40 CFR 51.303 as amended on July 1, 1999.

[ARC 8215B, IAB 10/7/09, effective 11/11/09; ARC 4335C, IAB 3/13/19, effective 4/17/19]

567—22.10(455B) Permitting requirements for country grain elevators, country grain terminal elevators, grain terminal elevators and feed mill equipment. The requirements of this rule apply only to country grain elevators, country grain terminal elevators, grain terminal elevators and feed mill equipment, as these terms are defined in subrule 22.10(1). The requirements of this rule do not apply to equipment located at grain processing plants or grain storage elevators, as “grain processing” and “grain storage elevator” are defined in rule 567—20.2(455B). Compliance with the requirements of this rule does not alleviate any affected person’s duty to comply with any applicable state or federal regulations. In particular, the emission standards set forth in 567—Chapter 23, including the regulations for grain elevators contained in 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart DD (as adopted by reference in 567—paragraph 23.1(2)”ooo”), may apply. An owner or operator subject to this rule shall submit fees as required in 567—Chapter 30.

22.10(1) Definitions. For purposes of rule 567—22.10(455B), the following terms shall have the meanings indicated in this subrule.

“Country grain elevator” means any plant or installation at which grain is unloaded, handled, cleaned, dried, stored, or loaded and which meets the following criteria:

1. Receives more than 50 percent of its grain, as “grain” is defined in this subrule, from farmers in the immediate vicinity during harvest season;

2. Is not located at any wheat flour mill, wet corn mill, dry corn mill (human consumption), rice mill, or soybean oil extraction plant.

“Country grain terminal elevator” means any plant or installation at which grain is unloaded, handled, cleaned, dried, stored, or loaded and which meets the following criteria:

1. Receives 50 percent or less of its grain, as “grain” is defined in this subrule, from farmers in the immediate vicinity during harvest season;

2. Has a permanent storage capacity of less than or equal to 2.5 million U.S. bushels, as “permanent storage capacity” is defined in this subrule;
3. Is not located at any wheat flour mill, wet corn mill, dry corn mill (human consumption), rice mill, or soybean oil extraction plant.

“Feed mill equipment,” for purposes of rule 567—22.10(455B), means grain processing equipment that is used to make animal feed including, but not limited to, grinders, crackers, hammermills, and pellet coolers, and that is located at a country grain elevator, country grain terminal elevator or grain terminal elevator.

“Grain,” as set forth in Iowa Code section 203.1(9), means any grain for which the United States Department of Agriculture has established standards including, but not limited to, corn, wheat, oats, soybeans, rye, barley, grain sorghum, flaxseeds, sunflower seed, spelt (emmer), and field peas.

“Grain processing” shall have the same definition as “grain processing” set forth in rule 567—20.2(455B).

“Grain storage elevator” shall have the same definition as “grain storage elevator” set forth in rule 567—20.2(455B).

“Grain terminal elevator;” for purposes of rule 567—22.10(455B), means any plant or installation at which grain is unloaded, handled, cleaned, dried, stored, or loaded and which meets the following criteria:

1. Receives 50 percent or less of its grain, as “grain” is defined in this subrule, from farmers in the immediate vicinity during harvest season;
2. Has a permanent storage capacity of more than 88,100 m³ (2.5 million U.S. bushels), as “permanent storage capacity” is defined in this subrule;
3. Is not located at an animal food manufacturer, pet food manufacturer, cereal manufacturer, brewery, or livestock feedlot;
4. Is not located at any wheat flour mill, wet corn mill, dry corn mill (human consumption), rice mill, or soybean oil extraction plant.

“Permanent storage capacity” means grain storage capacity which is inside a building, bin, or silo.

22.10(2) Methods for determining potential to emit (PTE). The owner or operator of a country grain elevator, country grain terminal elevator, grain terminal elevator or feed mill equipment shall use the following methods for calculating the potential to emit (PTE) for particulate matter (PM) and for particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to 10 microns (PM₁₀).

a. Country grain elevators. The owner or operator of a country grain elevator shall calculate the PTE for PM and PM₁₀ as specified in the definition of “potential to emit” in rule 567—20.2(455B), except that “maximum capacity” means the greatest amount of grain received at the country grain elevator during one calendar, 12-month period of the previous five calendar, 12-month periods, multiplied by an adjustment factor of 1.2. The owner or operator may make additional adjustments to the calculations for air pollution control of PM and PM₁₀ if the owner or operator submits the calculations to the department using the PTE calculation tool provided by the department, and only if the owner or operator fully implements the applicable air pollution control measures no later than March 31, 2009, or upon startup of the equipment, whichever event first occurs. Credit for the application of some best management practices, as specified in subrule 22.10(3) or in a permit issued by the department, may also be used to make additional adjustments in the PTE for PM and PM₁₀ if the owner or operator submits the calculations to the department using the PTE calculation tool provided by the department, and only if the owner or operator fully implements the applicable best management practices no later than March 31, 2009, or upon startup of the equipment, whichever event first occurs.

b. Country grain terminal elevators. The owner or operator of a country grain terminal elevator shall calculate the PTE for PM and PM₁₀ as specified in the definition of “potential to emit” in rule 567—20.2(455B).

c. Grain terminal elevators. For purposes of the permitting and other requirements specified in subrule 22.10(3), the owner or operator of a grain terminal elevator shall calculate the PTE for PM and PM₁₀ as specified in the definition of “potential to emit” in rule 567—20.2(455B). For purposes of determining whether the stationary source is subject to the prevention of significant deterioration (PSD) requirements set forth in 567—Chapter 33, or for determining whether the source is subject to the operating permit requirements set forth in rules 567—22.100(455B) through 567—22.300(455B), the
owner or operator of a grain terminal elevator shall include fugitive emissions, as “fugitive emissions” is defined in 567—subrule 33.3(1) and in rule 567—22.100(455B), in the PTE calculation.

d. Feed mill equipment. The owner or operator of feed mill equipment, as “feed mill equipment” is defined in subrule 22.10(1), shall calculate the PTE for PM and PM10 for the feed mill equipment as specified in the definition of “potential to emit” in rule 567—20.2(455B). For purposes of determining whether the stationary source is subject to the prevention of significant deterioration (PSD) requirements set forth in 567—Chapter 33, or for determining whether the stationary source is subject to the operating permit requirements set forth in rules 567—22.100(455B) through 567—22.300(455B), the owner or operator of feed mill equipment shall sum the PTE of the feed mill equipment with the PTE of the country grain elevator, country grain terminal elevator or grain terminal elevator.

22.10(3) Classification and requirements for permits, emissions controls, record keeping and reporting for Group 1, Group 2, Group 3 and Group 4 grain elevators. The requirements for construction permits, operating permits, emissions controls, record keeping and reporting for a stationary source that is a country grain elevator, country grain terminal elevator or grain terminal elevator are set forth in this subrule.

a. Group 1 facilities. A country grain elevator, country grain terminal elevator or grain terminal elevator may qualify as a Group 1 facility if the PTE at the stationary source is less than 15 tons of PM10 per year, as PTE is specified in subrule 22.10(2). For purposes of this paragraph, an “existing” Group 1 facility is one that commenced construction or reconstruction before February 6, 2008. A “new” Group 1 facility is one that commenced construction or reconstruction on or after February 6, 2008.

(1) Group 1 registration. The owner or operator of a Group 1 facility shall submit to the department a Group 1 registration, including PTE calculations, on forms provided by the department, certifying that the facility’s PTE is less than 15 tons of PM10 per year. The owner or operator of an existing facility shall provide the Group 1 registration to the department on or before March 31, 2008. The owner or operator of a new facility shall provide the Group 1 registration to the department prior to initiating construction or reconstruction of a facility. The registration becomes effective upon the department’s receipt of the signed registration form and the PTE calculations.

1. If the owner or operator registers with the department as specified in subparagraph 22.10(3)“a”(1), the owner or operator is exempt from the requirement to obtain a construction permit as specified under subrule 22.1(1).

2. Upon department receipt of a Group 1 registration and PTE calculations, the owner or operator is allowed to add, remove and modify the emissions units or change throughput or operations at the facility without modifying the Group 1 registration, provided that the owner or operator calculates the PTE for PM10 on forms provided by the department prior to making any additions to, removals of or modifications to equipment, and only if the facility continues to meet the emissions limits and operating limits (including restrictions on material throughput and hours of operation, if applicable, as specified in the PTE for PM10 calculations) specified in the Group 1 registration.

3. If equipment at a Group 1 facility currently has an air construction permit issued by the department, that permit shall remain in full force and effect, and the permit shall not be invalidated by the subsequent submittal of a registration made pursuant to subparagraph 22.10(3)“a”(1).

(2) Best management practices (BMP). The owner or operator of a Group 1 facility shall implement best management practices (BMP) for controlling air pollution at the facility and for limiting fugitive dust at the facility from crossing the property line. The owner or operator shall implement BMP according to the department manual, Best Management Practices (BMP) for Grain Elevators (December 2007; revised July 15, 2014), as adopted by the commission on January 15, 2008, and July 15, 2014, and adopted by reference herein (available from the department, upon request, and on the department’s Internet website).

No later than March 31, 2009, the owner or operator of an existing Group 1 facility shall fully implement applicable BMP, except that BMPs for grain vacuuming operations shall be fully implemented no later than September 10, 2014. Upon startup of equipment at the facility, the owner or operator of a new Group 1 facility shall fully implement applicable BMP.

(3) Record keeping. The owner or operator of a Group 1 facility shall retain a record of the previous five calendar years of total annual grain handled and shall calculate the facility’s potential PM10 emissions
annually by January 31 for the previous calendar year. These records shall be kept on site for a period of five years and shall be made available to the department upon request.

4. Emissions increases. The owner or operator of a Group 1 facility shall calculate any emissions increases prior to making any additions to, removals of, or modifications to equipment. If the owner or operator determines that PM$_{10}$ emissions at a Group 1 facility will increase to 15 tons per year or more, the owner or operator shall comply with the requirements set forth for Group 2, Group 3 or Group 4 facilities, as applicable, prior to making any additions to, removals of or modifications to equipment.

5. Changes to facility classification or permanent grain storage capacity. If the owner or operator of a Group 1 facility plans to change the facility’s operations or increase the facility’s permanent grain storage capacity to more than 2.5 million U.S. bushels, the owner or operator, prior to making any changes, shall reevaluate the facility’s classification and the allowed method for calculating PTE to determine if any increases to the PTE for PM$_{10}$ will occur. If the proposed change will alter the facility’s classification or will increase the facility’s PTE for PM$_{10}$ such that the facility PTE increases to 15 tons per year or more, the owner or operator shall comply with the requirements set forth for Group 2, Group 3 or Group 4 facilities, as applicable, prior to making the change.

b. **Group 2 facilities.** A country grain elevator, country grain terminal elevator or grain terminal elevator may qualify as a Group 2 facility if the PTE at the stationary source is greater than or equal to 15 tons of PM$_{10}$ per year and is less than or equal to 50 tons of PM$_{10}$ per year, as PTE is specified in subrule 22.10(2). For purposes of this paragraph, an “existing” Group 2 facility is one that commenced construction, modification or reconstruction before February 6, 2008. A “new” Group 2 facility is one that commenced construction or reconstruction on or after February 6, 2008.

1. **Group 2 permit for grain elevators.** The owner or operator of a Group 2 facility may, in lieu of obtaining air construction permits for each piece of emissions equipment at the facility, submit to the department a completed Group 2 permit application for grain elevators, including PTE calculations, on forms provided by the department. Alternatively, the owner or operator may obtain an air construction permit as specified under subrule 22.1(1). The owner or operator of an existing facility shall provide the appropriate completed Group 2 permit application for grain elevators or the appropriate construction permit applications to the department on or before March 31, 2008. The owner or operator of a new facility shall provide the appropriate, completed Group 2 permit application for grain elevators or the appropriate construction permit applications to the department prior to initiating construction or reconstruction of a facility.

   1. Upon department issuance of a Group 2 permit to a facility, the owner or operator is allowed to add, remove and modify the emissions units at the facility, or change throughput or operations, without modifying the Group 2 permit, provided that the owner or operator calculates the PTE for PM$_{10}$ prior to making any additions to, removals of or modifications to equipment, and only if the facility continues to meet the emissions limits and operating limits (including restrictions on material throughput and hours of operation, if applicable, as specified in the PTE for PM$_{10}$ calculations) specified in the Group 2 permit.

   2. If a Group 2 facility currently has an air construction permit issued by the department, that permit shall remain in full force and effect, and the permit shall not be invalidated by the subsequent submittal of a Group 2 permit application for grain elevators made pursuant to this rule. However, the owner or operator of a Group 2 facility may request that the department incorporate any equipment with a previously issued construction permit into the Group 2 permit for grain elevators. The department will grant such requests on a case-by-case basis. If the department grants the request to incorporate previously permitted equipment into the Group 2 permit for grain elevators, the owner or operator of the Group 2 facility is responsible for requesting that the department rescind any previously issued construction permits.

   2. **Best management practices (BMP).** The owner or operator shall implement BMP, as specified in the Group 2 permit, for controlling air pollution at the source and for limiting fugitive dust at the source from crossing the property line. If the department revises the BMP requirements for Group 2 facilities after a facility is issued a Group 2 permit, the owner or operator of the Group 2 facility may request that the department modify the facility’s Group 2 permit to incorporate the revised BMP requirements. The department will issue permit modifications to incorporate BMP revisions on a case-by-case basis. No
later than March 31, 2009, the owner or operator of an existing Group 2 facility shall fully implement BMP, as specified in the Group 2 permit. Upon startup of equipment at the facility, the owner or operator of a new Group 2 facility shall fully implement BMP, as specified in the Group 2 permit.

(3) Record keeping. The owner or operator of a Group 2 facility shall retain all records as specified in the Group 2 permit.

(4) Emissions inventory. The owner or operator of a Group 2 facility shall submit an emissions inventory for the facility for all regulated air pollutants as specified under 567—subrule 21.1(3).

(5) Emissions increases. The owner or operator of a Group 2 facility shall calculate any emissions increases prior to making any additions to, removals of or modifications to equipment. If the owner or operator determines that potential PM$_{10}$ emissions at a Group 2 facility will increase to more than 50 tons per year, the owner or operator shall comply with the requirements set forth for Group 3 or Group 4 facilities, as applicable, prior to making any additions to, removals of or modifications to equipment.

(6) Changes to facility classification or permanent grain storage capacity. If the owner or operator of a Group 2 facility plans to change the facility’s operations or increase the facility’s permanent grain storage capacity to more than 2.5 million U.S. bushels, the owner or operator, prior to making any changes, shall reevaluate the facility’s classification and the allowed method for calculating PTE to determine if any increases to the PTE for PM$_{10}$ will occur. If the proposed change will increase the facility’s PTE for PM$_{10}$ such that the facility PTE increases to more than 50 tons per year, the owner or operator shall comply with the requirements set forth for Group 3 or Group 4 facilities, as applicable, prior to making the change.

c. Group 3 facilities. A country grain elevator, country grain terminal elevator or grain terminal elevator may qualify as a Group 3 facility if the PTE for PM$_{10}$ at the stationary source is greater than 50 tons per year, but is less than 100 tons of PM$_{10}$ per year, as PTE is specified in subrule 22.10(2). For purposes of this paragraph, an “existing” Group 3 facility is one that commenced construction, modification or reconstruction before February 6, 2008. A “new” Group 3 facility is one that commenced construction or reconstruction on or after February 6, 2008.

(1) Air construction permit. The owner or operator of a Group 3 facility shall obtain the required construction permits as specified under subrule 22.1(1). The owner or operator of an existing facility shall provide the construction permit applications, as specified in subrule 22.1(3), to the department on or before March 31, 2008. The owner or operator of a new facility shall obtain the required permits, as specified in subrule 22.1(1), from the department prior to initiating construction or reconstruction of a facility.

(2) Permit conditions. Construction permit conditions for a Group 3 facility shall include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. The owner or operator shall implement BMP, as specified in the permit, for controlling air pollution at the source and for limiting fugitive dust at the source from crossing the property line. If the department revises the BMP requirements for Group 3 facilities after a facility is issued a permit, the owner or operator of the Group 3 facility may request that the department modify the facility’s permit to incorporate the revised BMP requirements. The department will issue permit modifications to incorporate BMP revisions on a case-by-case basis.

2. The owner or operator shall retain all records as specified in the permit.

(3) Emissions inventory. The owner or operator shall submit an emissions inventory for the facility for all regulated air pollutants as specified under 567—subrule 21.1(3).

(4) Changes to facility classification or permanent grain storage capacity. If the owner or operator of a Group 3 facility plans to change its operations or increase the facility’s permanent grain storage capacity to more than 2.5 million U.S. bushels, the owner or operator, prior to making any changes, shall reevaluate the facility’s classification and the allowed method for calculating PTE to determine if any increases to the PTE for PM$_{10}$ will occur. If the proposed change will alter the facility’s classification or will increase the facility’s PTE for PM$_{10}$ such that the facility PTE increases to greater than or equal to 100 tons per year, the owner or operator shall comply with the requirements set forth for Group 4 facilities, as applicable, prior to making the change.
(5) PSD applicability. If the PTE for PM or PM$_{10}$ at the Group 3 facility is greater than or equal to 250 tons per year, the owner or operator shall comply with requirements specified in 567—Chapter 33, as applicable. The owner or operator of a Group 3 facility that is a grain terminal elevator shall include fugitive emissions, as “fugitive emissions” is defined in 567—subrule 33.3(1), in the PTE calculation for determining PSD applicability.

(6) Record keeping. The owner or operator shall keep the records of annual grain handled at the facility and annual PTE for PM and PM$_{10}$ emissions on site for a period of five years, and the records shall be made available to the department upon request.

b. Group 4 facilities. A facility qualifies as a Group 4 facility if the facility is a stationary source with a PTE equal to or greater than 100 tons of PM$_{10}$ per year, as PTE is specified in subrule 22.10(2). For purposes of this paragraph, an “existing” Group 4 facility is one that commenced construction, modification or reconstruction before February 6, 2008. A “new” Group 4 facility is one that commenced construction or reconstruction on or after February 6, 2008.

(1) Air construction permit. The owner or operator of a Group 4 facility shall obtain the required construction permits as specified under subrule 22.1(1). The owner or operator of an existing facility shall provide the construction permit applications, as specified by subrule 22.1(3), to the department on or before March 31, 2008. The owner or operator of a new facility shall obtain the required permits, as specified by subrule 22.1(1), from the department prior to initiating construction or reconstruction of a facility.

(2) Permit conditions. Construction permit conditions for a Group 4 facility shall include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. The owner or operator shall implement BMP, as specified in the permit, for controlling air pollution at the facility and for limiting fugitive dust at the facility from crossing the property line. If the department revises the BMP requirements for Group 4 facilities after a facility is issued a permit, the owner or operator of the Group 4 facility may request that the department modify the facility’s permit to incorporate the revised BMP requirements. The department will issue permit modifications to incorporate BMP revisions on a case-by-case basis.

2. The owner or operator shall retain all records as specified in the permit.

(3) PSD applicability. If the PTE for PM or PM$_{10}$ at the facility is equal to or greater than 250 tons per year, the owner or operator shall comply with requirements specified in 567—Chapter 33, as applicable. The owner or operator of a Group 4 facility that is a grain terminal elevator shall include fugitive emissions, as “fugitive emissions” is defined in 567—subrule 33.3(1), in the PTE calculation for determining PSD applicability.

(4) Record keeping. The owner or operator shall keep the records of annual grain handled at the facility and annual PTE for PM and PM$_{10}$ emissions on site for a period of five years, and the records shall be made available to the department upon request.

(5) Operating permits. The owner or operator of a Group 4 facility shall apply for an operating permit for the facility if the facility’s annual PTE for PM$_{10}$ is equal to or greater than 100 tons per year as specified in rules 567—22.100(455B) through 567—22.300(455B). The owner or operator of a Group 4 facility that is a grain terminal elevator shall include fugitive emissions in the calculations to determine if the PTE for PM$_{10}$ is greater than or equal to 100 tons per year. The owner or operator also shall submit annual emissions inventories and fees, as specified in rule 567—22.100(455B).

22.10(4) Feed mill equipment. This subrule sets forth the requirements for construction permits, operating permits, and emissions inventories for an owner or operator of feed mill equipment as “feed mill equipment” is defined in subrule 22.10(1). For purposes of this subrule, the owner or operator of “existing” feed mill equipment shall have commenced construction or reconstruction of the feed mill equipment before February 6, 2008. The owner or operator of “new” feed mill equipment shall have commenced construction or reconstruction of the feed mill equipment on or after February 6, 2008.

a. Air construction permit. The owner or operator of feed mill equipment shall obtain an air construction permit as specified under subrule 22.1(1) for each piece of feed mill equipment that emits a regulated air pollutant. The owner or operator of “existing” feed mill equipment shall provide the appropriate permit applications to the department on or before March 31, 2008. The owner or operator
of “new” feed mill equipment shall provide the appropriate permit applications to the department prior to initiating construction or reconstruction of feed mill equipment.

b. Emissions inventory. The owner or operator shall submit an emissions inventory for the feed mill equipment for all regulated air pollutants as specified under 567—subrule 21.1(3).

c. Operating permits. The owner or operator shall sum the PTE of the feed mill equipment with the PTE of the equipment at the country grain elevator, country grain terminal elevator or grain terminal elevator, as PTE is specified in subrule 22.10(2), to determine if operating permit requirements specified in rules 567—22.100(455B) through 567—22.300(455B) apply to the stationary source. If the operating permit requirements apply, then the owner or operator shall apply for an operating permit as specified in rules 567—22.100(455B) through 567—22.300(455B). The owner or operator also shall begin submitting annual emissions inventories and fees, as specified under rule 567—22.106(455B).

d. PSD applicability. For purposes of determining whether the stationary source is subject to the prevention of significant deterioration (PSD) requirements set forth in 567—Chapter 33, the owner or operator shall sum the PTE of the feed mill equipment with the PTE of the equipment at the country grain elevator, country grain terminal elevator or grain terminal elevator. If the PTE for PM or PM10 for the stationary source is equal to or greater than 250 tons per year, the owner or operator shall comply with requirements for PSD specified in 567—Chapter 33, as applicable.

567—22.11 to 22.99 Reserved.

567—22.100(455B) Definitions for Title V operating permits. For purposes of rules 567—22.100(455B) to 567—22.116(455B), the following terms shall have the meaning indicated in this rule:

“Act” means the Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C. Sections 7401, et seq.

“Actual emissions” means the actual rate of emissions of a pollutant from an emissions unit, as determined in accordance with the following:

1. In general, actual emissions as of a particular date shall equal the average rate, in tons per year, at which the unit actually emitted the pollutant during a two-year period which immediately precedes that date and which is representative of normal source operations. The director may allow the use of a different time period upon a demonstration that it is more representative of normal source operations. Actual emissions shall be calculated using the unit’s actual operating hours, production rates, and types of materials processed, stored or combusted during the selected time period. Actual emissions for acid rain affected sources are calculated using a one-year period.

2. Lacking specific information to the contrary, the director may presume that source-specific allowable emissions for the unit are equivalent to the actual emissions of the unit.

3. For any emissions unit which has not begun normal operations on a particular date, actual emissions shall equal the potential to emit of the unit on that date.

4. For purposes of calculating early reductions of hazardous air pollutants, actual emissions shall not include excess emissions resulting from a malfunction or from startups and shutdowns associated with a malfunction.

Actual emissions for purposes of determining fees shall be the actual emissions calculated over a period of one year.

“Administrator” means the administrator for the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) or designee.

“Affected facility” means, with reference to a stationary source, any apparatus which emits or may emit any regulated air pollutant or contaminant.

“Affected source” means a source that includes one or more affected units subject to any emissions reduction requirement or limitation under Title IV of the Act.

“Affected state” means any state which is contiguous to the permitting state and whose air quality may be affected through the modification, renewal or issuance of a Title V permit; or which is within 50 miles of the permitted source.
“Affected unit” means a unit that is subject to any acid rain emissions reduction requirement or acid rain emissions limitation under Title IV of the Act.

“Allowable emissions” means the emission rate of a stationary source calculated using both the maximum rated capacity of the source, unless the source is subject to federally enforceable limits which restrict the operating rate or hours of operation, and the most stringent of the following:

1. The applicable new source performance standards or national emissions standards for hazardous air pollutants, contained in 567—subrules 23.1(2) and 23.1(3);
2. The applicable existing source emission standard contained in 567—Chapter 23; or
3. The emissions rate specified in the air construction permit for the source.

“Allowance” means an authorization by the administrator under Title IV of the Act or rules promulgated thereunder to emit during or after a specified calendar year up to one ton of sulfur dioxide.

“Applicable requirement” includes the following:

1. Any standard or other requirement provided for in the applicable implementation plan approved or promulgated by EPA through rule making under Title I of the Act that implements the relevant requirements of the Act, including any revisions to that plan promulgated in 40 CFR 52;
2. Any term or condition of any preconstruction permits issued pursuant to regulations approved or promulgated through rule making under Title I, including Parts C and D, of the Act;
3. Any standard or other requirement under Section 111 of the Act (subrule 23.1(2)), including Section 111(d);
4. Any standard or other requirement under Section 112 of the Act, including any requirement concerning accident prevention under Section 112(r)(7) of the Act;
5. Any standard or other requirement under Section 113 of the Act, including any requirement promulgated thereunder;
6. Any requirements established pursuant to Section 504(b) or Section 114(a)(3) of the Act;
7. Any standard or other requirement governing solid waste incineration, under Section 129 of the Act;
8. Any standard or other requirement for consumer and commercial products, under Section 183(e) of the Act;
9. Any standard or other requirement for tank vessels under Section 183(f) of the Act;
10. Any standard or other requirement of the program to control air pollution from outer continental shelf sources, under Section 328 of the Act;
11. Any standard or other requirement of the regulations promulgated to protect stratospheric ozone under Title VI of the Act, unless the administrator has determined that such requirements need not be contained in a Title V permit; and
12. Any national ambient air quality standard or increment or visibility requirement under Part C of Title I of the Act, but only as it would apply to temporary sources permitted pursuant to Section 504(e) of the Act.

“Area source” means any stationary source of hazardous air pollutants that is not a major source as defined in rule 567—22.100(455B).


“Consumer Price Index” means for any calendar year the average of the Consumer Price Index for all urban consumers published by the United States Department of Labor, as of the close of the 12-month period ending on August 31 of each calendar year.

“Country grain elevator” shall have the same definition as “country grain elevator” set forth in subrule 22.10(1).

“Designated representative” means a responsible natural person authorized by the owner(s) or operator(s) of an affected source and of all affected units at the source, as evidenced by a certificate of representation submitted in accordance with Subpart B of 40 CFR Part 72 as amended through April 28, 2006, to represent and legally bind each owner and operator, as a matter of federal law, in matters pertaining to the acid rain program. Whenever the term “responsible official” is used in Chapter 22, it
shall be deemed to refer to the designated representative with regard to all matters under the acid rain program.

“Draft Title V permit” means the version of a Title V permit for which the department offers public participation or affected state review.

“Electronic format,” “electronic submittal,” and “electronic submittal format” mean a software, Internet-based, or other electronic means specified by the department for submitting information or fees to the department related to, but not limited to, applications, certifications, determination requests, emissions inventories, forms, notifications, payments, permit applications and registrations. References to these information submittal methods in rules 567—22.100(455B) through 567—22.116(455B) may, as specified by the department, include electronic submittal.

“Emergency generator” means any generator of which the sole function is to provide emergency backup power during an interruption of electrical power from the electric utility. An emergency generator does not include:

1. Peaking units at electric utilities;
2. Generators at industrial facilities that typically operate at low rates, but are not confined to emergency purposes; or
3. Any standby generators that are used during time periods when power is available from the electric utility.

An emergency is an unforeseeable condition that is beyond the control of the owner or operator.

“Emissions allowable under the permit” means a federally enforceable permit term or condition determined at issuance to be required by an applicable requirement that establishes an emissions limit (including a work practice standard) or a federally enforceable emissions cap that the source has assumed to avoid an applicable requirement to which the source would otherwise be subject.

“Emissions unit” means any part or activity of a stationary source that emits or has the potential to emit any regulated air pollutant or any pollutant listed under Section 112(b) of the Act. This term is not meant to alter or affect the definition of the term “unit” for purposes of Title IV of the Act or any related regulations.

“EPA conditional method” means any method of sampling and analyzing for air pollutants that has been validated by the administrator but that has not been published as an EPA reference method.

“EPA reference method” means the following methods used for performance tests and continuous monitoring systems:

1. Performance test (stack test). A stack test shall be conducted according to EPA reference methods specified in 40 CFR 51, Appendix M (as amended or corrected through October 7, 2020); 40 CFR 60, Appendix A (as amended or corrected through October 7, 2020); 40 CFR 61, Appendix B (as amended or corrected through October 7, 2020); and 40 CFR 63, Appendix A (as amended or corrected through December 2, 2020).

2. Continuous monitoring systems. Minimum performance specifications and quality assurance procedures for performance evaluations of continuous monitoring systems are as specified in 40 CFR 60, Appendix B (as amended or corrected through October 7, 2020); 40 CFR 60, Appendix F (as amended or corrected through October 7, 2020); 40 CFR 75, Appendix A (as amended or corrected through August 30, 2016); 40 CFR 75, Appendix B (as amended or corrected through August 30, 2016); and 40 CFR 75, Appendix F (as amended or corrected through August 30, 2016).

“Equipment leaks” means leaks from pumps, compressors, pressure relief devices, sampling connection systems, open-ended valves or lines, valves, connectors, agitators, accumulator vessels, and instrumentation systems.

“Existing hazardous air pollutant source” means any source as defined in 40 CFR 61 as adopted by reference in 567—subrule 23.1(3) and 40 CFR 63.72 as adopted by reference in 567—subrule 23.1(4) with respect to Section 112(i)(5) of the Act, the construction or reconstruction of which commenced prior to proposal of an applicable Section 112(d) standard.

“Facility” means, with reference to a stationary source, any apparatus which emits or may emit any air pollutant or contaminant.
“Federal implementation plan” means a plan promulgated by the administrator to fill all or a portion of a gap or otherwise correct all or a portion of an inadequacy in a state implementation plan, and which includes enforceable emission limitations or other control measures, means or techniques, and provides for attainment of the relevant national ambient air quality standard.

“Federally enforceable” means all limitations and conditions which are enforceable by the administrator including, but not limited to, the requirements of the new source performance standards and national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants contained in 567—subrules 23.1(2) and 23.1(3); the requirements of such other state rules or orders approved by the administrator for inclusion in the SIP; and any construction, Title V or other federally approved operating permit conditions.

“Final Title V permit” means the version of a Title V permit issued by the department that has completed all required review procedures.

“Fugitive emissions” are those emissions which could not reasonably pass through a stack, chimney, vent or other functionally equivalent opening.

“Hazardous air pollutant” means any of the following air pollutants listed in Section 112 of the Act:

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<th>chemical name</th>
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<td>95534</td>
<td>o-Toluidine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95476</td>
<td>o-Xylene</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>106445</td>
<td>p-Cresol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>106503</td>
<td>p-Phenylenediamine</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
cas #  chemical name
106423  p-Xylene
56382  Parathion
87865  Pentachlorophenol
108952  Phenol
75445  Phosgene
7803512  Phosphine
7723140  Phosphorus (yellow or white)
85449  Phthalic anhydride
1336363  Polychlorinated biphenyls
0  Polycyclic Organic Matter\(^4\)
1120714  Propane sultone
123386  Propionaldehyde
114261  Propoxur
75569  Propylene oxide
75558  Propyleneimine
91225  Quinoline
106514  Quinone
82688  Quintozene
0  Radionuclides (including Radon)\(^5\)
0  Selenium Compounds
100425  Styrene
96093  Styrene oxide
127184  Tetrachloroethylene
7550450  Titanium tetrachloride
108883  Toluene
584849  Toluene-2,4-diisocyanate
8001352  Toxaphene
79016  Trichloroethylene
121448  Triethylamine
1582098  Trifluralin
51796  Urethane
108054  Vinyl acetate
593602  Vinyl bromide
75014  Vinyl chloride
75354  Vinylidene chloride
1330207  Xylene (mixed isomers)

**NOTE:** For all listings above which contain the word “compounds” and for glycol ethers, the following applies: Unless otherwise specified, these listings are defined as including any unique chemical substance that contains the named chemical (i.e., antimony, arsenic, etc.) as part of that chemical’s infrastructure.

\(^1\)X-CN where \(X=H^+\) or any other group where a formal dissociation may occur. For example KCN or Ca(CN)\(_2\)
Includes mono- and di-ethers of ethylene glycol, diethylene glycol, and triethylene glycol \(R(OCH2CH2)\text{n-OR'}\) where \(n=1,2,\) or \(3; \) \(R=\text{alkyl or aryl groups; } R'=\text{R,H, or groups which, when removed, yield glycol ethers with the structure } R(OCH2CH)\text{n-OH.}\)

Polymers are excluded from the glycol category.

Includes mineral fiber emissions from facilities manufacturing or processing glass, rock, or slag fibers (or other mineral derived fibers) of average diameter 1 micrometer or less.

Includes organic compounds with more than one benzene ring, and which have a boiling point greater than or equal to 100 degrees C.

A type of atom which spontaneously undergoes radioactive decay.

“High-risk pollutant” means one of the following hazardous air pollutants listed in Table 1 in 40 CFR 63.74 as adopted by reference in 567—subrule 23.1(4).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>cas #</th>
<th>chemical name</th>
<th>weighting factor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>53963</td>
<td>2-Acetylaminofluorene</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>107028</td>
<td>Acrolein</td>
<td>100</td>
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<tr>
<td>79061</td>
<td>Acrylamide</td>
<td>10</td>
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<td>107131</td>
<td>Acrylonitrile</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>Arsenic compounds</td>
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<tr>
<td>133214</td>
<td>Asbestos</td>
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<td>71432</td>
<td>Benzene</td>
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<tr>
<td>92875</td>
<td>Benzidine</td>
<td>1000</td>
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<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Beryllium compounds</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>542881</td>
<td>Bis(chloromethyl) ether</td>
<td>1000</td>
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<tr>
<td>106990</td>
<td>1,3-Butadiene</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Cadmium compounds</td>
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<tr>
<td>57749</td>
<td>Chlordane</td>
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<tr>
<td>532274</td>
<td>2-Chloroacetophenone</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>Chromium compounds</td>
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<tr>
<td>107302</td>
<td>Chloromethyl methyl ether</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Coke oven emissions</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>334883</td>
<td>Diazomethane</td>
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<tr>
<td>132649</td>
<td>Dibenzofuran</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>96128</td>
<td>1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>111444</td>
<td>Dichloroethyl ether(Bis(2-chloroethyl) ether)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>79447</td>
<td>Dimethylcarbamoyl chloride</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>122667</td>
<td>1,2-Diphenylhydrazine</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>106934</td>
<td>Ethylene dibromide</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>151564</td>
<td>Ethylenimine (Aziridine)</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75218</td>
<td>Ethylene oxide</td>
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<tr>
<td>76448</td>
<td>Heptachlor</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Hexachlorobenzene</td>
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<td>Hydrazine</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>Manganese compounds</td>
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<td>Mercury compounds</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60344</td>
<td>Methyl hydrazine</td>
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<tr>
<td>cas #</td>
<td>chemical name</td>
<td>weighting factor</td>
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<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
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<td>624839</td>
<td>Methyl isocyanate</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Nickel compounds</td>
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<tr>
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<td>N-Nitrosodimethylamine</td>
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<tr>
<td>684935</td>
<td>N-Nitroso-N-methylurea</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56382</td>
<td>Parathion</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>75445</td>
<td>Phosgene</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7803512</td>
<td>Phosphine</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7723140</td>
<td>Phosphorus</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75558</td>
<td>1,2-Propylenimine</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1746016</td>
<td>2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin</td>
<td>100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8001352</td>
<td>Toxaphene (chlorinated camphene)</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75014</td>
<td>Vinyl chloride</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

"Major source" means any stationary source (or any group of stationary sources located on one or more contiguous or adjacent properties and under common control of the same person or of persons under common control) belonging to a single major industrial grouping that is any of the following:

1. A major stationary source of air pollutants, as defined in Section 302 of the Act, that directly emits or has the potential to emit 100 tons per year (tpy) or more of any air pollutant subject to regulation (including any major source of fugitive emissions of any such pollutant). The fugitive emissions of a stationary source shall not be considered in determining whether it is a major stationary source for the purposes of Section 302(j) of the Act, unless the source belongs to one of the stationary source categories listed in this chapter.

2. A major source of hazardous air pollutants according to Section 112 of the Act as follows:
   For pollutants other than radionuclides, any stationary source or group of stationary sources located within a contiguous area and under common control that emits or has the potential to emit, in the aggregate, 10 tpy or more of any hazardous air pollutant which has been listed pursuant to Section 112(b) of the Act and these rules or 25 tpy or more of any combination of such hazardous air pollutants. Notwithstanding the previous sentence, emissions from any oil or gas exploration or production well (with its associated equipment) and emission from any pipeline compressor or pump station shall not be aggregated with emissions from other similar units, whether or not such units are in a contiguous area or under common control, to determine whether such units or stations are major sources.
   For Title V purposes, all fugitive emissions of hazardous air pollutants are to be considered in determining whether a stationary source is a major source.
   For radionuclides, “major source” shall have the meaning specified by the administrator by rule.

3. A major stationary source as defined in Part D of Title I of the Act, including:
   For ozone nonattainment areas, sources with the potential to emit 100 tpy or more of volatile organic compounds or oxides of nitrogen in areas classified or treated as classified as “marginal” or “moderate,” 50 tpy or more in areas classified or treated as classified as “serious,” 25 tpy or more in areas classified or treated as classified as “severe” and 10 tpy or more in areas classified or treated as classified as “extreme”; except that the references in this paragraph to 100, 50, 25, and 10 tpy of nitrogen oxides shall not apply with respect to any source for which the administrator has made a finding, under Section 182(f)(1) or (2) of the Act, that requirements under Section 182(f) of the Act do not apply;
   For ozone transport regions established pursuant to Section 184 of the Act, sources with potential to emit 50 tpy or more of volatile organic compounds;
   For carbon monoxide nonattainment areas (1) that are classified or treated as classified as “serious” and (2) in which stationary sources contribute significantly to carbon monoxide levels, and sources with the potential to emit 50 tpy or more of carbon monoxide;
For particulate matter (PM$_{10}$), nonattainment areas classified or treated as classified as “serious,” sources with the potential to emit 70 tpy or more of PM$_{10}$.

For the purposes of defining “major source,” a stationary source or group of stationary sources shall be considered part of a single industrial grouping if all of the pollutant emitting activities at such source or group of sources on contiguous or adjacent properties belong to the same major group (i.e., all have the same two-digit code) as described in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987.

“Manually operated equipment” means a machine or tool that is handheld, such as a handheld circular saw or compressed air chisel; a machine or tool for which the work piece is held or manipulated by hand, such as a bench grinder; a machine or tool for which the tool or bit is manipulated by hand, such as a lathe or drill press; and any dust collection system which is part of such machine or tool; but not including any machine or tool for which the extent of manual operation is to control power to the machine or tool and not including any central dust collection system serving more than one machine or tool.

“Maximum achievable control technology (MACT)” means the following regarding regulated hazardous air pollutant sources:

1. For existing sources, the emissions limitation reflecting the maximum degree of reduction in emissions that the administrator or the department, taking into consideration the cost of achieving such emission reduction, and any nonair quality health and environmental impacts and energy requirements, determines is achievable by sources in the category of stationary sources, that shall not be less stringent than the MACT floor.

2. For new sources, the emission limitation which is not less stringent than the emission limitation achieved in practice by the best-controlled similar source, and which reflects the maximum degree of reduction in emissions that the administrator or the department, taking into consideration the cost of achieving such emission reduction, and any nonair quality health and environmental impacts and energy requirements, determines is achievable by sources in the Title IV affected source category.

“Maximum achievable control technology (MACT) floor” means the following:

1. For existing sources, the average emission limitation achieved by the best 12 percent of the existing sources in the United States (for which the administrator or the department has or could reasonably obtain emission information), excluding those sources that have, within 18 months before the emission standard is proposed or within 30 months before such standard is promulgated, whichever is later, first achieved a level of emission rate or emission reduction which complies, or would comply if the source is not subject to such standard, with the lowest achievable emission rate applicable to the source category and prevailing at the time, for categories and subcategories of stationary sources with 30 or more sources in the category or subcategory, or the average emission limitation achieved by the best performing 5 sources in the United States (for which the administrator or the department has or could reasonably obtain emissions information) for a category or subcategory or stationary source with fewer than 30 sources in the category or subcategory.

2. For new sources, the emission limitation achieved in practice by the best-controlled similar source.

“New Title IV affected source or unit” means a unit that commences commercial operation on or after November 15, 1990, including any such unit that serves a generator with a nameplate capacity of 25 MWe or less or that is a simple combustion turbine.

“Nonattainment area” means an area so designated by the administrator, acting pursuant to Section 107 of the Act.

“Permit modification” means a revision to a Title V operating permit that cannot be accomplished under the provisions for administrative permit amendments found at rule 567—22.111(455B). A permit modification for purposes of the acid rain portion of the permit shall be governed by the regulations pertaining to acid rain found at rules 567—22.120(455B) to 567—22.147(455B). This definition of “permit modification” shall be used solely for purposes of this chapter governing Title V operating permits.

“Permit revision” means any permit modification or administrative permit amendment.

“Permitting authority” means the Iowa department of natural resources or the director thereof.
“Potential to emit” means the maximum capacity of a stationary source to emit any air pollutant under its physical and operational design. Any physical or operational limitation on the capacity of a source to emit an air pollutant, including air pollution control equipment and restrictions on hours of operation or on the type or amount of material combusted, stored, or processed, shall be treated as part of its design if the limitation is enforceable by the administrator. This term does not alter or affect the use of this term for any other purposes under the Act, or the term “capacity factor” as used in Title IV of the Act or the regulations relating to acid rain.

For the purpose of determining potential to emit for country grain elevators, the provisions set forth in subrule 22.10(2) shall apply.

For purposes of calculating potential to emit for emergency generators, “maximum capacity” means one of the following:

1. 500 hours of operation annually, if the generator has actually been operated less than 500 hours per year for the past five years;
2. 8,760 hours of operation annually, if the generator has actually been operated more than 500 hours in one of the past five years; or
3. The number of hours specified in a state or federally enforceable limit.

“Proposed Title V permit” means the version of a permit that the permitting authority proposes to issue and forwards to the administrator for review in compliance with 22.107(7) “a.”

“Regulated air contaminant” shall mean the same thing as “regulated air pollutant.”

“Regulated air pollutant” means the following:

1. Nitrogen oxides or any volatile organic compounds;
2. Any pollutant for which a national ambient air quality standard has been promulgated;
3. Any pollutant that is subject to any standard promulgated under Section 111 of the Act;
4. Any Class I or II substance subject to a standard promulgated under or established by Title VI of the Act; or
5. Any pollutant subject to a standard promulgated under Section 112 or other requirements established under Section 112 of the Act, including Sections 112(g), (j), and (r) of the Act, including the following:
   - Any pollutant subject to requirements under Section 112(j) of the Act. If the administrator fails to promulgate a standard by the date established pursuant to Section 112(e) of the Act, any pollutant for which a subject source would be major shall be considered to be regulated on the date 18 months after the applicable date established pursuant to Section 112(e) of the Act; and
   - Any pollutant for which the requirements of Section 112(g)(2) of the Act have been met, but only with respect to the individual source subject to the Section 112(g)(2) requirement.
6. With respect to Title V, particulate matter, except for PM10, is not considered a regulated air pollutant for the purpose of determining whether a source is considered to be a major source.

“Regulated air pollutant or contaminant (for fee calculation),” which is used only for purposes of 567—Chapter 30, means any “regulated air pollutant or contaminant” except the following:

1. Carbon monoxide;
2. Particulate matter, excluding PM10;
3. Any pollutant that is a regulated air pollutant solely because it is a Class I or II substance subject to a standard promulgated under or established by Title VI of the Act;
4. Any pollutant that is a regulated pollutant solely because it is subject to a standard or regulation under Section 112(r) of the Act;
5. Greenhouse gas, as defined in rule 567—20.2(455B).

“Renewal” means the process by which a permit is reissued at the end of its term.

“Responsible official” means one of the following:

1. For a corporation: a president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy or decision-making functions for the corporation, or a duly authorized representative of such person if the representative is responsible for the overall operation of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities applying for or subject to a permit and either:
• The facilities employ more than 250 persons or have gross annual sales or expenditures exceeding $25 million (in second quarter 1980 dollars); or
• The delegation of authority to such representative is approved in advance by the permitting authority.

2. For a partnership or sole proprietorship: a general partner or the proprietor, respectively;
3. For a municipality, state, federal, or other public agency: either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. For the purposes of this chapter, a principal executive officer of a federal agency includes the chief executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency (e.g., a regional administrator of EPA); or
4. For Title IV affected sources:
   • The designated representative insofar as actions, standards, requirements, or prohibitions under Title IV of the Act or the regulations promulgated thereunder are concerned; and
   • The designated representative for any other purposes under this chapter or the Act.

“Section 502(b)(10) changes” are changes that contravene an express permit term and which are made pursuant to rule 567—22.110(455B). Such changes do not include changes that would violate applicable requirements or contravene federally enforceable permit terms and conditions that are monitoring (including test methods), record keeping, reporting, or compliance certification requirements.

“State implementation plan (SIP)” means the plan adopted by the state of Iowa and approved by the administrator which provides for implementation, maintenance, and enforcement of such primary and secondary ambient air quality standards as are adopted by the administrator, pursuant to the Act.

“Stationary source” means any building, structure, facility, or installation that emits or may emit any regulated air pollutant or any pollutant listed under Section 112(b) of the Act.

“Stationary source categories” means any of the following classes of sources:
1. Coal cleaning plants with thermal dryers;
2. Kraft pulp mills;
3. Portland cement plants;
4. Primary zinc smelters;
5. Iron and steel mills;
6. Primary aluminum ore reduction plants;
7. Primary copper smelters;
8. Municipal incinerators capable of charging more than 250 tons of refuse per day;
9. Hydrofluoric, sulfuric, or nitric acid plants;
10. Petroleum refineries;
11. Lime plants;
12. Phosphate rock processing plants;
13. Coke oven batteries;
14. Sulfur recovery plants;
15. Carbon black plants using the furnace process;
16. Primary lead smelters;
17. Fuel conversion plants;
18. Sintering plants;
19. Secondary metal production plants;
20. Chemical process plants — The term chemical processing plant shall not include ethanol production facilities that produce ethanol by natural fermentation included in NAICS code 325193 or 312140;
21. Fossil-fuel boilers, or combinations thereof, totaling more than 250 million Btu’s per hour heat input;
22. Petroleum storage and transfer units with a total storage capacity exceeding 300,000 barrels;
23. Taconite ore processing plants;
24. Glass fiber processing plants;
25. Charcoal production plants;
26. Fossil fuel-fired steam electric plants of more than 250 million Btu’s per hour heat input;
27. Any other stationary source category, which as of August 7, 1980, is regulated under Section 111 or 112 of the Act.

“Subject to regulation” means, for any air pollutant, that the pollutant is subject to either a provision in the Clean Air Act, or a nationally applicable regulation codified by the Administrator in 40 CFR Subchapter C (Air Programs) that requires actual control of the quantity of emissions of that pollutant, and that such a control requirement has taken effect and is operative to control, limit or restrict the quantity of emissions of that pollutant released from the regulated activity, except that:

1. Greenhouse gases (GHGs), the air pollutant defined in 40 CFR §86.1818-12(a) (as amended on May 7, 2010) as the aggregate group of six greenhouse gases that includes carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide, methane, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, and sulfur hexafluoride, shall not be subject to regulation unless, as of July 1, 2011, the GHG emissions are at a stationary source emitting or having the potential to emit 100,000 tpy CO₂ equivalent emissions.

2. The term “tpy CO₂ equivalent emissions (CO₂e)” shall represent an amount of GHGs emitted and shall be computed by multiplying the mass amount of emissions (tpy) for each of the six greenhouse gases in the pollutant GHGs by the associated global warming potential of the gas published at 40 CFR Part 98, Subpart A, Table A-1, “Global Warming Potentials,” (as amended through December 24, 2014) and summing the resultant value for each to compute a tpy CO₂e.

For purposes of this definition, prior to July 21, 2014, the mass of the greenhouse gas carbon dioxide shall not include carbon dioxide emissions resulting from the combustion or decomposition of non-fossilized biodegradable organic material originating from plants, animals, or micro-organisms (including products, by-products, residues and waste from agriculture, forestry and related industries as well as the non-fossilized and biodegradable organic fractions of industrial and municipal wastes, including gases and liquids recovered from the decomposition of non-fossilized and biodegradable organic material).

“Title V permit” means an operating permit under Title V of the Act.

“12-month rolling period” means a period of 12 consecutive months determined on a rolling basis with a new 12-month period beginning on the first day of each calendar month.

[ARC 9224B, IAB 11/17/10, effective 12/22/10; ARC 9906B, IAB 12/14/11, effective 11/16/11; ARC 0330C, IAB 9/19/12, effective 10/24/12; ARC 1913C, IAB 3/18/15, effective 4/22/15; ARC 2352C, IAB 1/6/16, effective 12/16/15; ARC 2949C, IAB 2/15/17, effective 3/22/17; ARC 3679C, IAB 3/14/18, effective 4/4/18; ARC 4335C, IAB 3/13/19, effective 4/17/19; ARC 5051C, IAB 6/17/20, effective 7/22/20; ARC 5898C, IAB 9/8/21, effective 10/13/21]

567—22.101(455B) Applicability of Title V operating permit requirements.

22.101(1) Except as provided in rule 567—22.102(455B), any person who owns or operates any of the following sources shall obtain a Title V operating permit and shall submit fees as required in 567—Chapter 30:

a. Any affected source subject to the provisions of Title IV of the Act;
b. Any major source;
c. Any source, including any nonmajor source, subject to a standard, limitation, or other requirement under Section 111 of the Act (567—subrule 23.1(2), new source performance standards; 567—subrule 23.1(5), emission guidelines);
d. Any source, including any area source, subject to a standard or other requirement under Section 112 of the Act (567—subrules 23.1(3) and 23.1(4), emission standards for hazardous air pollutants), except that a source is not required to obtain a Title V permit solely because it is subject to regulations or requirements under Section 112(r) of the Act;
e. Any solid waste incinerator unit required to obtain a Title V permit under Section 129(e) of the Act;
f. Any source category designated by the Administrator pursuant to 40 CFR 70.3 as amended through December 19, 2005.

22.101(2) Any nonmajor source required to obtain a Title V operating permit pursuant to subrule 22.101(1) is required to obtain a Title V permit only for the emissions units and related equipment causing the source to be subject to the Title V program.
22.101(3) Election to apply for permit. Rescinded IAB 7/19/06, effective 8/23/06.

[ARC 2352C, IAB 1/6/16, effective 12/16/15]

567—22.102(455B) Source category exemptions.

22.102(1) All sources listed in subrule 22.101(1) that are not major sources, affected sources subject to the provisions of Title IV of the Act or solid waste incineration units required to obtain a permit pursuant to Section 129(e) of the Act are exempt from the obligation to obtain a Title V permit until such time as the Administrator completes a rule making to determine how the program should be structured for nonmajor sources and the appropriateness of any permanent exemptions in addition to those provided for in subrule 22.102(3).

22.102(2) In the case of nonmajor sources subject to a standard or other requirement under either Section 111 or Section 112 of the Act after July 21, 1992, publication, the Administrator will determine at the time the new or amended standard is promulgated whether to exempt any or all such applicable sources from the requirement to obtain a Title V permit.

22.102(3) The following source categories are exempt from the obligation to obtain a Title V permit:

a. All sources and source categories that would be required to obtain a Title V permit solely because they are subject to 40 CFR 60, Subpart AAA, Standards of Performance for New Residential Wood Heaters, as amended through March 16, 2015;

b. All sources and source categories that would be required to obtain a Title V permit solely because they are subject to 40 CFR 61, Subpart M, National Emission Standard for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Asbestos, Section 61.145, Standard for Demolition and Renovation, as adopted by reference in 567—subrule 23.1(3);

c. All sources and source categories that would be required to obtain a Title V permit solely because they are subject to any of the following subparts from 40 CFR 63:


[ARC 2949C, IAB 2/15/17, effective 3/22/17]

567—22.103(455B) Insignificant activities. The following are insignificant activities for purposes of the Title V application if not needed to determine the applicability of or to impose any applicable requirement. Title V permit emissions fees are not required from insignificant activities pursuant to 567—paragraph 30.4(2) “f.”

22.103(1) Insignificant activities excluded from Title V operating permit application. In accordance with 40 CFR 70.5 (as amended through October 6, 2009), these activities need not be included in the Title V permit application.

a. Mobile internal combustion and jet engines, marine vessels, and locomotives.

b. Equipment, other than anaerobic lagoons, used for cultivating land, harvesting crops, or raising livestock. This exemption is not applicable if the equipment is used to remove substances from grain which were applied to the grain by another person. This exemption also is not applicable to equipment used by a person to manufacture commercial feed, as defined in Iowa Code section 198.3, when that feed is normally not fed to livestock:

1. Owned by that person or another person, and
(2) Located in a feedlot, as defined in Iowa Code section 172D.1(6), or in a confinement building owned or operated by that person, and

(3) Located in this state.

c. Equipment or control equipment which eliminates all emissions to the atmosphere.

d. Equipment (other than anaerobic lagoons) or control equipment which emits odors unless such equipment or control equipment also emits particulate matter or any other air pollutant or contaminant.

e. Air conditioning or ventilating equipment not designed to remove air contaminants generated by or released from associated equipment.

f. Residential wood heaters, cookstoves, or fireplaces.

g. The equipment in laboratories used exclusively for nonproduction chemical and physical analyses. Nonproduction analyses means analyses incidental to the production of a good or service and includes analyses conducted for quality assurance or quality control activities, or for the assessment of environmental impact.

h. Recreational fireplaces.

i. Barbecue pits and cookers except at a meat packing plant or a prepared meat manufacturing facility.

j. Stacks or vents to prevent escape of sewer gases through plumbing traps for systems handling domestic sewage only. Systems which include any industrial waste are not exempt.

k. Retail gasoline and diesel fuel handling facilities.

l. Photographic process equipment by which an image is reproduced upon material sensitized to radiant energy.

m. Equipment used for hydraulic or hydrostatic testing.

n. General vehicle maintenance and servicing activities at the source, other than gasoline fuel handling.

o. Cafeterias, kitchens, and other facilities used for preparing food or beverages primarily for consumption at the source.

p. Equipment using water, water and soap or detergent, or a suspension of abrasives in water for purposes of cleaning or finishing provided no organic solvent has been added to the water, the boiling point of the additive is not less than 100°C (212°F), and the water is not heated above 65.5°C (150°F).

q. Administrative activities including, but not limited to, paper shredding, copying, photographic activities, and blueprinting machines. This does not include incinerators.

r. Laundry dryers, extractors, and tumblerers processing clothing, bedding, and other fabric items used at the source that have been cleaned with water solutions of bleach or detergents provided that any organic solvent present in such items before processing that is retained from cleanup operations shall be addressed as part of the volatile organic compound emissions from use of cleaning materials.

s. Housekeeping activities for cleaning purposes, including collecting spilled and accumulated materials at the source, but not including use of cleaning materials that contain organic solvent.

t. Refrigeration systems, including storage tanks used in refrigeration systems, but excluding any combustion equipment associated with such systems.

u. Activities associated with the construction, on-site repair, maintenance or dismantlement of buildings, utility lines, pipelines, wells, excavations, earthworks and other structures that do not constitute emission units.

v. Storage tanks of organic liquids with a capacity of less than 500 gallons, provided the tank is not used for storage of any material listed as a hazardous air pollutant pursuant to Section 112(b) of the Clean Air Act.

w. Piping and storage systems for natural gas, propane, and liquified petroleum gas, excluding pipeline compressor stations and associated storage facilities.

x. Water treatment or storage systems, as follows:

(1) Systems for potable water or boiler feedwater.

(2) Systems, including cooling towers, for process water provided that such water has not been in direct or indirect contact with process streams that contain volatile organic material or materials listed as hazardous air pollutants pursuant to Section 112(b) of the Clean Air Act.
y. Lawn care, landscape maintenance, and groundskeeping activities.
z. Containers, reservoirs, or tanks used exclusively in dipping operations to coat objects with oils, waxes, or greases, provided no organic solvent has been mixed with such materials.

aa. Cold cleaning degreasers that are not in-line cleaning machines, where the vapor pressure of the solvents used never exceeds 2 kPa (15 mmHg or 0.3 psi) measured at 38°C (100°F) or 0.7 kPa (5 mmHg or 0.1 psi) at 20°C (68°F). (Note: Cold cleaners subject to 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart T are not considered insignificant activities.)

bb. Manually operated equipment used for buffing, polishing, carving, cutting, drilling, machining, routing, sanding, sawing, scarifying, surface grinding or turning.

c. Use of consumer products, including hazardous substances as that term is defined in the Federal Hazardous Substances Act (15 U.S.C. 1261 et seq.), when the product is used at a source in the same manner as normal consumer use.

dd. Activities directly used in the diagnosis and treatment of disease, injury or other medical condition.

e. Firefighting activities and training in preparation for fighting fires conducted at the source. (Note: Written notification pursuant to 567—paragraph 23.2(3)“g” is required at least ten working days before such action commences.)

ff. Activities associated with the construction, repair or maintenance of roads or other paved or open areas, including operation of street sweepers, vacuum trucks, spray trucks and other vehicles related to the control of fugitive emissions of such roads or other areas.

gg. Storage and handling of drums or other transportable containers when the containers are sealed during storage and handling.

hh. Individual points of emission or activities as follows:

1. Individual flanges, valves, pump seals, pressure relief valves and other individual components that have the potential for leaks.

2. Individual sampling points, analyzers, and process instrumentation, whose operation may result in emissions.

3. Individual features of an emission unit such as each burner and sootblower in a boiler or each use of cleaning materials on a coating or printing line.

ii. Construction activities at a source solely associated with the modification or building of a facility, an emission unit or other equipment at the source. (Note: Notwithstanding the status of this activity as insignificant, a particular activity that entails modification or construction of an emission unit or construction of air pollution control equipment may require a construction permit pursuant to 22.1(455B) and may subsequently require a revised Title V operating permit. A revised Title V operating permit may also be necessary for operation of an emission unit after completion of a particular activity if the existing Title V operating permit does not accommodate the new state of the emission unit.)

jj. Activities at a source associated with the maintenance, repair, or dismantlement of an emission unit or other equipment installed at the source, including preparation for maintenance, repair or dismantlement, and preparation for subsequent startup, including preparation of a shutdown vessel for entry, replacement of insulation, welding and cutting, and steam purging of a vessel prior to startup.

22.103(2) Insignificant activities which must be included in Title V operating permit applications.

a. The following are insignificant activities based on potential emissions:

An emission unit which has the potential to emit less than:

- 5 tons per year of any regulated air pollutant, except:
- 2.5 tons per year of PM_{10};
- 0.52 tons per year of PM_{2.5} (does not apply to emission units for which initiation of construction, installation, reconstruction, or alteration (as defined in rule 567—20.2(455B)) occurred on or before October 23, 2013),
- 2 lbs per year of lead or lead compounds (40 lbs per year for emission units for which initiation of construction, installation, reconstruction, or alteration (as defined in rule 567—20.2(455B)) occurred on or before October 23, 2013),
- 2500 lbs per year of any combination of hazardous air pollutants except high-risk pollutants,
1000 lbs per year of any individual hazardous air pollutant except high-risk pollutants,
250 lbs per year of any combination of high-risk pollutants, or
100 lbs per year of any individual high-risk pollutant.
The definition of “high-risk pollutant” is found in rule 567—22.100(455B).

b. The following are insignificant activities:
(1) Fuel-burning equipment for indirect heating and reheating furnaces or indirect cooling units
using natural or liquefied petroleum gas with a capacity of less than 10 million Btu per hour input per
combustion unit.

(2) Fuel-burning equipment for indirect heating or indirect cooling for which initiation of
construction, installation, reconstruction, or alteration (as defined in rule 567—20.2(455B)) occurred
on or before October 23, 2013, with a capacity of less than 1 million Btu per hour input per combustion
unit when burning untreated wood, treated wood, or fuel oil.

Fuel-burning equipment for indirect heating or indirect cooling for which initiation of construction,
installation, reconstruction, or alteration (as defined in rule 567—20.2(455B)) occurred after October
23, 2013, with a capacity of less than 1 million Btu per hour input per combustion unit when burning
untreated wood, untreated seeds or pellets, other untreated vegetative materials, or fuel oil provided that
the equipment and the fuel meet the condition specified in this subparagraph (22.103(2)“b”(2)). Used
oils meeting the specification from 40 CFR 279.11 as amended through July 14, 2006, are acceptable
fuels. When combusting used oils, the equipment must have a maximum rated capacity of 50,000 Btu
or less per hour of heat input or a maximum throughput of 3600 gallons or less of used oils per year.
When combusting untreated wood, untreated seeds or pellets, or other untreated vegetative materials,
the equipment must have a maximum rated capacity of 265,600 Btu or less per hour or a maximum
throughput of 378,000 pounds or less per year of each fuel or any combination of fuels.

(3) Incinerators with a rated refuse burning capacity of less than 25 pounds per hour for which
initiation of construction, installation, reconstruction, or alteration (as defined in rule 567—20.2(455B))
ocurred on or before October 23, 2013. Incinerators for which initiation of construction, installation,
reconstruction, or alteration (as defined in rule 567—20.2(455B)) occurred after October 23, 2013,
shall not qualify as an insignificant activity. After October 23, 2013, only paint clean-off ovens with a
maximum rated capacity of less than 25 pounds per hour that do not combust lead-containing materials
shall qualify as an insignificant activity.

(4) Gasoline, diesel fuel, or oil storage tanks with a capacity of 1,000 gallons or less and an annual
throughput of less than 40,000 gallons.

(5) A storage tank which contains no volatile organic compounds above a vapor pressure of 0.75
pounds per square inch at the normal operating temperature of the tank when other emissions from the
tank do not exceed the levels in paragraph 22.103(2)“a.”

(6) Internal combustion engines that are used for emergency response purposes with a brake
horsepower rating of less than 400 measured at the shaft. The manufacturer’s nameplate rating at full
load shall be defined as the brake horsepower output at the shaft. Emergency engines that are subject
to any of the following federal regulations are not considered to be insignificant activities for purposes
of this rule (567—22.103(455B)):
1. New source performance standards (NSPS) for stationary compression ignition internal
combustion engines (40 CFR Part 60, Subpart IIII);
2. New source performance standards (NSPS) for stationary spark ignition internal combustion
engines (40 CFR Part 60, Subpart JJJJ); or
3. National emission standards for hazardous air pollutants (NESHAP) for reciprocating internal
combustion engines (40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ).

[ARC 1013C, IAB 9/18/13, effective 10/23/13; ARC 2352C, IAB 1/6/16, effective 12/16/15; ARC 2949C, IAB 2/15/17, effective
3/22/17; ARC 3679C, IAB 3/14/18, effective 4/18/18; Editorial change: IAC Supplement 5/9/18]

567—22.104(455B) Requirement to have a Title V permit. No source may operate after the time that
it is required to submit a timely and complete application, except in compliance with a properly issued
Title V operating permit. However, if a source submits a timely and complete application for permit
issuance (including renewal), the source’s failure to have a permit is not a violation of this chapter until
the director takes final action on the permit application, except as noted in this rule. In that case, all terms
and conditions of the permit shall remain in effect until the renewal permit has been issued or denied.

22.104(1) This protection shall cease to apply if, subsequent to the completeness determination, the
applicant fails to submit, by the deadline specified in writing by the director, any additional information
identified as being needed to process the application.

22.104(2) Sources making permit revisions pursuant to rule 567—22.110(455B) shall not be in
violation of this rule.

567—22.105(455B) Title V permit applications.

22.105(1) Duty to apply. For each source required to obtain a Title V operating permit, the owner or
operator or designated representative, where applicable, shall, until December 31, 2022, present or mail
a complete and timely permit application in accordance with this rule to the following locations: Iowa
Department of Natural Resources, Air Quality Bureau, 502 East 9th Street, Des Moines, Iowa 50319
(one copy); and U.S. EPA Region VII, 11201 Renner Boulevard, Lenexa, Kansas 66219 (one copy);
and, if applicable, the local permitting authority, which is either Linn County Public Health Department,
Air Quality Branch, 1020 6th Street SE, Cedar Rapids, Iowa 52401 (one copy); or Polk County Public
Works, Air Quality Division, 5885 NE 14th Street, Des Moines, Iowa 50313 (one copy). Application
submission methods may include, but are not limited to, U.S. Postal Service, private parcel delivery
services, or hand delivery. Applications are not required to be submitted by certified mail. Alternatively,
an owner or operator may submit a complete and timely application through the electronic submittal
format specified by the department. An owner or operator of a source required to obtain a Title V permit
pursuant to subrule 22.101(1) shall submit all required fees as required in 567—Chapter 30.

On or after January 1, 2023, Title V operating permit applications, including the information
referenced above and in rules 567—22.100(455B) through 567—22.116(455B), shall be submitted
in the electronic format specified by the department, if electronic submittal is provided. An owner or
operator of a source required to obtain a Title V permit pursuant to subrule 22.101(1) shall submit all
required fees as required in 567—Chapter 30.

a. Timely application. Each owner or operator applying for a Title V permit shall submit an
application as follows:

(1) Initial application for an existing source. The owner or operator of a stationary source that was
existing on or before April 20, 1994, shall make the first time submittals of a Title V permit application to
the department by November 15, 1994. However, the owner or operator may choose to defer submittal
of Part 2 of the permit application until December 31, 1995. The department will mail notice of the
deadline for Part 2 of the permit application to all applicants who have filed Part 1 of the application by
October 17, 1995.

(2) Initial application for a new source. The owner or operator of a stationary source that
commenced construction or reconstruction after April 20, 1994, or that otherwise became subject to
the requirement to obtain a Title V permit after April 20, 1994, shall submit an application to the
department within 12 months of becoming subject to the Title V permit requirements.

(3) Application related to 112(g), PSD or nonattainment. The owner or operator of a stationary
source that is subject to Section 112(g) of the Act, that is subject to rule 567—22.4(455B)
or 567—33.3(455B) (prevention of significant deterioration (PSD)), or that is subject to rule
567—22.5(455B) or 567—31.3(455B) (nonattainment area permitting) shall submit an application
to the department within 12 months of commencing operation. In cases in which an existing Title V
permit would prohibit such construction or change in operation, the owner or operator must obtain a
Title V permit revision before commencing operation.

(4) Renewal application. The owner or operator of a stationary source with a Title V permit shall
submit an application to the department for a permit renewal at least 6 months prior to, but not more than
18 months prior to, the date of permit expiration.

(5) Changes allowed without a permit revision (off-permit revision). The owner or operator of a
stationary source with a Title V permit who is proposing a change that is allowed without a Title V permit
revision (an off-permit revision) as specified in rule 567—22.110(455B) shall submit to the department a written notification as specified in rule 567—22.110(455B) at least 30 days prior to the proposed change.

(6) Application for an administrative permit amendment. Prior to implementing a change that satisfies the requirements for an administrative permit amendment as set forth in rule 567—22.111(455B), the owner or operator shall submit to the department an application for an administrative amendment as specified in rule 567—22.111(455B).

(7) Application for a minor permit modification. Prior to implementing a change that satisfies the requirements for a minor permit modification as set forth in rule 567—22.112(455B), the owner or operator shall submit to the department an application for a minor permit modification as specified in rule 567—22.112(455B).

(8) Application for a significant permit modification. The owner or operator of a source that satisfies the requirements for a significant permit modification as set forth in rule 567—22.113(455B) shall submit to the department an application for a significant permit modification as specified in rule 567—22.113(455B) within three months after the commencing operation of the changed source. However, if the existing Title V permit would prohibit such construction or change in operation, the owner or operator shall not commence operation of the changed source until the department issues a revised Title V permit that allows the change.

(9) Application for an acid rain permit. The owner or operator of a source subject to the acid rain program, as set forth in rules 567—22.120(455B) through 567—22.148(455B), shall submit an application for an initial Phase II acid rain permit by January 1, 1996 (for sulfur dioxide), or by January 1, 1998 (for nitrogen oxides).

b. Complete application. To be deemed complete, an application must provide all information required pursuant to subrule 22.105(2), except that applications for permit revision need supply such information only if it is related to the proposed change.

22.105(2) Standard application form and required information. To apply for a Title V permit, applicants shall, until December 31, 2022, complete the standard permit application form available only from the department and supply all information required by the filing instructions found on that form. Alternatively, an owner or operator may submit a complete and timely application through the electronic submittal format specified by the department.

On or after January 1, 2023, the standard application form shall be submitted in the electronic format specified by the department, if electronic submittal is provided.

The information submitted must be sufficient to evaluate the source and its application and to determine all applicable requirements and to evaluate the fee amount required by rule 567—30.4(455B). If a source is not a major source and is applying for a Title V operating permit solely because of a requirement imposed by paragraphs 22.101(1) “c” and “d,” then the information provided in the operating permit application may cover only the emissions units that trigger Title V applicability. The applicant shall submit the information called for by the application form for each emissions unit to be permitted, except for activities which are insignificant according to the provisions of rule 567—22.103(455B). The applicant shall provide a list of all insignificant activities and specify the basis for the determination of insignificance for each activity.

Unless otherwise specified in subrule 22.128(4), nationally standardized forms shall be used for the acid rain portions of permit applications and compliance plans, as required by regulations promulgated under Title IV of the Act. The standard application form and any attachments shall require that the following information be provided:

a. Identifying information, including company name and address (or plant or source name if different from the company name), owner’s name and agent, and telephone number and names of plant site manager/contact.

b. A description of the source’s processes and products (by two-digit Standard Industrial Classification Code) including any associated with each alternate scenario identified by the applicant.

c. The following emissions-related information shall be submitted to the department on the emissions inventory portion of the application, unless the department notifies the applicant that the emissions-related information is not required because it has already been submitted:
(1) All emissions of pollutants for which the source is major, and all emissions of regulated air pollutants. The permit application shall describe all emissions of regulated air pollutants emitted from any emissions unit except where such units are exempted. The source shall submit additional information related to the emissions of air pollutants sufficient to verify which requirements are applicable to the source, and other information necessary to collect any permit fees owed under the approved fee schedule.

(2) Identification and description of all points of emissions in sufficient detail to establish the basis for fees and the applicability of any and all requirements.

(3) Emissions rates in tons per year and in such terms as are necessary to establish compliance consistent with the applicable standard reference test method, if any.

(4) The following information to the extent it is needed to determine or regulate emissions: fuels, fuel use, raw materials, production rates, and operating schedules.

(5) Identification and description of air pollution control equipment.

(6) Identification and description of compliance monitoring devices or activities.

(7) Limitations on source operations affecting emissions or any work practice standards, where applicable, for all regulated pollutants.

(8) Other information required by any applicable requirement (including information related to stack height limitations developed pursuant to Section 123 of the Act).

(9) Calculations on which the information in subparagraphs (1) to (8) above is based.

(10) Fugitive emissions from a source shall be included in the permit application in the same manner as stack emissions, regardless of whether the source category in question is included in the list of sources contained in the definition of major source.

\[ \text{d. The following air pollution control requirements:} \]

(1) Citation and description of all applicable requirements, and

(2) Description of or reference to any applicable test method for determining compliance with each applicable requirement.

\[ \text{e. Other specific information that may be necessary to implement and enforce other applicable requirements of the Act or of these rules or to determine the applicability of such requirements.} \]

\[ \text{f. An explanation of any proposed exemptions from otherwise applicable requirements.} \]

\[ \text{g. Additional information as determined to be necessary by the director to define alternative operating scenarios identified by the source pursuant to subrule 22.108(12) or to define permit terms and conditions relating to operational flexibility and emissions trading pursuant to subrule 22.108(11) and rule 567—22.112(455B).} \]

\[ \text{h. A compliance plan that contains the following:} \]

(1) A description of the compliance status of the source with respect to all applicable requirements.

(2) The following statements regarding compliance status: For applicable requirements with which the stationary source is in compliance, a statement that the stationary source will continue to comply with such requirements. For applicable requirements that will become effective during the permit term, a statement that the stationary source will meet such requirements on a timely basis. For requirements for which the stationary source is not in compliance at the time of permit issuance, a narrative description of how the stationary source will achieve compliance with such requirements.

(3) A compliance schedule that contains the following:

1. For applicable requirements with which the stationary source is in compliance, a statement that the stationary source will continue to comply with such requirements. For applicable requirements that will become effective during the permit term, a statement that the stationary source will meet such requirements on a timely basis. A statement that the stationary source will meet in a timely manner applicable requirements that become effective during the permit term shall satisfy this provision, unless a more detailed schedule is expressly required by the applicable requirement.

2. A compliance schedule for sources that are not in compliance with all applicable requirements at the time of permit issuance. Such a schedule shall include a schedule of remedial measures, including an enforceable sequence of actions with milestones, leading to compliance with any applicable requirements for which the stationary source will be in noncompliance at the time of permit issuance.
3. This compliance schedule shall resemble and be at least as stringent as any compliance schedule contained in any judicial consent decree or administrative order to which the source is subject. Any compliance schedule shall be supplemental to, and shall not sanction noncompliance with, the applicable requirements on which it is based.

4. A schedule for submission of certified progress reports no less frequently than every six months for sources required to have a compliance schedule in the permit.
   i. Requirements for compliance certification, including the following:
   (1) A certification of compliance for the prior year with all applicable requirements certified by a responsible official consistent with subrule 22.107(4) and Section 114(a)(3) of the Act.
   (2) A statement of methods used for determining compliance, including a description of monitoring, record keeping, and reporting requirements and test methods.
   (3) A schedule for submission of compliance certifications for each compliance period (one year unless required for a shorter time period by an applicable requirement) during the permit term, which shall be submitted annually, or more frequently if required by an underlying applicable requirement or by the director.
   (4) A statement indicating the source’s compliance status with any applicable enhanced monitoring and compliance certification requirements of the Act.

5. Notwithstanding any other provisions of these rules, for the purposes of submission of compliance certifications, an owner or operator is not prohibited from using monitoring as required by subrules 22.108(3), 22.108(4) or 22.108(5) and incorporated into a Title V operating permit in addition to any specified compliance methods.

j. The compliance plan content requirements specified in these rules shall apply and be included in the acid rain portion of a compliance plan for a Title IV affected source, except as specifically superseded by regulations promulgated under Title IV of the Act, with regard to the schedule and method(s) the source shall use to achieve compliance with the acid rain emissions limitations.

22.105(3) Hazardous air pollutant early reduction application. Anyone requesting a compliance extension from a standard issued under Section 112(d) of the Act must submit with its Title V permit application information that complies with the requirements established in 567—paragraph 23.1(4)“d.”

22.105(4) Acid rain application content. The acid rain application content shall be as prescribed in the acid rain rules found at rules 567—22.128(455B) and 567—22.129(455B).

22.105(5) More than one Title V operating permit for a stationary source. Following application made pursuant to subrule 22.105(1), the department may, at its discretion, issue more than one Title V operating permit for a stationary source, provided that the owner or operator does not have, and does not propose to have, a sourcewide emission limit or a sourcewide alternative operating scenario.

[ARC 8215B, IAB 10/7/09, effective 11/11/09; ARC 1227C, IAB 12/11/13, effective 1/15/14; ARC 2352C, IAB 1/6/16, effective 12/16/15; ARC 2949C, IAB 2/15/17, effective 3/22/17; ARC 3440C, IAB 11/8/17, effective 12/13/17; ARC 4335C, IAB 3/13/19, effective 4/17/19; ARC 6271C, IAB 4/6/22, effective 5/11/22]

567—22.106(455B) Annual Title V emissions inventory.

22.106(1) Emissions fee. Fees shall be paid as set forth in 567—Chapter 30.

22.106(2) Emissions inventory and documentation due dates. The emissions inventory shall be submitted through the electronic format specified by the department.

An owner or operator shall, by March 31, submit documentation of actual emissions for the previous calendar year.

The department shall calculate the total statewide Title V emissions for the prior calendar year and make this information available to the public no later than April 30 of each year.

22.106(3) Correction of errors. If an owner or operator, or the department, finds an error in a Title V emissions inventory, the owner or operator shall submit to the department revised forms making the necessary corrections to the Title V emissions inventory. Corrected forms shall be submitted as soon as possible after the errors are discovered or upon notification by the department.

[ARC 2352C, IAB 1/6/16, effective 12/16/15; ARC 3679C, IAB 3/14/18, effective 4/18/18; ARC 4335C, IAB 3/13/19, effective 4/17/19]
567—22.107(455B) Title V permit processing procedures.

22.107(1) Action on application.

a. Conditions for action on application. A permit, permit modification, or renewal may be issued only if all of the following conditions have been met:

   (1) The permitting authority has received a complete application for a permit, permit modification, or permit renewal, except that a complete application need not be received before issuance of a general permit under rule 567—22.109(455B);
   (2) Except for modifications qualifying for minor permit modification procedures under rule 567—22.112(455B), the permitting authority has complied with the requirements for public participation under subrule 22.107(6);
   (3) The permitting authority has complied with the requirements for notifying and responding to affected states under subrule 22.107(7);
   (4) The conditions of the permit provide for compliance with all applicable requirements and the requirements of this chapter;
   (5) The administrator has received a copy of the proposed permit and any notices required under subrule 22.107(7), and has not objected to issuance of the permit under subrule 22.107(7) within the time period specified therein;
   (6) If the administrator has properly objected to the permit pursuant to the provisions of 40 CFR 70.8(d) as amended to July 21, 1992, or subrule 22.107(7), then the permitting authority may issue a permit only after the administrator’s objection has been resolved; and
   (7) No permit for a solid waste incineration unit combusting municipal waste subject to the provisions of Section 129(e) of the Act may be issued by an agency, instrumentality or person that is also responsible, in whole or part, for the design and construction or operation of the unit.

b. Time for action on application. The permitting authority shall take final action on each complete permit application (including a request for permit modification or renewal) within 18 months of receiving a complete application, except in the following instances:

   (1) When otherwise provided under Title V or Title IV of the Act for the permitting of affected sources under the acid rain program.
   (2) In the case of initial permit applications, the permitting authority may take up to three years from the effective date of the program to take final action on an application.
   (3) Any complete permit applications containing an early reduction demonstration under Section 112(i)(5) of the Act shall be acted upon within nine months of receipt of the complete application.

c. Prioritization of applications. The director shall give priority to action on Title V applications involving construction or modification for which a construction permit pursuant to subrule 22.1(1) or Title I of the Act, Parts C and D, is also required. The director also shall give priority to action on Title V applications involving early reduction of hazardous air pollutants pursuant to 567—paragraph 23.1(4)“d.”

d. Completeness of applications. The department shall promptly provide notice to the applicant of whether the application is complete. Unless the permitting authority requests additional information or otherwise notifies the applicant of incompleteness within 60 days of receipt of an application, the application shall be deemed complete. If, while processing an application that has been determined to be complete, the permitting authority determines that additional information is necessary to evaluate or take final action on that application, the permitting authority may request in writing such information and set a reasonable deadline for a response. The source’s ability to operate without a permit, as set forth in rule 567—22.104(455B), shall be in effect from the date the application is determined to be complete until the final permit is issued, provided that the applicant submits any requested additional information by the deadline specified by the permitting authority. For modifications processed through minor permit modification procedures, a completeness determination shall not be required.

e. Decision to deny a permit application. The director shall decide to issue or deny the permit. The director shall notify the applicant as soon as practicable that the application has been denied. Upon denial of the permit the provisions of paragraph 22.107(1)“d” shall no longer be applicable. The new
application shall be regarded as an entirely separate application containing all the required information and shall not depend on references to any documents contained in the previous denied application.

f. Fact sheet. A draft permit and fact sheet shall be prepared by the permitting authority. The fact sheet shall include the rationale for issuance or denial of the permit; a brief description of the type of facility; a summary of the type and quantity of air pollutants being emitted; a brief summary of the legal and factual basis for the draft permit conditions, including references to applicable statutes and rules; a description of the procedures for reaching final decision on the draft permit including the comment period, the address where comments will be received, and procedures for requesting a hearing and the nature of the hearing; and the name and telephone number for a person to contact for additional information. The permitting authority shall provide the fact sheet to EPA and to any other person who requests it.

g. Relation to construction permits. The submittal of a complete application shall not affect the requirement that any source have a construction permit under Title I of the Act and subrule 22.1(1).

22.107(2) Confidential information. If a source has submitted information with an application under a claim of confidentiality to the department, the source shall also submit a copy of such information directly to the administrator. Requests for confidentiality must comply with 561—Chapter 2.

22.107(3) Duty to supplement or correct application. Any applicant who fails to submit any relevant facts or who has submitted incorrect information in a permit application shall, upon becoming aware of such failure or incorrect submittal, promptly submit such supplementary facts or corrected information. In addition, an applicant shall provide additional information as necessary to address any requirements that become applicable to the source after the date the source filed a complete application but prior to release of a draft permit. Applicants who have filed a complete application shall have 60 days following notification by the department to file any amendments. Any MACT determinations in permit applications will be evaluated based on the standards, limitations or levels of technology existing on the date the initial application is deemed complete.

22.107(4) Certification of truth, accuracy, and completeness. Any application form, report, or compliance certification submitted pursuant to these rules shall contain certification by a responsible official of truth, accuracy, and completeness. This certification and any other certification required under these rules shall state that, based on information and belief formed after reasonable inquiry, the statements and information in the document are true, accurate, and complete.

22.107(5) Early reduction application evaluation. Hazardous air pollutant early reduction application evaluation review shall follow the procedures established in 567—paragraph 23.1(4)“d.”

22.107(6) Public notice and public participation.

a. The permitting authority shall provide public notice and an opportunity for public comments, including an opportunity for a hearing, before taking any of the following actions: issuance, denial or renewal of a permit; or significant modification or revocation or reissuance of a permit.

b. Notice shall be given by posting of the notice, including the draft permit, for the duration of the public comment period on a public website identified by the permitting authority and designed to give general public notice. Notice also shall be given to persons on a mailing list developed by the permitting authority, including those who request in writing to be on the list. The department may use other means if necessary to ensure adequate notice to the affected public.

c. The public notice shall include the following:

(1) Identification of the Title V source.

(2) Name and address of the permittee.

(3) Name and address of the permitting authority processing the permit.

(4) The activity or activities involved in the permit action.

(5) The emissions change involved in any permit modification.

(6) The air pollutants or contaminants to be emitted.

(7) The time and place of any possible public hearing.

(8) A statement that any person may submit written and signed comments, or may request a public hearing, or both, on the proposed permit. A statement of procedures to request a public hearing shall be included.
(9) The name, address, and telephone number of a person from whom additional information may be obtained. Information entitled to confidential treatment pursuant to Section 114(c) of the Act or state law shall not be released pursuant to this provision. However, the contents of a Title V permit shall not be entitled to protection under Section 114(c) of the Act.

(10) Locations where copies of the permit application and the proposed permit may be reviewed, including the closest department office, and the times at which they shall be available for public inspection.

d. At least 30 days shall be provided for public comment. Notice of any public hearing shall be given at least 30 days in advance of the hearing.

e. Any person may request a public hearing. A request for a public hearing shall be in writing and shall state the person’s interest in the subject matter and the nature of the issues proposed to be raised at the hearing. The director shall hold a public hearing upon finding, on the basis of requests, a significant degree of relevant public interest in a draft permit. A public hearing also may be held at the director’s discretion.

f. The director shall keep a record of the commenter and of the issues raised during the public participation process and shall prepare written responses to all comments received. At the time a final decision is made, the record and copies of the director’s responses shall be made available to the public.

g. The permitting authority shall provide notice and opportunity for participation by affected states as provided by subrule 22.107(7).

22.107(7) Permit review by EPA and affected states.

a. Transmission of information to the administrator. Except as provided in subrule 22.107(2) or waived by the administrator, the director shall provide to the administrator a copy of each permit application or modification application, including any attachments and compliance plans; each proposed permit; and each final permit. For purposes of this subrule, the application information may be submitted in a computer-readable format compatible with the administrator’s national database management system.

b. Review by affected states. The director shall provide notice of each draft permit to any affected state on or before the time that public notice is provided to the public pursuant to subrule 22.107(6), except to the extent that subrule 22.112(3) requires the timing of the notice to be different. If the director refuses to accept a recommendation of any affected state, submitted during the public or affected state review period, then the director shall notify the administrator and the affected state in writing. The notification shall include the director’s reasons for not accepting the recommendation(s). The director shall not be required to accept recommendations that are not based on applicable requirements.

c. EPA objection. No permit for which an application must be transmitted to the administrator shall be issued if the administrator objects in writing to its issuance as not in compliance with the applicable requirements within 45 days after receiving a copy of the proposed permit and necessary supporting information under 22.107(7)”a.” Within 90 days after the date of an EPA objection made pursuant to this rule, the director shall submit a response to the objection, if the objection has not been resolved.

22.107(8) Public petitions to the administrator regarding Title V permits.

a. If the administrator does not object to a proposed permit, any person may petition the administrator within 60 days after the expiration of the administrator’s 45-day review period to make an objection pursuant to 40 CFR 70.8(d) as amended to July 21, 1992.

b. Any person who petitions the administrator pursuant to the provisions of 40 CFR 70.8(d) as amended to July 21, 1992, shall notify the department by certified mail of such petition immediately, and in no case more than 10 days following the date the petition is submitted to EPA. Such notice shall include a copy of the petition submitted to EPA and a separate written statement detailing the grounds for the objection(s) and whether the objection(s) was raised during the public comment period. A petition for review shall not stay the effectiveness of a permit or its requirements if the permit was issued after the end of the 45-day EPA review period and prior to the administrator’s objection.

c. If the administrator objects to the permit as a result of a petition filed pursuant to 40 CFR 70.8(d) as amended to July 21, 1992, then the director shall not issue a permit until the administrator’s objection has been resolved. However, if the director has issued a permit prior to receipt of the
administrator’s objection, and the administrator modifies, terminates, or revokes such permit, consistent with the procedures in 40 CFR 70.7 as amended to July 21, 1992, then the director may thereafter issue only a revised permit that satisfies the administrator’s objection. In any case, the source shall not be in violation of the requirement to have submitted a timely and complete application.

22.107(9) A Title V permit application may be denied if:
   a. The director finds that a source is not in compliance with any applicable requirement; or
   b. An applicant knowingly submits false information in a permit application.

22.107(10) Retention of permit records. The director shall keep all records associated with each permit for a minimum of five years.

[ARC 3679C, IAB 3/14/18, effective 4/18/18]

567—22.108(455B) Permit content. Each Title V permit shall include the following elements:

22.108(1) Enforceable emission limitations and standards. Each permit issued pursuant to this chapter shall include emissions limitations and standards, including those operational requirements and limitations that ensure compliance with all applicable requirements at the time of permit issuance.
   a. The permit shall specify and reference the origin of and authority for each term or condition and identify any difference in form as compared to the applicable requirement upon which the term or condition is based.
   b. The permit shall state that, where an applicable requirement of the Act is more stringent than an applicable requirement of regulations promulgated under Title IV of the Act, both provisions shall be incorporated into the permit and shall be enforceable by the administrator.
   c. If an applicable implementation plan allows a determination of an alternative emission limit at a Title V source, equivalent to that contained in the plan, to be made in the permit issuance, renewal, or significant modification process, and the state elects to use such process, then any permit containing such equivalency determination shall contain provisions to ensure that any resulting emissions limit has been demonstrated to be quantifiable, accountable, enforceable, and based on replicable procedures.
   d. If an early reduction demonstration is approved as part of the Title V permit application, the permit shall include enforceable alternative emissions limitations for the source reflecting the reduction which qualified the source for the compliance extension.
   e. Fugitive emissions from a source shall be included in the permit in the same manner as stack emissions, regardless of whether the source category in question is included in the list of sources contained in the definition of major source.
   f. For all major sources, all applicable requirements for all relevant emissions units in the major source shall be included in the permit.

22.108(2) Permit duration. The permit shall specify a fixed term not to exceed five years except:
   a. Permits issued to Title IV affected sources shall have a fixed term of five years.
   b. Permits issued to solid waste incineration units combusting municipal waste subject to standards under Section 129(e) of the Act shall have a term not to exceed 12 years. Such permits shall be reviewed every five years.

22.108(3) Monitoring. Each permit shall contain the following requirements with respect to monitoring:
   a. All emissions monitoring and analysis procedures or test methods required under the applicable requirements, including any procedures and methods promulgated pursuant to Section 114(a)(3) or 504(b) of the Act;
   b. Where the applicable requirement does not require periodic testing or instrumental or noninstrumental monitoring (which may consist of record keeping designed to serve as monitoring), periodic monitoring sufficient to yield reliable data from the relevant time period that are representative of the source’s compliance with the permit, as reported pursuant to subrule 22.108(5). Such monitoring shall be determined by application of the “Periodic Monitoring Guidance” (as amended through October 24, 2012) available from the department;
   c. As necessary, requirements concerning the use, maintenance, and, where appropriate, installation of monitoring equipment or methods; and
d. As required, Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) consistent with 40 CFR Part 64 (as amended through October 22, 1997).

22.108(4) Record keeping. With respect to record keeping, the permit shall incorporate all applicable record-keeping requirements and require, where applicable, the following:

a. Records of required monitoring information that include the following:

(1) The date, place as defined in the permit, and time of sampling or measurements;
(2) The date(s) the analyses were performed;
(3) The company or entity that performed the analyses;
(4) The analytical techniques or methods used;
(5) The results of such analyses; and
(6) The operating conditions as existing at the time of sampling or measurement; and

b. Retention of records of all required monitoring data and support information for a period of at least five years from the date of the monitoring sample, measurement, report, or application. Support information includes all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip-chart and other recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, and copies of all reports required by the permit.

22.108(5) Reporting. With respect to reporting, the permit shall incorporate all applicable reporting requirements and shall require the following:

a. Submittal of reports of any required monitoring at least every six months. All instances of deviations from permit requirements must be clearly identified in such reports. All required reports must be certified by a responsible official consistent with subrule 22.107(4).

b. Prompt reporting of deviations from permit requirements, including those attributable to upset conditions as defined in the permit, the probable cause of such deviations, and any corrective actions or preventive measures taken. The director shall define “prompt” in relation to the degree and type of deviation likely to occur and the applicable requirements.

22.108(6) Risk management plan. Pursuant to Section 112(r)(7)(E) of the Act, if the source is required to develop and register a risk management plan pursuant to Section 112(r) of the Act, the permit shall state the requirement for submission of the plan to the air quality bureau of the department. The permit shall also require filing the plan with appropriate authorities and an annual certification to the department that the plan is being properly implemented.

22.108(7) A permit condition prohibiting emissions exceeding any allowances that the affected source lawfully holds under Title IV of the Act or the regulations promulgated thereunder.

a. No permit revision shall be required for increases in emissions that are authorized by allowances acquired pursuant to the acid rain program, provided that such increases do not require a permit revision under any other applicable requirement.

b. No limit shall be placed on the number of allowances held by the Title IV affected source. The Title IV affected source may not, however, use allowances as a defense to noncompliance with any other applicable requirement.

c. Any such allowances shall be accounted for according to the procedures established in regulations promulgated under Title IV of the Act.

d. Any permit issued pursuant to the requirements of these rules and Title V of the Act to a unit subject to the provisions of Title IV of the Act shall include conditions prohibiting all of the following:

(1) Annual emissions of sulfur dioxide in excess of the number of allowances to emit sulfur dioxide held by the owners or operators of the unit or the designated representative of the owners or operators.
(2) Exceedences of applicable emission rates.
(3) The use of any allowance prior to the year for which it was allocated.
(4) Contravention of any other provision of the permit.

22.108(8) Severability clause. The permit shall contain a severability clause to ensure the continued validity of the various permit requirements in the event of a challenge to any portions of the permit.

22.108(9) Other provisions. The Title V permit shall contain provisions stating the following:

a. The permittee must comply with all conditions of the Title V permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Act and is grounds for enforcement action; for a permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or for denial of a permit renewal application.
b. Need to halt or reduce activity not a defense. It shall not be a defense for a permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of the permit.

c. The permit may be modified, revoked, reopened, and reissued, or terminated for cause. The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any permit condition.

d. The permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege.

e. The permittee shall furnish to the director, within a reasonable time, any information that the director may request in writing to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating the permit or to determine compliance with the permit. Upon request, the permittee also shall furnish to the director copies of records required to be kept by the permit or, for information claimed to be confidential, the permittee shall furnish such records directly to the administrator of EPA along with a claim of confidentiality.

22.108(10) Fees. The permit shall include a provision to ensure that the Title V permittee pays fees to the director pursuant to rule 567—30.4(455B).

22.108(11) Emissions trading. A provision of the permit shall state that no permit revision shall be required, under any approved economic incentives, marketable permits, emissions trading and other similar programs or processes for changes that are provided for in the permit.

22.108(12) Terms and conditions for reasonably anticipated operating scenarios identified by the source in its application and as approved by the director. Such terms and conditions:

a. Shall require the source, contemporaneously with making a change from one operating scenario to another, to record in a log at the permitted facility a record of the scenario under which it is operating; and

b. Must ensure that the terms and conditions of each such alternative scenario meet all applicable requirements and the requirements of the department’s rules.

22.108(13) Terms and conditions, if the permit applicant requests them, for the trading of emissions increases and decreases in the permitted facility, to the extent that the applicable requirements provide for trading such increases and decreases without a case-by-case approval of each emissions trade. Such terms and conditions:

a. Shall include all terms required under subrules 22.108(1) to 22.108(13) and subrule 22.108(15) to determine compliance;

b. Must meet all applicable requirements of the Act and regulations promulgated thereunder and all requirements of this chapter; and

c. May extend the permit shield described in subrule 22.108(18) to all terms and conditions that allow such increases and decreases in emissions.

22.108(14) Federally enforceable requirements.

a. All terms and conditions in a Title V permit, including any provisions designed to limit a source’s potential to emit, are enforceable by the administrator and citizens under the Act.

b. Notwithstanding paragraph “a” of this subrule, the director shall specifically designate as not being federally enforceable under the Act any terms and conditions included in the permit that are not required under the Act or under any of its applicable requirements. Terms and conditions so designated are not subject to the requirements of 40 CFR 70.7 or 70.8 (as amended through July 21, 1992).

22.108(15) Compliance requirements. All Title V permits shall contain the following elements with respect to compliance:

a. Consistent with the provisions of subrules 22.108(3) to 22.108(5), compliance certification, testing, monitoring, reporting, and record-keeping requirements sufficient to ensure compliance with the terms and conditions of the permit. Any documents, including reports, required by a permit shall contain a certification by a responsible official that meets the requirements of subrule 22.107(4).

b. Inspection and entry provisions which require that, upon presentation of proper credentials, the permittee shall allow the director or the director’s authorized representative to:

(1) Enter upon the permittee’s premises where a Title V source is located or emissions-related activity is conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of the permit;
(2) Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of the permit;
(3) Inspect, at reasonable times, any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and air pollution control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under the permit; and
(4) Sample or monitor, at reasonable times, substances or parameters for the purpose of ensuring compliance with the permit or other applicable requirements.

\[ \text{c.} \quad \text{A schedule of compliance consistent with paragraphs 22.105(2) "h" and "j" and subrule 22.105(3).} \]

\[ \text{d.} \quad \text{Progress reports, consistent with an applicable schedule of compliance and with the provisions of paragraphs 22.105(2) "h" and "j," to be submitted at least every six months, or more frequently if specified in the applicable requirement or by the department in the permit. Such progress reports shall contain the following:} \]

\[ (1) \quad \text{Dates for achieving the activities, milestones or compliance required in the schedule of compliance, and dates when such activities, milestones or compliance were achieved; and} \]

\[ (2) \quad \text{An explanation of why any dates in the schedule of compliance were not or will not be met, and any preventive or corrective measures adopted.} \]

\[ \text{e.} \quad \text{Requirements for compliance certification with terms and conditions contained in the permit, including emission limitations, standards, or work practices. Permits shall include each of the following:} \]

\[ (1) \quad \text{The frequency of submissions of compliance certifications, which shall not be less than annually.} \]

\[ (2) \quad \text{The means to monitor the compliance of the source with its emissions limitations, standards, and work practices, in accordance with the provisions of all applicable department rules.} \]

\[ (3) \quad \text{A requirement that the compliance certification include: the identification of each term or condition of the permit that is the basis of the certification; the compliance status; whether compliance was continuous or intermittent; the method(s) used for determining the compliance status of the source, currently and over the reporting period consistent with all applicable department rules; and other facts as the director may require to determine the compliance status of the source.} \]

\[ (4) \quad \text{A requirement that all compliance certifications be submitted to the administrator and the director.} \]

\[ \text{f.} \quad \text{Such additional provisions as the director may require.} \]

\[ \text{g.} \quad \text{Such additional provisions as may be specified pursuant to Sections 114(a)(3) and 504(b) of the Act.} \]

\[ \text{h.} \quad \text{If there is a federal implementation plan applicable to the source, a provision that compliance with the federal implementation plan is required.} \]

22.108(16) Emergency provisions.

\[ \text{a.} \quad \text{For the purposes of a Title V permit, an “emergency” means any situation arising from sudden and reasonably unforeseeable events beyond the control of the source, including acts of God, which situation requires immediate corrective action to restore normal operation, and that causes the source to exceed a technology-based emission limitation under the permit, due to unavoidable increases in emissions attributable to the emergency. An emergency shall not include noncompliance to the extent caused by improperly designed equipment, lack of preventive maintenance, careless or improper operation, or operator error.} \]

\[ \text{b.} \quad \text{An emergency constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with such technology-based emission limitations if the conditions of paragraph 22.108(16) “c” are met.} \]

\[ \text{c.} \quad \text{Requirements for affirmative defense. The affirmative defense of emergency shall be demonstrated by the source through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:} \]

\[ (1) \quad \text{An emergency occurred and that the permittee can identify the cause(s) of the emergency;} \]

\[ (2) \quad \text{The permitted facility was at the time being properly operated;} \]

\[ (3) \quad \text{During the period of the emergency the permittee took all reasonable steps to minimize levels of emissions that exceeded the emissions standards or other requirements of the permit; and} \]
(4) The permittee submitted notice of the emergency to the director by certified mail within two working days of the time when emission limitations were exceeded due to the emergency. This notice fulfills the requirement of paragraph 22.108(5) "b." This notice must contain a description of the emergency, any steps taken to mitigate emissions, and corrective actions taken.

d. In any enforcement proceeding, the permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an emergency has the burden of proof.

e. This provision is in addition to any emergency or upset provision contained in any applicable requirement.

22.108(17) Permit reopenings.

a. A Title V permit issued to a major source shall require that revisions be made to incorporate applicable standards and regulations adopted by the administrator pursuant to the Act, provided that:

(1) The reopening and revision on this ground is not required if the permit has a remaining term of less than three years;

(2) The reopening and revision on this ground is not required if the effective date of the requirement is later than the date on which the permit is due to expire, unless the original permit or any of its terms and conditions have been extended pursuant to 40 CFR 70.4(b)(10)(i) or (ii) as amended through October 6, 2009; or

(3) The additional applicable requirements are implemented in a general permit that is applicable to the source and the source receives approval for coverage under that general permit.

b. The revisions shall be made as expeditiously as practicable, but not later than 18 months after the promulgation of such standards and regulations. Any permit revision required pursuant to this subrule shall be treated as a permit renewal.

22.108(18) Permit shield.

a. The director may expressly include in a Title V permit a provision stating that compliance with the conditions of the permit shall be deemed compliance with any applicable requirements as of the date of permit issuance, provided that:

(1) Such applicable requirements are included and are specifically identified in the permit; or

(2) The director, in acting on the permit application or revision, determines in writing that other requirements specifically identified are not applicable to the source, and the permit includes the determination or a concise summary thereof.

b. A Title V permit that does not expressly state that a permit shield exists shall be presumed not to provide such a shield.

c. A permit shield shall not alter or affect the following:

(1) The provisions of Section 303 of the Act (emergency orders), including the authority of the administrator under that section;

(2) The liability of an owner or operator of a source for any violation of applicable requirements prior to or at the time of permit issuance;

(3) The applicable requirements of the acid rain program, consistent with Section 408(a) of the Act;

(4) The ability of the department or the administrator to obtain information from the facility pursuant to Section 114 of the Act.

22.108(19) Emission trades. For emission trades at facilities solely for the purpose of complying with a federally enforceable emissions cap that is established in the permit independent of otherwise applicable requirements, permit applications under this provision are required to include proposed replicable procedures and proposed permit terms that ensure the emission trades are quantifiable and enforceable.

[ARC 0330C, IAB 9/19/12, effective 10/24/12; ARC 2352C, IAB 1/6/16, effective 12/16/15; ARC 2949C, IAB 2/15/17, effective 3/22/17]

567—22.109(455B) General permits.

22.109(1) Applicability. The director may issue a general permit for multiple sources that contain a number of operations and processes which emit pollutants with similar characteristics and that have substantially similar requirements regarding emissions, operations, monitoring and record keeping.
General permits shall not be issued to Title IV affected sources except as provided in regulations promulgated by the administrator under Title IV of the Act.

22.109(2) Issuance of general permits. General permits may be issued by the director and codified in this chapter following notice and opportunity for public participation consistent with the procedures contained in subrule 22.107(6). Public participation shall be provided for a new general permit, for any revision of an existing general permit, and for renewal of an existing general permit. Permit review by the administrator and affected states shall be provided consistent with subrule 22.107(7). Each general permit shall identify criteria by which sources may qualify to operate under the general permit and shall comply with all requirements applicable to other Title V permits.

22.109(3) Applications. Any source that would qualify for a general permit must apply for either (a) coverage under the terms of the general permit or (b) an individual Title V permit. Applications for authority to operate under the terms of a general permit shall be made on the “General Permit Application Form” and shall specify the general permit concerned by citing the subrule containing that general permit. These applications may deviate from the Title V individual permit application but shall include all information necessary to determine qualification for, and to ensure compliance with, the general permit. If a source is later determined not to qualify for the terms and conditions of the general permit, then the source shall be subject to enforcement action for operation without a Title V operating permit.

22.109(4) General permit content. A general permit shall include all of the following:

a. The terms and conditions required for all sources authorized to operate under the permit;

b. Emission limitations and standards, including those operational requirements and limitations that ensure compliance with all applicable requirements at the time of the permit issuance;

c. A compliance plan;

d. Monitoring, record keeping, and reporting requirements to ensure compliance with the terms and conditions of the general permit. These requirements shall ensure the use of consistent terms, test methods, units, averaging periods, and other statistical conventions consistent with the applicable emissions limitations, standards, and other requirements contained in the general permit;

e. The requirement to submit at least every six months the results of any required monitoring;

f. References to the authority for the term or condition;

g. A provision specifying permit duration as a fixed term not to exceed five years;

h. A severability clause provision pursuant to subrule 22.108(8);

i. A provision for payment of fees pursuant to subrule 22.108(10);

j. A provision for emissions trading pursuant to subrules 22.108(11) and 22.108(13);

k. Other provisions pursuant to subrule 22.108(9);

l. Statement that the Title V permit is to be kept at the site of the source as well as at the corporate offices; and

m. The process for individual sources to apply for coverage under the general permit.

22.109(5) Action on general permit application.

a. Once the director has issued a general permit, any source which is a member of the class of sources covered by the general permit may apply to the director for authority to operate under the general permit.

b. Review of a general permit application. The director shall grant the conditions and terms of a general permit to all sources that apply and qualify under the identified criteria.

c. The director may grant a source’s request for authorization to operate under a general permit without repeating the public participation procedures followed in subrule 22.109(2). However, such a grant shall not be a final permit action for purposes of judicial review.

22.109(6) General permit renewal. The director shall review and may renew general permits every five years. A source’s authorization to operate under a general permit shall expire when the general permit expires regardless of when the authorization began during the five-year period.

22.109(7) Relationship to individual permits. Any source covered by a general permit may request to be excluded from coverage by applying for an individual Title V permit. Coverage under the general permit shall terminate on the date the individual Title V permit is issued.
22.109(8) Permit shield for general permit. Each general permit issued under this chapter shall specifically identify all federal, state, and local air pollution control requirements applicable to the source at the time the permit is issued. The permit shall state that compliance with the conditions of the permit shall be deemed compliance with any applicable requirements as of the date of permit issuance. Any permit under this chapter that does not expressly state that a permit shield exists shall be presumed not to provide such a shield. Notwithstanding the above provisions, the source shall be subject to enforcement action for operation without a permit if the source is later determined not to qualify for the conditions and terms of the general permit.

22.109(9) Revocations of authority to operate.

a. The director may require any source or a class of sources authorized to operate under a general permit to individually apply for and obtain a Title V permit at any time if:

(1) The source is not in compliance with the terms and conditions of the general permit;
(2) The director has determined that the emissions from the source or class of sources is contributing significantly to ambient air quality standard violations and that these emissions are not adequately addressed by the terms and conditions of the general permit; or
(3) The director has information which indicates that the cumulative effects on human health and the environment from the sources covered under the general permit are unacceptable.

b. The director shall provide written notice to all sources operating under that general permit of the proposed revocation of that general permit. Such notice shall include an explanation of the basis for the proposed action.

567—22.110(455B) Changes allowed without a Title V permit revision (off-permit revisions).

22.110(1) A source with a Title V permit may make Section 502(b)(10) changes to the permitted installation/facility without a Title V permit revision if:

a. The changes are not major modifications under any provision of any program required by Section 110 of the Act, modifications under Section 111 of the Act, modifications under Section 112 of the Act, or major modifications of this chapter;

b. The changes do not exceed the emissions allowable under the permit (whether expressed therein as a rate of emissions or in terms of total emissions);

c. The changes are not modifications under any provision of Title I of the Act and the changes do not exceed the emissions allowable under the permit (whether expressed therein as a rate of emissions or in terms of total emissions);

d. The changes are not subject to any requirement under Title IV of the Act (revisions affecting Title IV permitting are addressed in rules 567—22.140(455B) through 567—22.144(455B));

e. The changes comply with all applicable requirements; and

f. For each such change, the permitted source provides to the department and the administrator by certified mail, at least 30 days in advance of the proposed change, a written notification, including the following, which shall be attached to the permit by the source, the department, and the administrator:

(1) A brief description of the change within the permitted facility,
(2) The date on which the change will occur,
(3) Any change in emission as a result of the change,
(4) The pollutants emitted subject to the emissions trade,
(5) If the emissions trading provisions of the state implementation plan are invoked, then the Title V permit requirements with which the source shall comply; a description of how the emission increases and decreases will comply with the terms and conditions of the Title V permit;
(6) A description of the trading of emissions increases and decreases for the purpose of complying with a federally enforceable emissions cap as specified in and in compliance with the Title V permit; and
(7) Any permit term or condition no longer applicable as a result of the change.

22.110(2) Such changes do not include changes that would violate applicable requirements or contravene federally enforceable permit terms and conditions that are monitoring (including test methods), record keeping, reporting, or compliance certification requirements.
22.110(3) Notwithstanding any other part of this rule, the director may, upon review of a notice, require a stationary source to apply for a Title V permit if the change does not meet the requirements of subrule 22.110(1).

22.110(4) The permit shield provided in subrule 22.108(18) shall not apply to any change made pursuant to this rule. Compliance with the permit requirements that the source will meet using the emissions trade shall be determined according to requirements of the state implementation plan authorizing the emissions trade.

567—22.111(455B) Administrative amendments to Title V permits.

22.111(1) An administrative permit amendment is a permit revision that does any of the following:
   a. Corrects typographical errors;
   b. Identifies a change in the name, address, or telephone number of any person identified in the permit, or provides a similar minor administrative change at the source;
   c. Requires more frequent monitoring or reporting by the permittee; or
   d. Allows for a change in ownership or operational control of a source where the director determines that no other change in the permit is necessary, provided that a written agreement containing a specific date for transfer of permit responsibility, coverage, and liability between the current and new permittee has been submitted to the director.

22.111(2) Administrative permit amendments to portions of permits containing provisions pursuant to Title IV of the Act shall be governed by regulations promulgated by the administrator under Title IV of the Act.

22.111(3) The director shall take no more than 60 days from receipt of a request for an administrative permit amendment to take final action on such request, and may incorporate such changes without providing notice to the public or affected states provided that the director designates any such permit revisions as having been made pursuant to this rule.

22.111(4) The director shall submit to the administrator a copy of each Title V permit revised under this rule.

22.111(5) The source may implement the changes addressed in the request for an administrative amendment immediately upon submittal of the request.

567—22.112(455B) Minor Title V permit modifications.

22.112(1) Minor Title V permit modification procedures may be used only for those permit modifications that satisfy all of the following:
   a. Do not violate any applicable requirement;
   b. Do not involve significant changes to existing monitoring, reporting, or record-keeping requirements in the Title V permit;
   c. Do not require or change a case-by-case determination of an emission limitation or other standard, or an increment analysis;
   d. Do not seek to establish or change a permit term or condition for which there is no corresponding underlying applicable requirement and that the source has assumed in order to avoid an applicable requirement to which the source would otherwise be subject. Such terms and conditions include any federally enforceable emissions caps which the source would assume to avoid classification as a modification under any provision of Title I of the Act; and an alternative emissions limit approved pursuant to regulations promulgated under Section 112(i)(5) of the Act;
   e. Are not modifications under any provision of Title I of the Act; and
   f. Are not required to be processed as a significant modification under rule 567—22.113(455B).

22.112(2) An application for minor permit revision shall be on the minor Title V modification application form and shall include at least the following:
   a. A description of the change, the emissions resulting from the change, and any new applicable requirements that will apply if the change occurs;
   b. The source’s suggested draft permit;
c. Certification by a responsible official, pursuant to subrule 22.107(4), that the proposed modification meets the criteria for use of minor permit modification procedures and a request that such procedures be used; and

d. Completed forms to enable the department to notify the administrator and affected states as required by subrule 22.107(7).

22.112(3) The department shall notify the administrator and affected states within five working days of receipt of a complete permit modification application. Notification shall be in accordance with the provisions of subrule 22.107(7). The department shall promptly send to the administrator any notification required by subrule 22.107(7).

22.112(4) The director shall not issue a final Title V permit modification until after the administrator’s 45-day review period or until the administrator has notified the director that the administrator will not object to issuance of the Title V permit modification, whichever is first. Within 90 days of the director’s receipt of an application under the minor permit modification procedures, or 15 days after the end of the administrator’s 45-day review period provided for in subrule 22.107(7), whichever is later, the director shall:

a. Issue the permit modification as proposed;
b. Deny the permit modification application;
c. Determine that the requested permit modification does not meet the minor permit modification criteria and should be reviewed under the significant modification procedures; or
d. Revise the draft permit modification and transmit to the administrator the proposed permit modification, as required by subrule 22.107(7).

22.112(5) Source’s ability to make change. The source may make the change proposed in its minor permit modification application immediately after it files the application. After the source makes the change allowed by the preceding sentence, and until the director takes any of the actions specified in paragraphs 22.112(4)”a” to “c,” the source must comply with both the applicable requirements governing the change and the proposed permit terms and conditions. During this time, the source need not comply with the existing permit terms and conditions it seeks to modify. However, if the source fails to comply with its proposed permit terms and conditions during this time period, the existing permit terms and conditions it seeks to modify may be enforced against it.

22.112(6) Permit shield. The permit shield under subrule 22.108(18) shall not extend to minor Title V permit revisions.

567—22.113(455B) Significant Title V permit modifications.

22.113(1) Significant Title V modification procedures shall be used for applications requesting Title V permit modifications that do not qualify as minor Title V modifications or as administrative amendments. These include, but are not limited to, all significant changes in monitoring permit terms, every relaxation of reporting or record-keeping permit terms, and any change in the method of measuring compliance with existing requirements.

22.113(2) Significant Title V permit modifications shall meet all requirements of this chapter, including those for applications, public participation, review by affected states, and review by the administrator, as those requirements that apply to Title V permit issuance and renewal.

22.113(3) Unless the director determines otherwise, review of significant Title V permit modification applications shall be completed within nine months of receipt of a complete application.

22.113(4) For a change that is subject to the requirements for a significant permit modification (see rule 567—22.113(455B)), the permittee shall submit to the department an application for a significant permit modification not later than three months after commencing operation of the changed source unless the existing Title V permit would prohibit such construction or change in operation, in which event the operation of the changed source may not commence until the department revises the permit.

567—22.114(455B) Title V permit reopenings.
22.114(1) Each issued Title V permit shall include provisions specifying the conditions under which the permit may be reopened and revised prior to the expiration of the permit. A permit shall be reopened and revised under any of the following circumstances:
   a. The department receives notice that the administrator has granted a petition for disapproval of a permit pursuant to 40 CFR 70.8(d) as amended to July 21, 1992, provided that the reopening may be stayed pending judicial review of that determination;
   b. The department or the administrator determines that the Title V permit contains a material mistake or that inaccurate statements were made in establishing the emissions standards or other terms or conditions of the Title V permit;
   c. Additional applicable requirements under the Act become applicable to a Title V source, provided that the reopening on this ground is not required if the permit has a remaining term of less than three years, the effective date of the requirement is later than the date on which the permit is due to expire, or the additional applicable requirements are implemented in a general permit that is applicable to the source and the source receives approval for coverage under that general permit. Such a reopening shall be complete not later than 18 months after promulgation of the applicable requirement.
   d. Additional requirements, including excess emissions requirements, become applicable to a Title IV affected source under the acid rain program. Upon approval by the administrator, excess emissions offset plans shall be deemed to be incorporated into the permit.
   e. The department or the administrator determines that the permit must be revised or revoked to ensure compliance by the source with the applicable requirements.

22.114(2) Proceedings to reopen and reissue a Title V permit shall follow the procedures applicable to initial permit issuance and shall affect only those parts of the permit for which cause to reopen exists.

22.114(3) A notice of intent shall be provided to the Title V source at least 30 days in advance of the date the permit is to be reopened, except that the director may provide a shorter time period in the case of an emergency.

22.114(4) Within 90 days of receipt of a notice from the administrator that cause exists to reopen a permit, the director shall forward to the administrator and the source a proposed determination of termination, modification, revocation, or reissuance of the permit, as appropriate.

567—22.115(455B) Suspension, termination, and revocation of Title V permits.

22.115(1) Permits may be terminated, modified, revoked, or reissued for cause. The following examples shall be considered cause for the suspension, modification, revocation, or reissuance of a Title V permit:
   a. The director has reasonable cause to believe that the permit was obtained by fraud or misrepresentation.
   b. The person applying for the permit failed to disclose a material fact required by the permit application form or the rules applicable to the permit, of which the applicant had or should have had knowledge at the time the application was submitted.
   c. The terms and conditions of the permit have been or are being violated.
   d. The permittee has failed to pay the Title V permit fees.
   e. The permittee has failed to pay an administrative, civil or criminal penalty imposed for violations of the permit.

22.115(2) If the director suspends, terminates or revokes a Title V permit under this rule, the notice of such action shall be served on the applicant or permittee by certified mail, return receipt requested. The notice shall include a statement detailing the grounds for the action sought, and the proceeding shall in all other respects comply with the requirements of rule 561—7.16(17A,455A).

567—22.116(455B) Title V permit renewals.

22.116(1) An application for Title V permit renewal shall be subject to the same procedural requirements that apply to initial permit issuance, including those for public participation and review by the administrator and affected states.
22.116(2) Except as provided in rule 567—22.104(455B), permit expiration terminates a source’s right to operate unless a timely and complete application for renewal has been submitted in accordance with rule 567—22.105(455B).

567—22.117 to 22.119 Reserved.


“40 CFR Part 73,” or any cited provision therein, shall mean 40 Code of Federal Regulations Part 73, or the cited provision therein, as amended through April 28, 2006.


“40 CFR Part 75,” or any cited provision therein, shall mean 40 Code of Federal Regulations Part 75, or the cited provision therein, as amended through August 30, 2016.


“40 CFR Part 77,” or any cited provision therein, shall mean 40 Code of Federal Regulations Part 77, or the cited provision therein, as amended through May 12, 2005.

“40 CFR Part 78,” or any cited provision therein, shall mean 40 Code of Federal Regulations Part 78, or the cited provision therein, as amended through August 8, 2011.

“Acid rain permit” means the legally binding written document, or portion of such document, issued by the department (following an opportunity for appeal as set forth in 567—Chapter 7, as adopted by reference at 567—Chapter 7), including any permit revisions, specifying the acid rain program requirements applicable to an affected source, to each affected unit at an affected source, and to the owner and operators and the designated representative of the affected source or the affected unit.

“Department” means the department of natural resources and is the state acid rain permitting authority.

“Draft acid rain permit” means the version of the acid rain permit, or the acid rain portion of a Title V operating permit, that the department offers for public comment.

“Electronic format,” “electronic submittal,” and “electronic submittal format” mean a software, Internet-based, or other electronic means specified by the department for submitting information or fees to the department related to, but not limited to, applications, certifications, determination requests, emissions inventories, forms, notifications, payments, permit applications and registrations. References to these information submittal methods in rules 567—22.120(455B) through 567—22.146(455B) may, as specified by the department, include electronic submittal.

“Permit revision” means a permit modification, fast-track modification, administrative permit amendment, or automatic permit amendment, as provided in rules 567—22.140(455B) through 567—22.144(455B).

“Proposed acid rain permit” means the version of the acid rain permit that the department submits to the Administrator after the public comment period, but prior to completion of the EPA permit review under 40 CFR 70.8(c) as amended through July 21, 1992.

“Title V operating permit” means a permit issued under rules 567—22.100(455B) through 567—22.116(455B) implementing Title V of the Act.

“Ton” or “tonnage” means any short ton (i.e., 2,000 pounds). For purposes of determining compliance with the acid rain emissions limitations and reduction requirements, total tons for a year shall be calculated as the sum of all recorded hourly emissions (or the tonnage equivalent of the recorded hourly emissions) in accordance with rule 567—25.2(455B), with any remaining fraction of...
a ton equal to or greater than 0.50 ton deemed to equal one ton and any fraction of a ton less than 0.50 ton deemed not equal to a ton.

[ARC 2949C, IAB 2/15/17, effective 3/22/17; ARC 3679C, IAB 3/14/18, effective 4/18/18; ARC 5051C, IAB 6/17/20, effective 7/22/20]

567—22.121(455B) Measurements, abbreviations, and acronyms. Measurements, abbreviations, and acronyms used in rules 567—22.120(455B) to 567—22.147(455B) are defined as follows:


“Btu” means British thermal unit.


“DOE” means Department of Energy.

“EPA” means Environmental Protection Agency.

“mmBtu” means million Btu.

“MWe” means megawatt electrical.

“SO₂” means sulfur dioxide.

567—22.122(455B) Applicability.

22.122(1) Each of the following units shall be an affected unit, and any source that includes such a unit shall be an affected source, subject to the requirements of the acid rain program:

a. A unit listed in Table 1 of 40 CFR 73.10(a).

b. An existing unit that is identified in Table 2 or 3 of 40 CFR 73.10, and any other existing utility unit, except a unit under subrule 22.122(2).

c. A utility unit, except a unit under subrule 22.122(2), that:

   1. Is a new unit;

   2. Did not serve a generator with a nameplate capacity greater than 25 MWe on November 15, 1990, but serves such a generator after November 15, 1990;

   3. Was a simple combustion turbine on November 15, 1990, but adds or uses auxiliary firing after November 15, 1990;

   4. Was an exempt cogeneration facility under paragraph 22.122(2)“d” but during any three-calendar-year period after November 15, 1990, sold, to a utility power distribution system, an annual average of more than one-third of its potential electrical output capacity and more than 219,000 MWe-hrs electric output, on a gross basis;

   5. Was an exempt qualifying facility under paragraph 22.122(2)”e” but, at any time after the later of November 15, 1990, or the date the facility commences commercial operation, fails to meet the definition of qualifying facility;

   6. Was an exempt independent power production facility under paragraph 22.122(2)”f” but, at any time after the later of November 15, 1990, or the date the facility commences commercial operation, fails to meet the definition of independent power production facility; or

   7. Was an exempt solid waste incinerator under paragraph 22.122(2)”g” but during any three-calendar-year period after November 15, 1990, consumes 20 percent or more (on a Btu basis) fossil fuel.

   8. Is a coal-fired substitution unit that is designated in a substitution plan that was not approved and not active as of January 1, 1995, or is a coal-fired compensating unit.

22.122(2) The following types of units are not affected units subject to the requirements of the acid rain program:


b. Any unit that commenced commercial operation before November 15, 1990, and that did not, as of November 15, 1990, and does not currently, serve a generator with a nameplate capacity of greater than 25 MWe.

c. Any unit that, during 1985, did not serve a generator that produced electricity for sale and that did not, as of November 15, 1990, and does not currently, serve a generator that produces electricity for sale.

d. A cogeneration facility which:
(1) For a unit that commenced construction on or prior to November 15, 1990, was constructed for the purpose of supplying equal to or less than one-third its potential electrical output capacity or equal to or less than 219,000 MWe-hrs actual electric output on an annual basis to any utility power distribution system for sale (on a gross basis). If the purpose of construction is not known, it will be presumed to be consistent with the actual operation from 1985 through 1987. However, if in any three-calendar-year period after November 15, 1990, such unit sells to a utility power distribution system an annual average of more than one-third of its potential electrical output capacity and more than 219,000 MWe-hrs actual electric output (on a gross basis), that unit shall be an affected unit, subject to the requirements of the acid rain program; or

(2) For units that commenced construction after November 15, 1990, supplies equal to or less than one-third its potential electrical output capacity or equal to or less than 219,000 MWe-hrs actual electric output on an annual basis to any utility power distribution system for sale (on a gross basis). However, if in any three-calendar-year period after November 15, 1990, such unit sells to a utility power distribution system an annual average of more than one-third of its potential electrical output capacity and more than 219,000 MWe-hrs actual electric output (on a gross basis), that unit shall be an affected unit, subject to the requirements of the acid rain program.

e. A qualifying facility that:

(1) Has, as of November 15, 1990, one or more qualifying power purchase commitments to sell at least 15 percent of its total planned net output capacity; and

(2) Consists of one or more units designated by the owner or operator with total installed net output capacity not exceeding 130 percent of the total planned net output capacity. If the emissions rates of the units are not the same, the administrator may exercise discretion to designate which units are exempt.

f. An independent power production facility that:

(1) Has, as of November 15, 1990, one or more qualifying power purchase commitments to sell at least 15 percent of its total planned net output capacity; and

(2) Consists of one or more units designated by the owner or operator with total installed net output capacity not exceeding 130 percent of its total planned net output capacity. If the emissions rates of the units are not the same, the administrator may exercise discretion to designate which units are exempt.

g. A solid waste incinerator, if more than 80 percent (on a Btu basis) of the annual fuel consumed at such incinerator is other than fossil fuels. For a solid waste incinerator which began operation before January 1, 1985, the average annual fuel consumption of nonfossil fuels for calendar years 1985 through 1987 must be greater than 80 percent for such an incinerator to be exempt. For a solid waste incinerator which began operation after January 1, 1985, the average annual fuel consumption of nonfossil fuels for the first three years of operation must be greater than 80 percent for such an incinerator to be exempt. If, during any three-calendar-year period after November 15, 1990, such incinerator consumes 20 percent or more (on a Btu basis) fossil fuel, such incinerator will be an affected source under the acid rain program.

h. A nonutility unit.

22.122(3) A certifying official of any unit may petition the administrator for a determination of applicability under 40 CFR 72.6(c). The administrator’s determination of applicability shall be binding upon the department, unless the petition is found to have contained significant errors or omissions.

567—22.123(455B) Acid rain exemptions.

22.123(1) New unit exemption. The new unit exemption, as specified in 40 CFR §72.7, except for 40 CFR §72.7(c)(1)(i), is adopted by reference. This exemption applies to new utility units.

22.123(2) Retired unit exemption. The retired unit exemption, as specified in 40 CFR §72.8, is adopted by reference. This exemption applies to any affected unit that is permanently retired.

22.123(3) Industrial utility-unit exemption. The industrial utility-unit exemption, as specified in 40 CFR §72.14, is adopted by reference. This exemption applies to any nongeneration utility unit.

567—22.124(455B) Retired units exemption. Rescinded IAB 9/9/98, effective 10/14/98.

567—22.125(455B) Standard requirements.
22.125(1) Permit requirements.
   a. The designated representative of each affected source and each affected unit at the source shall:
      (1) Submit a complete acid rain permit application under this chapter in accordance with the deadlines specified in rule 567—22.128(455B);
      (2) Submit in a timely manner any supplemental information that the department determines is necessary in order to review an acid rain permit application and issue or deny an acid rain permit.
   b. The owners and operators of each affected source and each affected unit at the source shall:
      (1) Operate the unit in compliance with a complete acid rain permit application or a superseding acid rain permit issued by the department; and
      (2) Have an acid rain permit.

22.125(2) Monitoring requirements.
   a. The owners and operators and, to the extent applicable, designated representative of each affected source and each affected unit at the source shall comply with the monitoring requirements as provided in rule 567—25.2(455B) and Section 407 of the Act and regulations implementing Section 407 of the Act.
   b. The emissions measurements recorded and reported in accordance with rule 567—25.2(455B) and Section 407 of the Act and regulations implementing Section 407 of the Act shall be used to determine compliance by the unit with the acid rain emissions limitations and emissions reduction requirements for sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides under the acid rain program.
   c. The requirements of rule 567—25.2(455B) and regulations implementing Section 407 of the Act shall not affect the responsibility of the owners and operators to monitor emissions of other pollutants or other emissions characteristics at the unit under other applicable requirements of the Act and other provisions of the operating permit for the source.

22.125(3) Sulfur dioxide requirements.
   a. The owners and operators of each source and each affected unit at the source shall:
      (1) Hold allowances, as of the allowance transfer deadline, in the unit’s compliance subaccount (after deductions under 40 CFR 73.34(c)) not less than the total annual emissions of sulfur dioxide for the previous calendar year from the unit; and
      (2) Comply with the applicable acid rain emissions limitation for sulfur dioxide.
   b. Each ton of sulfur dioxide emitted in excess of the acid rain emissions limitations for sulfur dioxide shall constitute a separate violation of the Act.
   c. An affected unit shall be subject to the requirements under paragraph 22.125(3)“a” as follows: starting January 1, 2000, an affected unit under paragraph 22.122(1)“b”; or starting on the later of January 1, 2000, or the deadline for monitor certification under rule 567—25.2(455B), an affected unit under paragraph 22.122(1)“c”.
   d. Allowances shall be held in, deducted from, or transferred among allowance tracking system accounts in accordance with the acid rain program.
   e. An allowance shall not be deducted, in order to comply with the requirements under paragraph 22.125(3)“a,” prior to the calendar year for which the allowance was allocated.
   f. An allowance allocated by the administrator under the acid rain program is a limited authorization to emit sulfur dioxide in accordance with the acid rain program. No provision of the acid rain program, the acid rain permit application, the acid rain permit, or the written exemption under rules 567—22.123(455B) and 567—22.124(455B) and no provision of law shall be construed to limit the authority of the United States to terminate or limit such authorization.
   g. An allowance allocated by the administrator under the acid rain program does not constitute a property right.

22.125(4) Nitrogen oxides requirements. The owners and operators of the source and each affected unit at the source shall comply with the applicable acid rain emission limitation for nitrogen oxides, as specified in 40 CFR Sections 76.5 and 76.7; 76.6; and 76.8, 76.11, 76.12, and 76.15; or by alternative emission limitations provided for by 40 CFR 76.10, as long as the alternative emission limitation has been petitioned and demonstrated according to 40 CFR 76.14 and approved by the department.

22.125(5) Excess emissions requirements.
a. The designated representative of an affected unit that has excess emissions in any calendar year shall submit a proposed offset plan to the administrator, as required under 40 CFR Part 77, and submit a copy to the department.

b. The owners and operators of an affected unit that has excess emissions in any calendar year shall:

1. Pay to the administrator without demand the penalty required, and pay to the administrator upon demand the interest on that penalty, as required by 40 CFR Part 77; and
2. Comply with the terms of an approved offset plan, as required by 40 CFR Part 77.

22.125(6) Record-keeping and reporting requirements.

a. Unless otherwise provided, the owners and operators of the source and each affected unit at the source shall keep on site at the source each of the following documents for a period of five years from the date the document is created. This period may be extended for cause, at any time prior to the end of five years, in writing by the administrator or the department.

1. The certificate of representation for the designated representative for the source and each affected unit at the source and all documents that demonstrate the truth of the statements in the certificate of representation, in accordance with 40 CFR 72.24; provided that the certificate and documents shall be retained on site at the source beyond such five-year period until such documents are superseded because of the submission of a new certificate of representation changing the designated representative.
2. All emissions monitoring information, in accordance with rule 567—25.2(455B).
3. Copies of all reports, compliance certifications, and other submissions and all records made or required under the acid rain program.
4. Copies of all documents used to complete an acid rain permit application and any other submission under the acid rain program or to demonstrate compliance with the requirements of the acid rain program.

b. The designated representative of an affected source and each affected unit at the source shall submit the reports and compliance certifications required under the acid rain program, including those under rules 567—22.146(455B) and 567—22.147(455B) and rule 567—25.2(455B).

22.125(7) Liability.

a. Any person who knowingly violates any requirement or prohibition of the acid rain program, a complete acid rain permit application, an acid rain permit, or a written exemption under rules 567—22.123(455B) or 567—22.124(455B), including any requirement for the payment of any penalty owed to the United States, shall be subject to enforcement by the administrator pursuant to Section 113(c) of the Act and by the department pursuant to Iowa Code section 455B.146.

b. Any person who knowingly makes a false, material statement in any record, submission, or report under the acid rain program shall be subject to criminal enforcement by the administrator pursuant to Section 113(c) of the Act and 18 U.S.C. 1001 and by the department pursuant to Iowa Code section 455B.146.

c. No permit revision shall excuse any violation of the requirements of the acid rain program that occurs prior to the date that the revision takes effect.

d. Each affected source and each affected unit shall meet the requirements of the acid rain program.

e. Any provision of the acid rain program that applies to an affected source (including a provision applicable to the designated representative of an affected source) shall also apply to the owners and operators of such source and of the affected units at the source.

f. Any provision of the acid rain program that applies to an affected unit (including a provision applicable to the designated representative of an affected unit) shall also apply to the owners and operators of such unit. Except as provided under rule 567—22.132(455B) (Phase II repowering extension plans), Section 407 of the Act and regulations implementing Section 407 of the Act, and except with regard to the requirements applicable to units with a common stack under rule 567—25.2(455B), the owners and operators and the designated representative of one affected unit shall not be liable for any violation by any other affected unit of which they are not owners or operators or the designated representative and that is located at a source of which they are not owners or operators or the designated representative.
g. Each violation of a provision of rules 567—22.120(455B) to 567—22.146(455B) and 40 CFR Parts 72, 73, 75, 76, 77, and 78 and regulations implementing Sections 407 and 410 of the Act by an affected source or affected unit, or by an owner or operator or designated representative of such source or unit, shall be a separate violation of the Act.

22.125(8) Effect on other authorities. No provision of the acid rain program, an acid rain permit application, an acid rain permit, or a written exemption under rule 567—22.123(455B) or 567—22.124(455B) shall be construed as:

a. Except as expressly provided in Title IV of the Act, exempting or excluding the owners and operators and, to the extent applicable, the designated representative of an affected source or affected unit from compliance with any other provision of the Act, including the provisions of Title I of the Act relating to applicable National Ambient Air Quality Standards or State Implementation Plans;

b. Limiting the number of allowances a unit can hold; provided that the number of allowances held by the unit shall not affect the source’s obligation to comply with any other provisions of the Act;

c. Requiring a change of any kind in any state law regulating electric utility rates and charges, affecting any state law regarding such state rule, or limiting such state rule, including any prudence review requirements under such state law;

d. Modifying the Federal Power Act or affecting the authority of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission under the Federal Power Act; or

e. Interfering with or impairing any program for competitive bidding for power supply in a state in which such program is established.

567—22.126(455B) Designated representative—submissions.

22.126(1) The designated representative shall submit a certificate of representation, and any superseding certificate of representation, to the administrator in accordance with Subpart B of 40 CFR Part 72, and, concurrently, shall submit a copy to the department. Whenever the term “designated representative” is used in this rule, the term shall be construed to include the alternate designated representative.

22.126(2) Each submission under the acid rain program shall be submitted, signed, and certified by the designated representative for all sources on behalf of which the submission is made.

22.126(3) In each submission under the acid rain program, the designated representative shall certify by signature:

a. The following statement, which shall be included verbatim in such submission: “I am authorized to make this submission on behalf of the owners and operators of the affected source or affected units for which the submission is made.”

b. The following statement, which shall be included verbatim in such submission: “I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined, and am familiar with, the statements and information submitted in this document and all its attachments. Based on my inquiry of those individuals with primary responsibility for obtaining the information, I certify that the statements and information are to the best of my knowledge and belief true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false statements and information or omitting required statements and information, including the possibility of fine or imprisonment.”

22.126(4) The department will accept or act on a submission made on behalf of owners or operators of an affected source and an affected unit only if the submission has been made, signed, and certified in accordance with subrules 22.126(2) and 22.126(3).

22.126(5) The designated representative of a source shall serve notice on each owner and operator of the source and of an affected unit at the source:

a. By the date of submission, of any acid rain program submissions by the designated representative;

b. Within ten business days of receipt of a determination, of any written determination by the administrator or the department; and

c. Provided that the submission or determination covers the source or the unit.
22.126(6) The designated representative of a source shall provide each owner and operator of an affected unit at the source a copy of any submission or determination under subrule 22.126(5), unless the owner or operator expressly waives the right to receive such a copy.

567—22.127(455B) Designated representative—objections.

22.127(1) Except as provided in 40 CFR 72.23, no objection or other communication submitted to the administrator or the department concerning the authorization, or any submission, action or inaction, of the designated representative shall affect any submission, action, or inaction of the designated representative, or the finality of any decision by the department, under the acid rain program. In the event of such communication, the department is not required to stay any submission or the effect of any action or inaction under the acid rain program.

22.127(2) The department will not adjudicate any private legal dispute concerning the authorization or any submission, action, or inaction of any designated representative, including private legal disputes concerning the proceeds of allowance transfers.

567—22.128(455B) Acid rain applications—requirement to apply.

22.128(1) Duty to apply. The designated representative of any source with an affected unit shall submit a complete acid rain permit application by the applicable deadline in subrules 22.128(2) and 22.128(3), and the owners and operators of such source and any affected unit at the source shall not operate the source or unit without a permit that states its acid rain program requirements.

22.128(2) Deadlines.

a. For any source with an existing unit described under paragraph 22.122(1)“b,” the designated representative shall submit a complete acid rain permit application governing such unit to the department on or before January 1, 1996.

b. For any source with a new unit described under subparagraph 22.122(1)“c”(1), the designated representative shall submit a complete acid rain permit application governing such unit to the department at least 24 months before the later of January 1, 2000, or the date on which the unit commences operation.

c. For any source with a unit described under subparagraph 22.122(1)“c”(2), the designated representative shall submit a complete acid rain permit application governing such unit to the department at least 24 months before the later of January 1, 2000, or the date on which the unit begins to serve a generator with a nameplate capacity greater than 25 MWe.

d. For any source with a unit described under subparagraph 22.122(1)“c”(3), the designated representative shall submit a complete acid rain permit application governing such unit to the department at least 24 months before the later of January 1, 2000, or the date on which the auxiliary firing commences operation.

e. For any source with a unit described under subparagraph 22.122(1)“c”(4), the designated representative shall submit a complete acid rain permit application governing such unit to the department before the later of January 1, 1998, or March 1 of the year following the three-calendar-year period in which the unit sold to a utility power distribution system an annual average of more than one-third of its potential electrical output capacity and more than 219,000 MWe-hrs actual electric output (on a gross basis).

f. For any source with a unit described under subparagraph 22.122(1)“c”(5), the designated representative shall submit a complete acid rain permit application governing such unit to the department before the later of January 1, 1998, or March 1 of the year following the calendar year in which the facility fails to meet the definition of qualifying facility.

g. For any source with a unit described under subparagraph 22.122(1)“c”(6), the designated representative shall submit a complete acid rain permit application governing such unit to the department before the later of January 1, 1998, or March 1 of the year following the calendar year in which the facility fails to meet the definition of an independent power production facility.

h. For any source with a unit described under subparagraph 22.122(1)“c”(7), the designated representative shall submit a complete acid rain permit application governing such unit to the department
before the later of January 1, 1998, or March 1 of the year following the three-calendar-year period in which the incinerator consumed 20 percent or more fossil fuel (on a Btu basis).

i. For a Phase II unit with a Group 1 or a Group 2 boiler, the designated representative shall submit a complete permit application and compliance plan for NOx emissions to the department no later than January 1, 1998.

22.128(3) Duty to reapply. The designated representative shall submit a complete acid rain permit application for each source with an affected unit at least six months prior to the expiration of an existing acid rain permit governing the unit.

22.128(4) Submission of copies. One copy of all permit applications shall, until December 31, 2022, be presented or mailed to the air quality bureau of the department of natural resources. On or after January 1, 2023, the designated representative shall submit the application in the electronic format specified by the department, if electronic submittal is provided.

567—22.129(455B) Information requirements for acid rain permit applications. A complete acid rain permit application shall be submitted on a form approved by the department, which includes the following elements:

22.129(1) Identification of the affected source for which the permit application is submitted;

22.129(2) Identification of each affected unit at the source for which the permit application is submitted;

22.129(3) A complete compliance plan for each unit, in accordance with rules 567—22.131(455B) and 567—22.132(455B);

22.129(4) The standard requirements under rule 567—22.125(455B); and

22.129(5) If the unit is a new unit, the date that the unit has commenced or will commence operation and the deadline for monitor certification.

567—22.130(455B) Acid rain permit application shield and binding effect of permit application.

22.130(1) Once a designated representative submits a timely and complete acid rain permit application, the owners and operators of the affected source and the affected units covered by the permit application shall be deemed in compliance with the requirement to have an acid rain permit under paragraph 22.125(1) “b” and subrule 22.128(1); provided that any delay in issuing an acid rain permit is not caused by the failure of the designated representative to submit a complete and timely fashion supplemental information, as required by the department, necessary to issue a permit.

22.130(2) Prior to the date on which an acid rain permit is issued as a final agency action subject to judicial review, an affected unit governed by and operated in accordance with the terms and requirements of a timely and complete acid rain permit application shall be deemed to be operating in compliance with the acid rain program.

22.130(3) A complete acid rain permit application shall be binding on the owners and operators and the designated representative of the affected source and the affected units covered by the permit application and shall be enforceable as an acid rain permit from the date of submission of the permit application until the issuance or denial of such permit as a final agency action subject to judicial review.

567—22.131(455B) Acid rain compliance plan and compliance options—general.

22.131(1) For each affected unit included in an acid rain permit application, a complete compliance plan shall include:

a. For sulfur dioxide emissions, a certification that, as of the allowance transfer deadline, the designated representative will hold allowances in the unit’s compliance subaccount (after deductions under 40 CFR 73.34(c)) not less than the total annual emissions of sulfur dioxide from the unit. The compliance plan may also specify, in accordance with rule 567—22.131(455B), one or more of the acid rain compliance options.
b. For nitrogen oxides emissions, a certification that the unit will comply with the applicable limitation established by subrule 22.125(4) or shall specify one or more acid rain compliance options, in accordance with Section 407 of the Act, and 40 CFR Section 76.9.

22.131(2) The compliance plan may include a multiunit compliance option under rule 567—22.132(455B) or Section 407 of the Act or regulations implementing Section 407.

a. A plan for a compliance option that includes units at more than one affected source shall be complete only if:

(1) Such plan is signed and certified by the designated representative for each source with an affected unit governed by such plan; and

(2) A complete permit application is submitted covering each unit governed by such plan.

b. The department’s approval of a plan under paragraph 22.131(2)“a” that includes units in more than one state shall be final only after every permitting authority with jurisdiction over any such unit has approved the plan with the same modifications or conditions, if any.

22.131(3) Conditional approval. In the compliance plan, the designated representative of an affected unit may propose, in accordance with rules 567—22.131(455B) and 567—22.132(455B), any acid rain compliance option for conditional approval; provided that an acid rain compliance option under Section 407 of the Act may be conditionally proposed only to the extent provided in regulations implementing Section 407 of the Act.

a. To activate a conditionally approved acid rain compliance option, the designated representative shall notify the department in writing that the conditionally approved compliance option will actually be pursued beginning January 1 of a specified year. If the conditionally approved compliance option includes a plan described in paragraph 22.131(2)“a,” the designated representative of each source governed by the plan shall sign and certify the notification. Such notification shall be subject to the limitations on activation under rule 567—22.132(455B) and regulations implementing Section 407 of the Act.

b. The notification under paragraph 22.131(3)“a” shall specify the first calendar year and the last calendar year for which the conditionally approved acid rain compliance option is to be activated. A conditionally approved compliance option shall be activated, if at all, before the date of any enforceable milestone applicable to the compliance option. The date of activation of the compliance option shall not be a defense against failure to meet the requirements applicable to that compliance option during each calendar year for which the compliance option is activated.

c. Upon submission of a notification meeting the requirements of paragraphs 22.131(3)“a” and “b,” the conditionally approved acid rain compliance option becomes binding on the owners and operators and the designated representative of any unit governed by the conditionally approved compliance option.

d. A notification meeting the requirements of paragraphs 22.131(3)“a” and “b” will revise the unit’s permit in accordance with rule 567—22.143(455B) (administrative permit amendment).

22.131(4) Termination of compliance option.

a. The designated representative for a unit may terminate an acid rain compliance option by notifying the department in writing that an approved compliance option will be terminated beginning January 1 of a specified year. Such notification shall be subject to the limitations on termination under rule 567—22.132(455B) and regulations implementing Section 407 of the Act. If the compliance option includes a plan described in paragraph 22.131(2)“a,” the designated representative for each source governed by the plan shall sign and certify the notification.

b. The notification under paragraph 22.131(4)“a” shall specify the calendar year for which the termination will take effect.

c. Upon submission of a notification meeting the requirements of paragraphs 22.131(4)“a” and “b,” the termination becomes binding on the owners and operators and the designated representative of any unit governed by the acid rain compliance option to be terminated.

d. A notification meeting the requirements of paragraphs 22.131(4)“a” and “b” will revise the unit’s permit in accordance with rule 567—22.143(455B) (administrative permit amendment).

567—22.133(455B) Acid rain permit contents—general.
   22.133(1) Each acid rain permit (including any draft acid rain permit) will contain the following elements:
      a. All elements required for a complete acid rain permit application under rule 567—22.129(455B), as approved or adjusted by the department;
      b. The applicable acid rain emissions limitation for sulfur dioxide; and
      c. The applicable acid rain emissions limitation for nitrogen oxides.
   22.133(2) Each acid rain permit is deemed to incorporate the definitions of terms under rule 567—22.120(455B).

567—22.134(455B) Acid rain permit shield. Each affected unit operated in accordance with the acid rain permit that governs the unit and that was issued in compliance with Title IV of the Act, as provided in rules 567—22.120(455B) to 567—22.146(455B), rule 567—25.2(455B), or 40 CFR Parts 72, 73, 75, 76, 77, and 78, and the regulations implementing Section 407 of the Act, shall be deemed to be operating in compliance with the acid rain program, except as provided in paragraph 22.125(7) “f.”

567—22.135(455B) Acid rain permit issuance procedures—general. The department will issue or deny all acid rain permits in accordance with rules 567—22.100(455B) to 567—22.116(455B), including the completeness determination, draft permit, administrative record, statement of basis, public notice and comment period, public hearing, proposed permit, permit issuance, permit revision, and appeal procedures as amended by rules 567—22.135(455B) to 567—22.145(455B).

567—22.136(455B) Acid rain permit issuance procedures—completeness. The department will submit a written notice of application completeness to the administrator within ten working days following a determination by the department that the acid rain permit application is complete.

567—22.137(455B) Acid rain permit issuance procedures—statement of basis.
   22.137(1) The statement of basis will briefly set forth significant factual, legal, and policy considerations on which the department relied in issuing or denying the draft acid rain permit.
   22.137(2) The statement of basis will include the reasons, and supporting authority, for approval or disapproval of any compliance options requested in the permit application, including references to applicable statutory or regulatory provisions and to the administrative record.
   22.137(3) The department will submit to the administrator a copy of the draft acid rain permit and the statement of basis and all other relevant portions of the Title V operating permit that may affect the draft acid rain permit.

567—22.138(455B) Issuance of acid rain permits.
   22.138(1) Proposed permit. After the close of the public comment and EPA 45-day review period (pursuant to subrules 22.107(6) and 22.107(7)), the department will address any objections by the administrator, incorporate all necessary changes and issue or deny the acid rain permit.
   22.138(2) The department will submit the proposed acid rain permit or denial of a proposed acid rain permit to the administrator in accordance with rules 567—22.100(455B) to 567—22.116(455B), the provisions of which shall be treated as applying to the issuance or denial of a proposed acid rain permit.
   22.138(3) Following the administrator’s review of the proposed acid rain permit or denial of a proposed acid rain permit, the department, or under 40 CFR 70.8(c) as amended to July 21, 1992, the administrator, will incorporate any required changes and issue or deny the acid rain permit in accordance with rules 567—22.133(455B) and 567—22.134(455B).
   22.138(4) No acid rain permit including a draft or proposed permit shall be issued unless the administrator has received a certificate of representation for the designated representative of the source in accordance with Subpart B of 40 CFR Part 72.
22.138(5) Permit issuance deadline and effective date.
   a. On or before December 31, 1997, the department will issue an acid rain permit to each affected source whose designated representative submitted a timely and complete acid rain permit application by January 1, 1996, in accordance with rule 567—22.126(455B) and meets the requirements of rules 567—22.135(455B) to 567—22.139(455B) and rules 567—22.100(455B) to 567—22.116(455B).
   b. Nitrogen oxides. Not later than January 1, 1999, the department will reopen the acid rain permit to add the acid rain program nitrogen oxides requirements; provided that the designated representative of the affected source submitted a timely and complete acid rain permit application for nitrogen oxides in accordance with rule 567—22.126(455B). Such reopening shall not affect the term of the acid rain portion of a Title V operating permit.
   c. Each acid rain permit issued in accordance with paragraph 22.138(5) “a” shall take effect by the later of January 1, 2000, or, where the permit governs a unit under paragraph 22.122(1) “c,” the deadline for monitor certification under rule 567—25.2(455B).
   d. Each acid rain permit shall have a term of five years commencing on its effective date.
   e. An acid rain permit shall be binding on any new owner or operator or designated representative of any source or unit governed by the permit.

22.138(6) Each acid rain permit shall contain all applicable acid rain requirements, shall be a portion of the Title V operating permit that is complete and segregable from all other air quality requirements, and shall not incorporate information contained in any other documents, other than documents that are readily available.

22.138(7) Invalidation of the acid rain portion of a Title V operating permit shall not affect the continuing validity of the rest of the Title V operating permit, nor shall invalidation of any other portion of the Title V operating permit affect the continuing validity of the acid rain portion of the permit.

567—22.139(455B) Acid rain permit appeal procedures.

22.139(1) Appeals of the acid rain portion of a Title V operating permit issued by the department that do not challenge or involve decisions or actions of the administrator under 40 CFR Parts 72, 73, 75, 76, 77, and 78 and Sections 407 and 410 of the Act and regulations implementing Sections 407 and 410 shall be conducted according to the procedures in Iowa Code chapter 17A and 561—Chapter 7, as adopted by reference at 567—Chapter 7. Appeals of the acid rain portion of such a permit that challenge or involve such decisions or actions of the administrator shall follow the procedures under 40 CFR Part 78 and Section 307 of the Act. Such decisions or actions include, but are not limited to, allowance allocations, determinations concerning alternative monitoring systems, and determinations of whether a technology is a qualifying repowering technology.

22.139(2) No administrative appeal or judicial appeal of the acid rain portion of a Title V operating permit shall be allowed more than 30 days following respective issuance of the acid rain portion of the permit that is subject to administrative appeal or issuance of the final agency action subject to judicial appeal.

22.139(3) The administrator may intervene as a matter of right in any state administrative appeal of an acid rain permit or denial of an acid rain permit.

22.139(4) No administrative appeal concerning an acid rain requirement shall result in a stay of the following requirements:
   a. The allowance allocations for any year during which the appeal proceeding is pending or is being conducted;
   b. Any standard requirement under rule 567—22.125(455B);
   c. The emissions monitoring and reporting requirements applicable to the affected units at an affected source under rule 567—25.2(455B);
   d. Uncontested provisions of the decision on appeal; and
   e. The terms of a certificate of representation submitted by a designated representative under Subpart B of 40 CFR Part 72.
22.139(5) The department will serve written notice on the administrator of any state administrative or judicial appeal concerning an acid rain provision of any Title V operating permit or denial of an acid rain portion of any Title V operating permit within 30 days of the filing of the appeal.

22.139(6) The department will serve written notice on the administrator of any determination or order in a state administrative or judicial proceeding that interprets, modifies, voids, or otherwise relates to any portion of an acid rain permit. Following any such determination or order, the administrator will have an opportunity to review and veto the acid rain permit or revoke the permit for cause in accordance with subrules 22.107(7) and 22.107(8).

567—22.140(455B) Permit revisions—general.
22.140(1) Rules 567—22.140(455B) to 567—22.145(455B) shall govern revisions to any acid rain permit issued by the department.
22.140(2) A permit revision may be submitted for approval at any time. No permit revision shall affect the term of the acid rain permit to be revised. No permit revision shall excuse any violation of an acid rain program requirement that occurred prior to the effective date of the revision.
22.140(3) The terms of the acid rain permit shall apply while the permit revision is pending.
22.140(4) Any determination or interpretation by the state (including the department or a state court) modifying or voiding any acid rain permit provision shall be subject to review by the administrator in accordance with 40 CFR 70.8(c) as amended to July 21, 1992, as applied to permit modifications, unless the determination or interpretation is an administrative amendment approved in accordance with rule 567—22.143(455B).
22.140(5) The standard requirements of rule 567—22.125(455B) shall not be modified or voided by a permit revision.
22.140(6) Any permit revision involving incorporation of a compliance option that was not submitted for approval and comment during the permit issuance process, or involving a change in a compliance option that was previously submitted, shall meet the requirements for applying for such compliance option under rule 567—22.132(455B) and Section 407 of the Act and regulations implementing Section 407 of the Act.
22.140(7) For permit revisions not described in rules 567—22.141(455B) and 567—22.142(455B), the department may, in its discretion, determine which of these rules is applicable.

567—22.141(455B) Permit modifications.
22.141(1) Permit modifications shall follow the permit issuance requirements of rules 567—22.135(455B) to 567—22.139(455B) and subrules 22.113(2) and 22.113(3).
22.141(2) For purposes of applying subrule 22.141(1), a permit modification shall be treated as an acid rain permit application, to the extent consistent with rules 567—22.140(455B) to 567—22.145(455B).
22.141(3) The following permit revisions are permit modifications:
   a. Relaxation of an excess emission offset requirement after approval of the offset plan by the administrator;
   b. Incorporation of a final nitrogen oxides alternative emissions limitation following a demonstration period;
   c. Determinations concerning failed repowering projects under subrule 22.132(6); and
   d. At the option of the designated representative submitting the permit revision, the permit revisions listed in subrule 22.142(2).

567—22.142(455B) Fast-track modifications.
22.142(1) Fast-track modifications shall follow the following procedures:
   a. The designated representative shall serve a copy of the fast-track modification on the administrator, the department, and any person entitled to a written notice under subrules 22.107(6) and 22.107(7). Within five business days of serving such copies, the designated representative shall also
give public notice by publication in a newspaper of general circulation in the area where the source is located or in a state publication designed to give general public notice.

b. The public shall have a period of 30 days, commencing on the date of publication of the notice, to comment on the fast-track modification. Comments shall be submitted in writing to the air quality bureau of the department and to the designated representative.

c. The designated representative shall submit the fast-track modification to the department on or before commencement of the public comment period.

d. Within 30 days of the close of the public comment period, the department will consider the fast-track modification and the comments received and approve, in whole or in part or with changes or conditions as appropriate, or disapprove the modification. A fast-track modification shall be effective immediately upon issuance, in accordance with subrule 22.113(2) as applied to significant modifications.

22.142(2) The following permit revisions are, at the option of the designated representative submitting the permit revision, either fast-track modifications under this rule or permit modifications under rule 567—22.141(455B):

a. Incorporation of a compliance option that the designated representative did not submit for approval and comment during the permit issuance process;

b. Addition of a nitrogen oxides averaging plan to a permit; and

c. Changes in a repowering plan, nitrogen oxides averaging plan, or nitrogen oxides compliance deadline extension.

567—22.143(455B) Administrative permit amendment.

22.143(1) Administrative amendments shall follow the procedures set forth at rule 567—22.111(455B). The department will submit the revised portion of the permit to the administrator within ten working days after the date of final action on the request for an administrative amendment.

22.143(2) The following permit revisions are administrative amendments:

a. Activation of a compliance option conditionally approved by the department; provided that all requirements for activation under subrule 22.131(3) and rule 567—22.132(455B) are met;

b. Changes in the designated representative or alternative designated representative; provided that a new certificate of representation is submitted to the administrator in accordance with Subpart B of 40 CFR Part 72;

c. Correction of typographical errors;

d. Changes in names, addresses, or telephone or facsimile numbers;

e. Changes in the owners or operators; provided that a new certificate of representation is submitted within 30 days to the administrator and the department in accordance with Subpart B of 40 CFR Part 72;

f. Termination of a compliance option in the permit; provided that all requirements for termination under subrule 22.131(4) shall be met and this procedure shall not be used to terminate a repowering plan after December 31, 1999;


g. Changes in the date, specified in a new unit’s acid rain permit, of commencement of operation or the deadline for monitor certification; provided that they are in accordance with rule 567—22.125(455B);

h. The addition of or change in a nitrogen oxides alternative emissions limitation demonstration period; provided that the requirements of regulations implementing Section 407 of the Act are met; and

i. Incorporation of changes that the administrator has determined to be similar to those in paragraphs “a” through “h” of this subrule.

567—22.144(455B) Automatic permit amendment. The following permit revisions shall be deemed to amend automatically, and become a part of the affected unit’s acid rain permit by operation of law without any further review:

22.144(1) Upon recordation by the administrator under 40 CFR Part 73, all allowance allocations to, transfers to, and deductions from an affected unit’s allowance tracking system account; and

22.144(2) Incorporation of an offset plan that has been approved by the administrator under 40 CFR Part 77.
22.145(455B) Permit reopenings.

22.145(1) As provided in rule 567—22.114(455B), the department will reopen an acid rain permit for cause, including whenever additional requirements become applicable to any affected unit governed by the permit.

22.145(2) In reopening an acid rain permit for cause, the department will issue a draft permit changing the provisions, or adding the requirements, for which the reopening was necessary. The draft permit shall be subject to the requirements of rules 567—22.135(455B) to 567—22.139(455B).

22.145(3) Any reopening of an acid rain permit shall not affect the term of the permit.

567—22.146(455B) Compliance certification—annual report.

22.146(1) Applicability and deadline. For each calendar year in which a unit is subject to the acid rain emissions limitations, the designated representative of the source at which the unit is located shall submit to the administrator and the department, within 60 days after the end of the calendar year, an annual compliance certification report for the unit in compliance with 40 CFR 72.90.

22.146(2) The submission of complete compliance certifications in accordance with subrule 22.146(1) and rule 567—25.2(455B) shall be deemed to satisfy the requirement to submit compliance certifications under paragraph 22.108(15) “e” with regard to the acid rain portion of the source’s Title V operating permit.


567—22.149 to 22.199 Reserved.


567—22.201(455B) Eligibility for voluntary operating permits. Rescinded ARC 1913C, IAB 3/18/15, effective 4/22/15.

567—22.202(455B) Requirement to have a Title V permit. Rescinded ARC 1913C, IAB 3/18/15, effective 4/22/15.


567—22.204(455B) Voluntary operating permit fees. Rescinded ARC 1913C, IAB 3/18/15, effective 4/22/15.


567—22.208(455B) Suspension, termination, and revocation of voluntary operating permits. Rescinded ARC 1913C, IAB 3/18/15, effective 4/22/15.

567—22.310 to 22.299 Reserved.

567—22.300(455B) Operating permit by rule for small sources. Except as provided in subrule 22.300(11), any source which otherwise would be required to obtain a Title V operating permit may instead register for an operating permit by rule for small sources. Sources which comply with the requirements contained in this rule will be deemed to have an operating permit by rule for small sources. Sources which comply with this rule will be considered to have federally enforceable limits so that their potential emissions are less than the major source thresholds for regulated air pollutants and hazardous air pollutants as defined in rule 567—22.100(455B).

22.300(1) Definitions for operating permit by rule for small sources. For the purposes of rule 567—22.300(455B), the definitions shall be the same as the definitions found at rule 567—22.100(455B).

22.300(2) Registration for operating permit by rule for small sources.

a. Except as provided in subrules 22.300(3) and 22.300(11), any person who owns or operates a stationary source and meets the following criteria may register for an operating permit by rule for small sources:

(1) The potential to emit air contaminants is equal to or in excess of the threshold for a major stationary source of regulated air pollutants or hazardous air pollutants, and

(2) For every 12-month rolling period, the actual emissions of the stationary source are less than or equal to the emission limitations specified in subrule 22.300(6).

b. Eligibility for an operating permit by rule for small sources does not eliminate the source’s responsibility to meet any and all applicable federal requirements including, but not limited to, a maximum achievable control technology (MACT) standard.

c. Nothing in this rule shall prevent any stationary source which has had a Title V operating permit from qualifying to comply with this rule in the future in lieu of maintaining an application for a Title V operating permit or upon rescission of a Title V operating permit if the owner or operator demonstrates that the stationary source is in compliance with the emissions limitations in subrule 22.300(6).

d. The department reserves the right to require proof that the expected emissions from the stationary source, in conjunction with all other emissions, will not prevent the attainment or maintenance of the ambient air quality standards specified in 567—Chapter 28.

22.300(3) Exceptions to eligibility.

a. Any affected source subject to the provisions of Title IV of the Act or any solid waste incinerator unit required to obtain a Title V operating permit under Section 129(e) of the Act is not eligible for an operating permit by rule for small sources.

b. Sources which meet the registration criteria established in 22.300(2)“a” and meet all applicable requirements of rule 567—22.300(455B), and are subject to a standard or other requirement under 567—subrule 23.1(2) (standards of performance for new stationary sources) or Section 111 of the Act are eligible for an operating permit by rule for small sources. These sources shall be required to obtain a Title V operating permit when the exemptions specified in subrule 22.102(1) or 22.102(2) no longer apply.

c. Sources which meet the registration criteria established in 22.300(2)“a” and meet all applicable requirements of rule 567—22.300(455B), and are subject to a standard or other requirement under 567—subrule 23.1(3) (emissions standards for hazardous air pollutants), 567—subrule 23.1(4) (emissions standards for hazardous air pollutants for source categories) or Section 112 of the Act are eligible for an operating permit by rule for small sources. These sources shall be required to obtain a Title V operating permit when the exemptions specified in subrule 22.102(1) or 22.102(2) no longer apply.

22.300(4) Stationary source with de minimus emissions. Stationary sources with de minimus emissions must submit the standard registration form and must meet and fulfill all registration and reporting requirements as found in 22.300(8). Only the record-keeping and reporting provisions listed
in 22.300(4) “b” shall apply to a stationary source with de minimus emissions or operations as specified in 22.300(4) “a”:

a. De minimus emission and usage limits. For the purpose of this rule a stationary source with de minimus emissions means:

(1) In every 12-month rolling period, the stationary source emits less than or equal to the following quantities of emissions:

1. 5 tons per year of a regulated air pollutant (excluding HAPs), and
2. 2 tons per year of a single HAP, and
3. 5 tons per year of any combination of HAPs.

(2) In every 12-month rolling period, at least 90 percent of the stationary source’s emissions are associated with an operation for which the throughput is less than or equal to one of the quantities specified in paragraphs “1” to “9” below:

1. 1,400 gallons of any combination of solvent-containing materials but no more than 550 gallons of any one solvent-containing material, provided that the materials do not contain the following: methyl chloroform (1,1,1-trichloroethane), methylene chloride (dichloromethane), tetrachloroethylene (perchloroethylene), or trichloroethylene;
2. 750 gallons of any combination of solvent-containing materials where the materials contain the following: methyl chloroform (1,1,1-trichloroethane), methylene chloride (dichloromethane), tetrachloroethylene (per- chloroethylene), or trichloroethylene, but not more than 300 gallons of any one solvent-containing material;
3. 365 gallons of solvent-containing material used at a paint spray unit(s);
4. 4,400,000 gallons of gasoline dispensed from equipment with Phase I and II vapor recovery systems;
5. 470,000 gallons of gasoline dispensed from equipment without Phase I and II vapor recovery systems;
6. 1,400 gallons of gasoline combusted;
7. 16,600 gallons of diesel fuel combusted;
8. 500,000 gallons of distillate oil combusted; or
9. 71,400,000 cubic feet of natural gas combusted.

b. Record keeping for de minimus sources. Upon registration with the department the owner or operator of a stationary source eligible to register for an operating permit by rule for small sources shall comply with all applicable record-keeping requirements of this rule. The record-keeping requirements of this rule shall not replace any record-keeping requirement contained in a construction permit or in a local, state, or federal rule or regulation.

(1) De minimus sources shall always maintain an annual log of each raw material used and its amount. The annual log and all related material safety data sheets (MSDS) for all materials shall be maintained for a period of not less than the most current five years. The annual log will begin on the date the small source operating permit application is submitted, then on an annual basis, based on a calendar year.

(2) Within 30 days of a written request by the state or the U.S. EPA, the owner or operator of a stationary source not maintaining records pursuant to subrule 22.300(7) shall demonstrate that the stationary source’s emissions or throughput is not in excess of the applicable quantities set forth in paragraph “a” above.

22.300(5) Provision for air pollution control equipment. The owner or operator of a stationary source may take into account the operation of air pollution control equipment on the capacity of the source to emit an air contaminant if the equipment is required by federal, state, or local air pollution control agency rules and regulations or permit terms and conditions that are federally enforceable. The owner or operator of the stationary source shall maintain and operate such air pollution control equipment in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions.

22.300(6) Emission limitations.

a. No stationary source subject to this rule shall emit in every 12-month rolling period more than the following quantities of emissions:
(1) 50 percent of the major source thresholds for regulated air pollutants (excluding hazardous air pollutants), and
(2) 5 tons per year of a single hazardous air pollutant, and
(3) 12.5 tons per year of any combination of hazardous air pollutants.

b. The owner or operator of a stationary source subject to this rule shall obtain any necessary permits prior to commencing any physical or operational change or activity which will result in actual emissions that exceed the limits specified in paragraph “a” of this subrule.

22.300(7) Record-keeping requirements for non-de minimis sources. Upon registration with the department the owner or operator of a stationary source eligible to register for an operating permit by rule for small stationary sources shall comply with all applicable record-keeping requirements in this rule. The record-keeping requirements of this rule shall not replace any record-keeping requirement contained in any operating permit, a construction permit, or in a local, state, or federal rule or regulation.

a. A stationary source previously covered by the provisions in 22.300(4) shall comply with the applicable provisions of subrule 22.300(7) (record-keeping requirements) and subrule 22.300(8) (reporting requirements) if the stationary source exceeds the quantities specified in paragraph 22.300(4) “a.”

b. The owner or operator of a stationary source subject to this rule shall keep and maintain records, as specified in 22.300(7) “c” below, for each permitted emission unit and each piece of emission control equipment sufficient to determine actual emissions. Such information shall be maintained on site for five years, and be made available to local, state, or U.S. EPA staff upon request.

c. Record-keeping requirements for emission units and emission control equipment. Record-keeping requirements for emission units are specified below in 22.300(7) “c” (1) through 22.300(7) “c” (4). Record-keeping requirements for emission control equipment are specified in 22.300(7) “c” (5).

1. Coating/solvent emission unit. The owner or operator of a stationary source subject to this rule that contains a coating/solvent emission unit not permitted under 22.8(1) (permit by rule for spray booths) or uses a coating, solvent, ink or adhesive shall keep and maintain the following records:

   A. A current list of all coatings, solvents, inks and adhesives in use. This list shall include: material safety data sheets (MSDS), manufacturer’s product specifications, and material VOC content reports for each solvent (including solvents used in cleanup and surface preparation), coating, ink, and adhesive used showing at least the product manufacturer, product name and code, VOC and hazardous air pollutant content;

   B. A description of any equipment used during and after coating/solvent application, including type, make and model; maximum design process rate or throughput; and control device(s) type and description (if any);

   C. A monthly log of the consumption of each solvent (including solvents used in cleanup and surface preparation), coating, ink, and adhesive used; and

   D. All purchase orders, invoices, and other documents to support information in the monthly log.

2. Organic liquid storage unit. The owner or operator of a stationary source subject to this rule that contains an organic liquid storage unit shall keep and maintain the following records:

   A. A monthly log identifying the liquid stored and monthly throughput; and

   B. Information on the tank design and specifications including control equipment.

3. Combustion emission unit. The owner or operator of a stationary source subject to this rule that contains a combustion emission unit shall keep and maintain the following records:

   A. Information on equipment type, make and model, maximum design process rate or maximum power input/output, minimum operating temperature (for thermal oxidizers) and capacity and all source test information; and

   B. A monthly log of fuel type, fuel usage, fuel heating value (for nonfossil fuels; in terms of Btu/lb or Btu/gal), and percent sulfur for fuel oil and coal.

4. General emission unit. The owner or operator of a stationary source subject to this rule that contains an emission unit not included in subparagraph (1), (2), or (3) above shall keep and maintain the following records:
1. Information on the process and equipment including the following: equipment type, description, make and model; and maximum design process rate or throughput;
2. A monthly log of operating hours and each raw material used and its amount; and
3. Purchase orders, invoices, or other documents to support information in the monthly log.
   (5) Emission control equipment. The owner or operator of a stationary source subject to this rule that contains emission control equipment shall keep and maintain the following records:
   1. Information on equipment type and description, make and model, and emission units served by the control equipment;
   2. Information on equipment design including, where applicable: pollutant(s) controlled; control effectiveness; and maximum design or rated capacity; other design data as appropriate including any available source test information and manufacturer’s design/repair/maintenance manual; and
   3. A monthly log of hours of operation including notation of any control equipment breakdowns, upsets, repairs, maintenance and any other deviations from design parameters.

22.300(8) Registration and reporting requirements.
   a. Duty to apply. Any person who owns or operates a source otherwise required to obtain a Title V operating permit and which would be eligible for an operating permit by rule for small sources must either register for an operating permit by rule for small sources or apply for a Title V operating permit. Any source determined not to be eligible for an operating permit by rule for small sources, and operating without a valid Title V operating permit, shall be subject to enforcement action for operation without a Title V operating permit, except as provided for in the application shield provisions contained in rule 567—22.104(455B). For each source registering for an operating permit by rule for small sources, the owner or operator or designated representative, where applicable, shall present or mail to the Air Quality Bureau, Iowa Department of Natural Resources, 502 East 9th Street, Des Moines, Iowa 50319, one original and one copy of a timely and complete registration form in accordance with this rule.
      (1) Timely registration. Each source registering for an operating permit by rule for small sources shall submit a registration form:
         1. By August 1, 1996, if the source became subject to rule 567—22.101(455B) on or before August 1, 1995, unless otherwise required to obtain a Title V permit under rule 567—22.101(455B).
         2. Within 12 months of becoming subject to rule 567—22.101(455B) (the requirement to obtain a Title V operating permit) for a new source or a source which would otherwise become subject to the Title V permit requirement after August 1, 1995.
      (2) Complete registration form. To be deemed complete the registration form must provide all information required pursuant to 22.300(8)“b.”
      (3) Duty to supplement or correct registration. Any registrant who fails to submit any relevant facts or who has submitted incorrect information in an operating permit by rule for small sources registration shall, upon becoming aware of such failure or incorrect submittal, promptly submit such supplementary facts or corrected information. In addition, the registrant shall provide additional information as necessary to address any requirements that become applicable to the source after the date it filed a complete registration.
      (4) Certification of truth, accuracy, and completeness. Any registration form, report, or supplemental information submitted pursuant to these rules shall contain certification by a responsible official of truth, accuracy, and completeness. This certification and any other certification required under these rules shall state that, based on information and belief formed after reasonable inquiry, the statements and information in the document are true, accurate, and complete.
   b. At the time of registration for an operating permit by rule for small sources each owner or operator of a stationary source shall submit to the department a standard registration form and required attachments. To register for an operating permit by rule for small sources, applicants shall complete the registration form and supply all information required by the filing instructions. The information submitted must be sufficient to evaluate the source, its registration, predicted actual emissions from the source; and to determine whether the source is subject to the exceptions listed in subrule 22.300(3). The standard registration form and attachments shall require that the following information be provided:
(1) Identifying information, including company name and address (or plant or source name if different from the company name), owner’s name and responsible official, and telephone number and names of plant site manager or contact;

(2) A description of source processes and products;

(3) The following emissions-related information shall be submitted to the department on the standard registration form:

1. The total actual emissions of each regulated air pollutant. Actual emissions shall be reported for one contiguous 12-month period within the 18 months preceding submission of the registration to the department;

2. Identification and description of each emission unit with the potential to emit a regulated air pollutant;

3. Identification and description of air pollution control equipment;

4. Limitations on source operations affecting emissions or any work practice standards, where applicable, for all regulated pollutants;

5. Fugitive emissions sources shall be included in the registration form in the same manner as stack emissions if the source is one of the source categories defined as a stationary source category in rule 567—22.100(455B).

(4) Requirements for certification. Facilities which claim to meet the requirements set forth in this rule to qualify for an operating permit by rule for small sources must submit to the department, with a complete registration form, a written statement as follows:

“I certify that all equipment at the facility with a potential to emit any regulated pollutant is included in the registration form, and submitted to the department as required in 22.300(8)”b.” I understand that the facility will be deemed to have been granted an operating permit by rule for small sources under the terms of rule 567—22.300(455B) only if all applicable requirements of rule 567—22.300(455B) are met and if the registration is not denied by the director under rule 567—22.300(11). This certification is based on information and belief formed after reasonable inquiry; the statements and information in the document are true, accurate, and complete.” The certification must be signed by one of the following individuals.

For corporations, a principal executive officer of at least the level of vice president, or a responsible official as defined at rule 567—22.100(455B).

For partnerships, a general partner.

For sole proprietorships, the proprietor.

For municipal, state, county, or other public facilities, the principal executive officer or the ranking elected official.

22.300(9) Construction permits issued after registration for an operating permit by rule for small sources. This rule shall not relieve any stationary source from complying with requirements pertaining to any otherwise applicable construction permit, or to replace a condition or term of any construction permit, or any provision of a construction permitting program. This does not preclude issuance of any construction permit with conditions or terms necessary to ensure compliance with this rule.

a. If the issuance of a construction permit acts to make the source no longer eligible for an operating permit by rule for small sources, the source shall, within 12 months of issuance of the construction permit, submit an application for a Title V operating permit.

b. If the issuance of a construction permit does not prevent the source from continuing to be eligible to operate under an operating permit by rule for small sources, the source shall, within 30 days of issuance of a construction permit, provide to the department the information as listed in 22.300(8)”b” for the new or modified source.

22.300(10) Violations.

a. Failure to comply with any of the applicable provisions of this rule shall constitute a violation of this rule.

b. A stationary source subject to this rule shall be subject to applicable federal requirements for a major source, including rules 567—22.101(455B) to 567—22.116(455B) when the conditions specified in either subparagraph (1) or (2) below, occur:
(1) Commencing on the first day following every 12-month rolling period in which the stationary source exceeds a limit specified in subrule 22.300(6), or
(2) Commencing on the first day following every 12-month rolling period in which the owner or operator cannot demonstrate that the stationary source is in compliance with the limits in subrule 22.300(6).

22.300(11) Suspension, termination, and revocation of an operating permit by rule for small sources.

a. Registrations may be terminated, modified, revoked, or reissued for cause. The following examples shall be considered cause for the suspension, modification, revocation, or reissuance of an operating permit by rule for small sources:

(1) The director has reasonable cause to believe that the operating permit by rule for small sources was obtained by fraud or misrepresentation.

(2) The person registering for the operating permit by rule for small sources failed to disclose a material fact required by the registration form or the rules applicable to the operating permit by rule for small sources, of which the applicant had or should have had knowledge at the time the registration form was submitted.

(3) The terms and conditions of the operating permit by rule for small sources have been or are being violated.

(4) The owner or operator of the source has failed to pay an administrative, civil or criminal penalty for violations of the operating permit by rule for small sources.

b. If the director suspends, terminates or revokes an operating permit by rule for small sources under this rule, the notice of such action shall be served on the applicant by certified mail, return receipt requested. The notice shall include a statement detailing the grounds for the action sought, and the proceeding shall in all other respects comply with the requirements of rule 561—7.16(17A,455A).

22.300(12) Change of ownership. The new owner shall notify the department in writing no later than 30 days after the change of ownership of equipment covered by an operating permit by rule for small sources. The notification to the department shall be mailed to Air Quality Bureau, Iowa Department of Natural Resources, 502 East 9th Street, Des Moines, Iowa 50319, and shall include the following information:

a. The date of ownership change; and

b. The name, address and telephone number of the responsible official, the contact person and the owner of the equipment both before and after the change of ownership.

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OUTPATIENT DIABETES EDUCATION PROGRAMS
[Prior to 7/29/87, Health Department[470], Ch 9]

641—9.1(135) Scope. The scope of this chapter is to describe the standards for outpatient diabetes self-management education programs and the procedures programs must follow for certification by the Iowa department of public health that will allow for third-party reimbursement.

641—9.2(135) Definitions. For the purpose of these rules, the following terms shall have the meaning set forth below.

“AADE” means the American Association of Diabetes Educators.

“Accredited” means that a program is currently accredited by the Association of Diabetes Care and Education Specialists (ADCES)/American Association of Diabetes Educators (AADE).

“ADA” means the American Diabetes Association.

“ADCES” means the Association of Diabetes Care and Education Specialists.

“Certification” means the review and approval and assignment of a program site number of an outpatient diabetes education program which meets minimum standards.

“Certified diabetes care and education specialist” means a person currently certified by the Certification Board for Diabetes Care and Education.

“Certified diabetes educator” means a person currently certified by the National Certification Board for Diabetes Educators.

“Department” means the Iowa department of public health.

“Diabetes mellitus” includes the following:

1. “Type I diabetes” means insulin-dependent diabetes (IDDM) requiring lifelong treatment with insulin.
2. “Type II diabetes” means noninsulin-dependent diabetes often managed by food plan, exercise, weight control, and in some instances, oral medications or insulin.
4. “Impaired glucose tolerance” means a condition in which blood glucose levels are higher than normal, diagnosed by a physician, and treated with food plan, exercise or weight control.
5. “Secondary diabetes” means diabetes induced by drugs or chemicals as well as by pancreatic or endocrine disease and treated appropriately.

“Director” means the director of the Iowa department of public health.

“Licensed dietitian” means a person currently licensed to practice dietetics under Iowa Code chapter 152A.

“Participant” means a patient who is referred to, is active in, or has completed the educational diabetes program.

“Pharmacist” means a person currently licensed to practice pharmacy under Iowa Code chapter 155A.

“Physician” means a person currently licensed to practice medicine and surgery, osteopathic medicine and surgery, or osteopathy under Iowa Code chapter 148.

“Primary instructor” means an instructor with major or broad teaching responsibility.

“Professional health educator” means a person having successfully completed a degree designated “health education” from an accredited college or university.

“Program” means an outpatient diabetes self-management education program in which instruction shall be provided which shall enable people with diabetes and their families to understand the diabetes disease process and the daily management of diabetes.

“Program coordinator” means the person responsible for the direction and supervision of a program including, but not limited to, planning, arranging implementation, and assuring quality.

“Program staff” means the program coordinator, program physician, primary and supporting instructors, and advisory committee members.

“Recognized” means that a program is currently recognized by the American Diabetes Association.
“Registered nurse” means a person currently licensed to practice professional nursing under Iowa Code chapter 152.

“Standards” means the outpatient diabetes education program standards developed by the department.

“Supporting instructor” means an instructor who teaches only one or two specific topics of the program, on a voluntary or paid basis.

[ARC 9249B, IAB 12/1/10, effective 1/5/11; ARC 4074C, IAB 10/10/18, effective 11/14/18; ARC 6268C, IAB 4/6/22, effective 5/11/22]

641—9.3(135) Powers and duties. The department shall be responsible for taking the following actions:

9.3(1) Develop minimum standards for certification aligned with the National Standards for Diabetes Self-Management Education and Support published by the ADA and the ADCES/AADE.

9.3(2) Annually review and update the standards as needed, and provide revised standards to programs and others.

9.3(3) Develop certification packages.

a. Certification packages shall be provided on request to programs and to the general public.

b. The package shall contain certification procedures, rules, and standardized forms.

c. The certification package is available from the Bureau of Chronic Disease Prevention and Management, Division of Health Promotion and Chronic Disease Prevention, Iowa Department of Public Health, Lucas State Office Building, 321 East 12th Street, Des Moines, Iowa 50319-0075.

9.3(4) Evaluate each application submitted and determine adequacy of program for certification.

9.3(5) Assign a site number and an expiration date and issue a certificate to each program that meets the standards. A certificate shall be valid for four years from issuance unless specified otherwise on the certificate or unless sooner revoked.

9.3(6) Maintain a list of certified programs.

[ARC 9249B, IAB 12/1/10, effective 1/5/11; ARC 4074C, IAB 10/10/18, effective 11/14/18; ARC 6268C, IAB 4/6/22, effective 5/11/22]

641—9.4(135) Application procedures for American Diabetes Association-recognized and Association of Diabetes Care and Education Specialists/American Association of Diabetes Educators-accredited programs. When a program is recognized by the ADA or accredited by the ADCES/AADE, the program shall apply for certification by submitting the following to the department:

9.4(1) A copy of the Certificate of Recognition provided by the ADA or the Certificate of Accreditation provided by the ADCES/AADE.

9.4(2) The name, address and telephone number for the program.

9.4(3) The name and email address of the program coordinator and the names of the program physician, primary and supporting instructors, and advisory committee members.

9.4(4) Copies of current licenses for all Iowa-licensed professionals named in 9.4(3).

9.4(5) The name and a copy of both the Iowa licenses and continuing education hours of any pharmacist who serves as program staff. A pharmacist shall be a primary or supporting instructor or advisory committee member and shall meet the education requirements in 9.8(6), 9.8(7) or 9.8(8).

[ARC 9249B, IAB 12/1/10, effective 1/5/11; ARC 4074C, IAB 10/10/18, effective 11/14/18; ARC 6268C, IAB 4/6/22, effective 5/11/22]

641—9.5(135) Renewal procedures for American Diabetes Association-recognized and Association of Diabetes Care and Education Specialists/American Association of Diabetes Educators-accredited programs. Programs shall renew their certification every four years, at least 30 days prior to the expiration date. To apply for renewal of certification, the ADA-recognized program or the ADCES/AADE-accredited program shall submit the following to the department:

9.5(1) A copy of the new ADA Certificate of Recognition or ADCES/AADE Certificate of Accreditation.

9.5(2) The name, address and telephone number for the program.

9.5(3) The name and email address of the program coordinator and the names of the program physician, primary and supporting instructors, and advisory committee members.
9.5(4) Copies of current licenses for all Iowa-licensed professionals named in 9.5(3).

9.5(5) The name and a copy of both the Iowa licenses and continuing education hours of any pharmacist who serves as program staff. A pharmacist shall be a primary or supporting instructor or advisory committee member and shall meet the continuing education requirements in 9.9(7).

[ARC 9249B, IAB 12/1/10, effective 1/5/11; ARC 4074C, IAB 10/10/18, effective 11/14/18; ARC 6268C, IAB 4/6/22, effective 5/11/22]

641—9.6(135) Application procedures for programs not recognized by the American Diabetes Association or accredited by the Association of Diabetes Care and Education Specialists/American Association of Diabetes Educators.

9.6(1) Each program shall apply for certification with the department.

9.6(2) Applications from programs not recognized by the ADA or accredited by the ADCES/AADE shall provide the following information:

a. Name, address and telephone number for the program, program physician and program coordinator and email address of the program coordinator. The names of instructional staff and advisory committee members and copies of their current Iowa licenses shall also be included.

b. Identification of the target population, an estimate of the program caseload, estimated number of programs to be conducted annually, minimum and maximum class size, and a calendar identifying the hours per day and number of days per week scheduled in individual or group instruction to meet the minimum course requirements.

c. A description of goals and objectives, participant referral mechanism, and means of coordinating between the community, physicians, and program staff.

d. Evaluation methods designed by individual programs and samples of documents to be used.

e. A description of the curriculum designed to instruct the participant with diabetes how to achieve self-management competency. The curriculum shall cover the same content areas as are required by the ADA for recognition or the ADCES/AADE for accreditation including:

(1) Diabetes overview: includes content about the diabetes disease process, pathophysiology and treatment/management options.

(2) Stress and psychological adjustment: includes developing personal strategies to address psychological issues, healthy coping, and problem solving.

(3) Family involvement and social support: includes strategies for safety and risk reduction and creating healthy environments and social supports.

(4) Nutrition: includes incorporating nutritional management (healthy eating) into lifestyle.

(5) Exercise and activity: includes incorporating physical activity (being active) into lifestyle.

(6) Medications: includes using medications safely and for maximum therapeutic benefit.

(7) Monitoring and use of results: includes monitoring blood glucose and other health indicators or parameters and interpreting and using the results for self-management decision making.

(8) Reducing risks: includes prevention, detection, and treatment of acute complications (including hypoglycemia, hyperglycemia, diabetic ketoacidosis, sick days, and severe weather or crisis supply management) and chronic complications (including foot, eye and dental; exams; immunizations; and kidney function testing as indicated).

(9) Behavior change strategies, goal setting, risk-factor reduction, and problem solving: includes personal goals and strategies to address risks and build positive habits.

(10) Preconception care, pregnancy, and gestational diabetes.

(11) Use of health care systems and community resources.

[ARC 9249B, IAB 12/1/10, effective 1/5/11; ARC 4074C, IAB 10/10/18, effective 11/14/18; ARC 6268C, IAB 4/6/22, effective 5/11/22]

641—9.7(135) Diabetes program management for programs not recognized by the American Diabetes Association or accredited by the Association of Diabetes Care and Education Specialists/American Association of Diabetes Educators.

9.7(1) Pertinent information related to the recent medical history, physical examination, and test results performed by the participant’s health care provider shall be provided when the participant is
referred to the program. Program staff shall remain in contact with the participant’s health care provider and shall make recommendations relative to the medical care and treatment of the participant’s diabetes when appropriate.

9.7(2) When the participant completes the program, arrangements shall be made by program staff for optimal follow-up care.

9.7(3) Program staff members shall take an active role in the care of the participant’s diabetes during the course of the program to optimize diabetes control. The program staff shall be prepared to make necessary recommendations to the referring health care provider in the participant’s diabetes management which may include the following:

a. Changes in the insulin regimen.

b. Changes in the medications.

c. Changes in the food plan.

d. Changes in exercise.

9.7(4) Written materials supporting the program curriculum are to be made available to the participants. Educational materials from commercial sources shall be carefully evaluated by staff and be consistent with the program curriculum.

[ARC 9249B, IAB 12/1/10, effective 1/5/11; ARC 6268C, IAB 4/6/22, effective 5/11/22]

641—9.8(135) Program staff for programs not recognized by the American Diabetes Association or accredited by the Association of Diabetes Care and Education Specialists/American Association of Diabetes Educators.

9.8(1) A program coordinator and a program physician shall be designated.

a. The program coordinator shall provide direction and supervision of the program, including, but not limited to, planning, arranging implementation, and assuring quality. If the program coordinator is an instructor, the program coordinator shall be a health care professional and meet the requirements for primary or supporting instructor.

b. The program physician shall provide medical direction for the program. The program physician shall maintain contact with the participant’s attending physician and shall make recommendations relative to the medical care and treatment of the participant’s diabetes where appropriate.

9.8(2) The program shall have an advisory committee composed of at least one physician, one registered nurse, one licensed dietitian and one pharmacist to oversee the program. It is recommended the advisory committee include an individual with behavioral science expertise, a consumer, and a community representative. The advisory committee shall participate in the annual planning process, including determination of target audience, program objectives, participant access mechanisms, instructional methods, resource requirements, participant follow-up mechanisms, and program evaluation.

9.8(3) The primary instructors shall be one or more of the following health care professionals: physician, registered nurses, licensed dietitians, and pharmacists who are knowledgeable about the disease process of diabetes and the treatment of diabetes. If there is only one primary instructor, there shall be at least one supporting instructor. The supporting instructor shall be from one of the four professions listed as possible primary instructors, but a different profession from the single primary instructor.

9.8(4) The program may have additional supporting instructors including, but not limited to, dentist, exercise physiologist, health educator, ophthalmologist, pediatric diabetologist, podiatrist, psychologist, psychiatrist, or social worker.

9.8(5) The names of the program physician, program coordinator, all primary and supporting instructors, and advisory committee members shall be included with the program application, with copies of their current Iowa licenses.

9.8(6) All primary instructors shall show evidence of knowledge about the disease process of diabetes and the treatment and management of people with diabetes by documentation of one or more of the following:
a. Within the last four years, completion of a minimum of 32 hours of continuing education in diabetes, diabetes management, or diabetes education.

b. Equivalent training or experience including, but not limited to, endocrinology fellowship training or masters level preparation in diabetes nursing/nutrition. Unsupervised teaching of patients is not an acceptable equivalent.

c. Current certification as a certified diabetes care and education specialist/certified diabetes educator.

9.8(7) All supporting instructors shall show evidence of knowledge about the disease process of diabetes and the treatment and management of people with diabetes by documentation of completion of a minimum of 16 hours of continuing education in diabetes, diabetes management, or diabetes education within the last four years or have current certification as a certified diabetes care and education specialist/certified diabetes educator.

9.8(8) The four professionals required in 9.8(2) to be on the advisory committee shall have completed eight hours of continuing education in diabetes within the past four years.

9.8(9) The program coordinator shall determine that each primary or supporting instructor has current licensure or registration required to practice in Iowa.

9.8(10) The program coordinator shall determine that new primary or supporting instructors, who join the program staff during a certification period, meet the requirements for initial certification in 9.8(6) or 9.8(7) within six months of when they join the program staff.

641—9.9(135) Renewal application procedures for programs not recognized by the American Diabetes Association or accredited by the Association of Diabetes Care and Education Specialists/American Association of Diabetes Educators. Every four years, programs shall provide the following information to the department at least 30 days prior to the expiration date.

9.9(1) Name, address and telephone number of the program, program physician and program coordinator; email address of the program coordinator; and names of instructional staff and advisory committee members and copies of current licenses for all Iowa-licensed professionals.

9.9(2) Identification of the target population, an estimate of program caseload, and the number of participants served in the certification period.

9.9(3) A description of goals and objectives, participant referral mechanism, and means of coordinating between the community, physicians, and program staff.

9.9(4) A description of the program evaluation process.

9.9(5) A description of any changes from the previous application.

9.9(6) A list of new program staff by name, license number or registration number, and position with the program. New staff who will serve as primary instructors shall submit documentation of their training in diabetes as addressed in 9.8(6). New staff serving as supporting instructors shall submit documentation of their training as addressed in 9.8(7).

9.9(7) Documentation of continuing education hours accrued since the previous application for current staff and new staff.

a. All primary instructors shall complete a minimum of 24 hours of continuing education in diabetes, diabetes management, or diabetes education within the past four years.

b. All supporting instructors shall complete a minimum of 12 hours of continuing education in diabetes, diabetes management, or diabetes education within the past four years.

c. The four professionals required in 9.8(2) to be on the advisory committee shall complete a minimum of seven hours of continuing education in diabetes within the past four years.

641—9.10(135) Annual report. Summary data shall be completed annually by each program and sent to the department at a time determined by the department. The data shall include but not be limited
to the number of times the program was presented, the number of outpatients that participated, and a
summarized description of program participants including type of diabetes, age, race and sex.
[ARC 9249B, IAB 12/1/10, effective 1/5/11; ARC 6268C, IAB 4/6/22, effective 5/11/22]

641—9.11(135) Enforcement.

9.11(1) The department may annually or more frequently conduct on-site visits of certified programs.
9.11(2) The department shall furnish a written report of each visit to the program coordinator.
9.11(3) Programs determined by the department to no longer meet the minimum standards for
certification shall be given 30 days following receipt of the department’s notification of deficiencies to
submit a plan of correction.
9.11(4) Notification of cancellation shall be provided to the Iowa insurance division of the Iowa
department of commerce and the public.


9.12(1) The department shall accept complaints of alleged problems relating to certified outpatient
diabetes self-management programs. The information shall state in a reasonably specific manner the
basis of the complaints and be presented in writing, in person or by telephone to: Bureau of Chronic
Disease Prevention and Management, Division of Health Promotion and Chronic Disease Prevention,
Iowa Department of Public Health, Lucas State Office Building, 321 East 12th Street, Des Moines, Iowa
50319-0075; (515)281-5616.
9.12(2) The department shall, within 20 working days of the receipt of the complaint, contact the
program coordinator for initial evaluation of the specific matters alleged in the complaint. The program
shall receive a written report of the results of department activities relating to the complaint investigation.
The complainant shall be promptly informed of the results of the investigation or any action taken by
the department.
[ARC 9249B, IAB 12/1/10, effective 1/5/11]

641—9.13(135) Appeal process.

9.13(1) Denial. Programs shall receive written notice by certified mail, return receipt requested,
setting forth the reason(s) for denial. The denial shall become effective 30 days after receipt by the
aggrieved party unless the grievant within that 30-day period gives written notice to the department
requesting a hearing in which case the notice shall be deemed to be suspended.
9.13(2) Revocation. Programs shall receive written notice by certified mail, return receipt requested,
setting forth the reason(s) for revocation. The revocation shall become effective 30 days after receipt by
the aggrieved party unless the grievant within that 30-day period gives written notice to the department
requesting a hearing in which case the notice shall be deemed to be suspended.
9.13(3) Contested case. Upon receipt of an appeal that meets contested case status, the appeal shall
be forwarded within five working days to the department of inspections and appeals pursuant to the rule
adopted by that agency regarding the transmission of contested cases. The information upon which the
adverse action is based and any additional information which may be provided by the aggrieved party
shall also be provided to the department of inspections and appeals.


9.14(1) Hearing. The hearing shall be conducted according to the procedural rules of the department
of inspections and appeals found in 481—Chapter 10.
9.14(2) Decision of administrative law judge. When the administrative law judge makes a proposed
decision and order, it shall be served by certified mail, return receipt requested, or delivered by personal
service. That proposed decision and order then becomes the department’s final agency action without
further proceedings ten days after it is received by the aggrieved party unless an appeal to the director
is taken as provided in 9.14(3).
9.14(3) Appeal to director. Any appeal to the director for review of the proposed decision and order
of the administrative law judge shall be filed in writing and mailed to the director by certified mail, return
receipt requested, or delivered by personal service within ten days after the receipt of the administrative
law judge’s proposed decision and order by the aggrieved party. A copy of the appeal shall also be mailed to the administrative law judge. Any request for an appeal shall state the reason for appeal.

**9.14(4) Record of hearing.** Upon receipt of an appeal request, the administrative law judge shall prepare the record of the hearing for submission to the director. The record shall include the following:

a. All pleadings, motions and rules.

b. All evidence received or considered and all other submissions by recording or transcript.

c. A statement of all matters officially noticed.

d. All questions and offers of proof, objections and rulings thereon.

e. All proposed findings and exceptions.

f. The proposed decision and order of the administrative law judge.

**9.14(5) Decision of director.** The decision and order of the director becomes the department’s final agency action upon receipt by the aggrieved party and shall be delivered by certified mail, return receipt requested, or by personal service.

**9.14(6) Exhausting administrative remedies.** It is not necessary to file an application or a rehearing to exhaust administrative remedies when appealing to the director or the district court as provided in Iowa Code section 17A.19. The aggrieved party to the final agency action of the department who has exhausted all administrative remedies may petition for judicial review of that action pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 17A.

**9.14(7) Petition for judicial review.** Any petition for judicial review of a decision and order shall be filed in the district court within 30 days after the decision and order becomes final. A copy of the notice of appeal shall be sent to the director by certified mail, return receipt requested, or by personal service. The address is: Iowa Department of Public Health, Lucas State Office Building, 321 East 12th Street, Des Moines, Iowa 50319-0075.

[ARC 9249B, IAB 12/1/10, effective 1/5/11]

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code section 135.11.

[Filed 5/17/85, Notice 11/7/84—published 6/5/85, effective 7/10/85]

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[Filed ARC 6268C (Notice ARC 6156C, IAB 1/26/22), IAB 4/6/22, effective 5/11/22]

1 Objection to 9.6(2) filed 7/11/85, IAB 7/31/85.

2 See IAB, Inspections and Appeals Department.
CHAPTER 78
PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY EDUCATION PROGRAM AND TITLE V STATE SEXUAL RISK AVOIDANCE EDUCATION GRANT PROGRAM FUNDING AND RESTRICTIONS

641—78.1(88GA,HF766) Purpose. The purpose of this chapter is to set forth guidelines and limitations for the use of funds from the Personal Responsibility Education Program (PREP) and the Title V State Sexual Risk Avoidance Education Grant Program (SRAE).

[ARC 6269C, IAB 4/6/22, effective 5/11/22]

641—78.2(88GA,HF766) Definitions.

“Administrator” means to implement PREP or SRAE through contracts entered into by the department and selected private, governmental, and nonprofit organizations to provide programming directly to youth participants. “Administrator” does not mean the evaluation of PREP or SRAE or the management of federal performance measures data collection for PREP or SRAE programming. “Administrator” also does not mean providing training and technical assistance.

“Affiliate” means a business, corporate, or financial relationship in which an entity is controlled by or under common control with an entity that performs or promotes abortions.

“Department” means the Iowa department of public health.

“Nonprofit health care delivery system” means an Iowa nonprofit corporation that controls, directly or indirectly, a regional health care network consisting of hospital facilities and various ambulatory and clinic locations that provide a range of primary, secondary, and tertiary inpatient, outpatient, and physician services.

“PREP” means the Personal Responsibility Education Program as specified in 42 U.S.C. Section 713.

“Regularly” means recurring, routine, and conducted in conformity with established or prescribed rules or policy.

“SRAE” means the Sexual Risk Avoidance Education Grant Program authorized pursuant to Section 510 of Title V of the federal Social Security Act, 42 U.S.C. Section 710 as amended by Section 50502 of the federal Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018, Public Law 115-123, and as further amended by Division S, Title VII, Section 701 of the federal Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2018, Public Law 115-141.

[ARC 6269C, IAB 4/6/22, effective 5/11/22]

641—78.3(88GA,HF766) Distribution of grant funds. Distribution of grant funds shall be made in a manner that continues access to PREP and SRAE programming.

78.3(1) Priority. The department shall distribute all grant funds received to eligible private, governmental, and nonprofit organizations or agencies that are able to deliver services to a county or counties as defined and prioritized by the department.

78.3(2) Funds restrictions—abortion.

a. Any contract entered into on or after July 1, 2019, by the department to administer PREP or SRAE shall exclude as an eligible applicant any applicant entity that performs abortions, promotes abortions, maintains or operates a facility where abortions are performed or promoted, contracts or subcontracts with an entity that performs or promotes abortions, becomes or continues to be an affiliate of any entity that performs or promotes abortions, or regularly makes referrals to an entity that provides or promotes abortions or maintains or operates a facility where abortions are performed.

b. This prohibition shall not be interpreted to include a nonpublic entity that is a distinct location of a nonprofit health care delivery system, if the distinct location provides programming through PREP or SRAE but does not perform abortions or maintain or operate a facility where abortions are performed.

c. For the purposes of these rules, “abortion” does not include any of the following:

(1) The treatment of a woman for a physical disorder, physical injury, or physical illness, including a life-endangering physical condition caused by or arising from the pregnancy itself, that would, as certified by a physician, place the woman in danger of death.
(2) The treatment of a woman for a spontaneous abortion, commonly known as a miscarriage, when not all of the products of human conception are expelled.

78.3(3) Distinct provider identification number and attestation.

a. Each distinct location of a nonprofit health care delivery system receiving funds from the department under these rules shall be assigned a unique identification number by the department.

b. Each distinct location of a nonprofit health care delivery system receiving funds from the department under these rules to administer PREP or SRAE shall provide to the department, on forms provided by the department, a signed attestation that abortions are not performed at the distinct location.

The attestation will be completed annually during the application process.

[ARC 6269C, IAB 4/6/22, effective 5/1/22]

These rules are intended to implement 2019 Iowa Acts, House File 766, section 99.

[Filed ARC 6269C (Notice ARC 6160C, IAB 1/26/22), IAB 4/6/22, effective 5/11/22]
CHAPTER 79
PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING

[Prior to 7/29/87, Health Department(470) Ch 79]

Rescinded IAB 4/11/07, effective 7/1/07; see 641—Ch 80
CHAPTER 80
LOCAL PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES
[Prior to 8/3/94, “Homemaker-Home Health Aide Services”]
[Prior to 4/11/07, see also 641—Ch 79]

641—80.1(135) Purpose. The purpose of the local public health services (LPHS) contract is to assure core public health functions are met, to assure essential public health services are delivered, and to increase the capacity of local boards of health to meet the unique needs of the population while promoting healthy people in healthy communities throughout their life spans.

[ARC 6270C, IAB 4/6/22, effective 7/1/22]

641—80.2(135) Definitions. For the purposes of these rules, the following definitions apply:

“Allocation” means the process to distribute funds.

“Appropriation” means the funding amount approved in the state budget.

“Community” means the aggregate of persons with common characteristics such as race, ethnicity, age, occupation, or other similarities such as location.

“Contractor” means a local board of health (LBOH).

“Core public health functions” means the functions of assessment, policy development, and assurance:

1. Assessment means regular collection, analysis, interpretation, and communication of information about health conditions, risks, and assets in a community.
2. Policy development means formulation, implementation, and evaluation of plans and policies, for public health in general and priority health needs in particular, in a manner that incorporates scientific information and community values in accordance with state public health policy.
3. Assurance means that programs and interventions, which maintain and improve health, are carried out by encouragement, regulation, or direct action.

“Department” means the Iowa department of public health.

“Elderly” means an individual aged 60 years and older.

“Essential public health services” means a framework for public health to promote and protect the health of all people in all communities.

“Formula” means the mathematical calculation applied to the state appropriation and granted to each local board of health pursuant to Iowa Code section 135.11(13) to determine the amount of available funds to be distributed to each county.

“Local board of health” or “LBOH” means a county or district board of health as defined in Iowa Code chapter 137.

“Low income” means the U.S. Census Bureau’s small area income and poverty estimates (SAIPE) used to determine low income.

“LPHS” means local public health services.

“Public health intervention” means an organized effort to promote behaviors and habits that can improve physical, mental, and emotional health for specific groups of people.

“Work plan” means the plan established by the contractor to identify the details for implementing core functions and essential public health services.

[ARC 6270C, IAB 4/6/22, effective 7/1/22]

641—80.3(135) Contractor assurances.

80.3(1) The contractor may directly provide or subcontract all or part of the delivery of essential public health services and public health interventions.

80.3(2) The contractor shall make certain the following:

a. A work plan is submitted annually through an application process that identifies the intended public health interventions and essential public health services for the designated fiscal year;

b. Staff are available to meet the core public health functions, deliver essential public health services, and implement the public health interventions outlined in the work plan;
c. As applicable, contractors will assure that policies and procedures are available for public health interventions and essential public health services identified in the work plan;
d. Fiscal accountability of funds is monitored;
e. Contract-required documentation, including performance metrics, is submitted by the established deadline;
f. A local appeal process is available for public health interventions identified in the work plan; and
g. All applicable local, state, and federal requirements are met.

[ARC 6270C, IAB 4/6/22, effective 7/1/22]

641—80.4(135) Utilization of LPHS contract funding. The contractor may bill the department for staff time, salaries and benefits, and other necessary costs to implement the approved work plan.

80.4(1) Planning process. Annually, the contractor shall conduct a planning process to identify the utilization of LPHS contract funding that considers the unique and changing needs of the communities served.

80.4(2) Reallocation. The department will annually determine the potential for unused funds from contracts. Reallocation of the funds shall be at the discretion of the department.

[ARC 6270C, IAB 4/6/22, effective 7/1/22]

641—80.5(135) LPHS funds.

80.5(1) Allocation for LPHS funds. Allocation for LPHS funds to each contractor is determined by the following formula:

a. Eighteen percent of the total LPHS funds shall be divided so that an equal amount is available for use in each county in the state.
b. Eight percent of the total LPHS funds shall be allocated to each county according to the county’s population based upon the published data of the U.S. Census Bureau, which is the most recent data available three months prior to the release of the LPHS application.
c. Forty-four percent of the total LPHS funds shall be allocated according to the proportion of state residents who are elderly persons living in a county based upon the bridged-race population estimates produced by the U.S. Census Bureau in collaboration with the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS).
d. Thirty percent of the total LPHS funds shall be allocated according to the proportion of state residents who are low-income persons living in a county based upon the U.S. Census Bureau’s small area income and poverty estimates (SAIPE).

80.5(2) Reserved.

[ARC 6270C, IAB 4/6/22, effective 7/1/22]

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code section 135.11(13).

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REVENUE DEPARTMENT[701]

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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.
[ARC 8702B, IAB 4/21/10, effective 5/26/10]

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.

[ARC 8702B, IAB 4/21/10, effective 5/26/10]

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.

[ARC 8702B, IAB 4/21/10, effective 5/26/10]

701—42.4(422) Tuition and textbook credit for expenses incurred for dependents attending grades kindergarten through 12 in Iowa. Taxpayers who pay tuition and textbook expenses of dependents who attend grades kindergarten through 12 in Iowa may receive a tax credit of 25 percent of up to $2,000 ($1,000 for tax years beginning prior to January 1, 2021) of qualifying expenses for each dependent who receives private instruction, as defined in Iowa Code section 422.12(1)”c.” or attends an elementary or secondary school located in Iowa. A taxpayer whose dependent receives private instruction is only eligible for the tuition and textbook credit for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2021.

For a taxpayer whose dependent attends an elementary or secondary school, in order for the taxpayer to qualify for the tuition and textbook credit, 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.

42.4(1) Tuition. For purposes of the tuition and textbook tax credit, “tuition” means any charge for the expense of personnel, buildings, equipment, and materials other than textbooks, and other expenses 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 instruction of a child who is physically unable to attend classes at the site of the elementary or secondary school. Expenses paid by a taxpayer, including a taxpayer whose dependent receives private instruction, for equipment and materials other than textbooks must be for equipment and materials required for attendance in Iowa in order to be eligible for the tuition and textbook tax credit. The following are examples of equipment and materials that may qualify for the credit provided they are required for attendance in school or for providing private instruction:

a. Pocket folders and binders.
b. Spiral notebooks and loose-leaf paper.
c. Writing utensils, including pens, pencils, highlighters, colored pencils, crayons, and markers.
d. Backpacks.
e. Rulers.
f. Calculators.
g. Scissors.
h. Computers, including rental fees paid to a school for the use of a computer.

“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 instruction that is supplementary to elementary or secondary school instruction or private instruction. Amounts paid to an elementary or secondary school or to a person providing private instruction for meals, lodging, or clothing for a dependent do not qualify for the tax credit for tuition. “Tuition” also does not include expenses for Internet services or Internet upgrades to facilitate remote learning.

42.4(2) Textbooks. For purposes of the tuition and textbook tax credit, “textbooks” means books and other instructional materials used to teach only those subjects legally and commonly taught in public elementary and secondary schools in Iowa. “Textbooks” includes fees or charges 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. For tax years beginning before January 1, 2021,
“textbooks” does not include amounts paid for books or other instructional materials used in teaching a dependent subject in the home or outside of an elementary or secondary school. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2021, “textbooks” does include amounts paid for books or other instructional materials used in teaching a dependent subject in the home or outside of an elementary or secondary school if that dependent is receiving private instruction.

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 sports events, musical events, dramatic events, speech activities, driver’s education, 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 offered by a qualifying school or offered in the course of private instruction that may qualify for the tuition and textbook tax credit:

1. Fees for participation in sports activities.
2. Fees for field trips.
3. Rental fees for instruments for bands or orchestras but not rental fees in rent-to-own contracts.
4. Driver’s education fees.
5. Cost of activity tickets or admission tickets to sporting, music, and dramatic events.
6. Fees for events such as homecoming, winter formal, prom, or similar events.
7. Rental of costumes for plays.
8. Purchase of costumes for 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 academic or athletic awards.
11. Trumpet grease, woodwind reeds, guitar picks, violin strings, and similar types of items for maintenance of instruments used in bands or orchestras.
12. Band booster club or athletic booster club dues, but only if dues are for the dependent and not the parent or adult.
13. Rental of a formal gown or a tuxedo for a dance or similar event.
14. Dues paid to clubs or organizations such as chess club, photography club, debate club, or similar organizations.
15. Amounts paid for music that will be used in music programs, including vocal music programs.
16. Fees paid for required 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 or private instruction if paid to the school or the provider of private instruction.
18. Costs of band or athletic uniforms.

b. The following are specific examples of expenditures related to a dependent’s participation in or attendance at extracurricular activities offered by a school or offered in the course of private instruction that will not qualify for the tuition and textbook credit.

1. Purchase of a musical instrument used in a 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 activity trips which involve payment for meals and lodging.
5. Fees paid to K-12 schools or to a private instructor 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.
8. Amounts paid for a yearbook, annual, or class ring.
9. 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.

(10) Purchase of a formal gown or a tuxedo for a dance or similar event.

(11) Amounts paid for sports-related social events.

42.4(4) Claiming the credit. The credit can only be claimed by the spouse who claims the dependent credit on the Iowa tax return as described in subrule 42.3(3). For example, for divorced or separated parents, only the spouse who claims the dependent credit on the Iowa return can claim the tuition and textbook credit for tuition and textbook expenses for that dependent.

In cases where married taxpayers file separately on a combined return form, the tuition and textbook credit shall be allocated between the spouses in the ratio in which the dependent credit was claimed between the spouses.

EXAMPLE: A married couple has two dependent children and claimed a tuition and textbook credit of $500 related to both children on their 2011 Iowa return. The taxpayers filed separately on a combined Iowa return form for 2011. One spouse claimed both of the dependent credits on the Iowa return. The $500 tuition and textbook credit will be claimed by the spouse who claimed the dependent credits on the Iowa return.

EXAMPLE: A married couple has three dependent children and claimed a tuition and textbook credit of $600 related to all three children on their 2011 Iowa return. The taxpayers filed separately on a combined Iowa return form for 2011. One spouse claimed one dependent credit, and the other spouse claimed two dependent credits on the Iowa return. The spouse who claimed one dependent credit will claim $200 of the tuition and textbook credit, while the spouse who claimed two dependent credits will claim $400 of the tuition and textbook credit.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 422.12.

701—42.5(422) Nonresident and part-year resident credit. 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. The following subrules explain how the credit is computed for taxpayers who are nonresidents of Iowa and taxpayers who are part-year residents of Iowa.

42.5(1) Credit calculation for nonresidents of Iowa.

a. Prior to the calculation of the nonresident credit, a nonresident of Iowa shall compute taxable income in the same manner as a full-year Iowa resident. Thus, a nonresident would have the same initial Iowa income tax liability as a full-year Iowa resident taxpayer with the same taxable income before the nonresident credit is computed.

b. The nonresident credit is computed by dividing the taxpayer’s Iowa source net income by the taxpayer’s total net income. See 701—Chapter 40 to determine a nonresident’s Iowa source net income and total net income. This Iowa income percentage is rounded to the nearest tenth of a percent (e.g., 1.2 percent) for tax years beginning before January 1, 2022, and to the nearest ten-thousandth of a percent (e.g., 1.2345 percent) for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2022. The Iowa income percentage is then subtracted from 100 percent to arrive at the nonresident credit percentage, which represents the percentage of the individual’s total income which was earned outside Iowa. The nonresident credit percentage is multiplied by the net Iowa tax to compute the nonresident credit. For purposes of this subrule, “net Iowa tax” means the Iowa regular income tax after reduction for the nonrefundable credits provided in Iowa Code section 422.12.

EXAMPLE 1: A single resident of Nebraska had Iowa source net income of $15,000 in 2022 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 a total net income of $40,000 and a taxable income of $30,000 due to allowable deductions. The Iowa income percentage is computed by dividing the Iowa source net income of $15,000 by the taxpayer’s total net income of $40,000, which results in a percentage
of 37.5000. This percentage is subtracted from 100 percent, which leaves a nonresident credit percentage of 62.5000.

The Iowa tax before reduction for the nonrefundable credits under Iowa Code section 422.12 is $1,508. The individual is allowed an exemption credit under Iowa Code section 422.12 of $40, which leaves a tax amount of $1,468 ($1,508 - $40). When $1,468 is multiplied by the nonresident credit percentage of 62.5000, a nonresident credit of $918 is computed.

**EXAMPLE 2:** A California resident, who was married, had $20,000 of Iowa source net income in 2022 from an Iowa farm. This individual had an additional $80,000 in net income that was attributable to sources outside Iowa, but the individual’s spouse had no income. The taxpayers had a total net income of $100,000 and a taxable income of $70,000 due to allowable deductions.

The taxpayers had an Iowa income tax liability of $4,583 after application of the personal exemption credits of $80 under Iowa Code section 422.12. The taxpayers had an Iowa source net income of $20,000 and a total net income of $100,000. Therefore, the Iowa income percentage was 20.0000. Subtracting the Iowa income percentage of 20 percent from 100 percent leaves a nonresident credit percentage of 80.0000.

When the Iowa income tax liability of $4,583 is multiplied by 80 percent, this results in a nonresident credit of $3,666.

42.5(2) Credit calculation for part-year residents of Iowa.

a. Prior to the calculation of the part-year resident credit, an individual who is a resident of Iowa for part of the tax year shall compute taxable income in the same manner as a full-year Iowa resident. Therefore, a part-year resident would have the same initial Iowa income tax liability as a full-year Iowa resident with the same taxable income before computation of the part-year resident credit.

b. The part-year resident credit for a part-year resident is computed by adding all the individual’s net income received while the taxpayer was a resident of Iowa and all the Iowa source net income received during the period of the tax year when the individual was a nonresident of Iowa, and dividing that sum by the taxpayer’s total net income. See 701—Chapter 40 to determine a part-year resident’s Iowa source net income and total net income. This Iowa income percentage is rounded to the nearest tenth of a percent (e.g., 1.2 percent) for tax years beginning before January 1, 2022, and to the nearest ten-thousandth of a percent (e.g., 1.2345 percent) for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2022. The Iowa income percentage is then subtracted from 100 percent to arrive at the part-year resident credit percentage, which represents the percentage of the individual’s total income which was earned outside of Iowa while a nonresident. The part-year resident credit percentage is multiplied by the net Iowa tax to compute the part-year resident credit. For purposes of this subrule, “net Iowa tax” means the Iowa regular income tax after reduction for the nonrefundable credits provided in Iowa Code section 422.12.

**EXAMPLE 3:** A single individual was a resident of Nebraska for the first half of 2022 and moved to Iowa on July 1, 2022, 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, 2022, through June 30, 2022. In the second half of 2022, this person had wages of $30,000, interest income of $300, and $4,000 from the Nebraska ranch. This part-year resident had $14,000 of allowable deductions.

The part-year resident’s total 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 2022 was $44,500 due to allowable deductions of $14,000 ($58,500 - $44,500). The individual’s Iowa income percentage was 58.6325, which was determined by dividing the Iowa source income of $34,300 by the total income of $58,500. Subtracting the Iowa income percentage of 58.6325 from 100 percent results in a part-year resident credit percentage of 41.3675. The Iowa tax on total income was $2,529, which was reduced to $2,489 after subtraction of the personal exemption credit of $40 under Iowa Code section 422.12.

When $2,489 is multiplied by the part-year resident percentage of 41.3675, a part-year resident credit of $1,030 is computed for this part-year resident.

**EXAMPLE 4:** A single individual moved from Minnesota to Iowa on July 1, 2022. This person earned $5,000 in income from an Iowa farm in the first half of the tax year and another $10,000 from this farm
in the second half of the tax year. 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 second half of the tax year. This person had $2,000 in interest from a bank in the first half of the year and $2,000 in interest from a bank in the second half of the tax year.

The part-year resident’s total net income was $44,000 and the Iowa source net 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, all farm income, including the income received while the individual was not a resident of Iowa, was taxable to Iowa. The individual’s Iowa taxable income was $34,250, which was computed after subtracting $9,750 in allowable deductions ($44,000 - $9,750). The taxpayer’s Iowa income tax liability was $1,757 after subtraction of a personal exemption credit of $40 under Iowa Code section 422.12.

The taxpayer’s Iowa income percentage was 72.7273, which was computed by dividing the Iowa source net income of $32,000 by the total net income of $44,000. The part-year resident credit percentage was 27.2727, which was arrived at by subtracting the Iowa income percentage of 72.7273 from 100 percent. The taxpayer’s part-year resident credit is $479. This was determined by multiplying the Iowa income tax liability after personal exemption credit amount of $1,757 by the part-year resident percentage of 27.2727.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 422.5.

[ARC 8702B, IAB 4/21/10, effective 5/26/10; ARC 1665C, IAB 10/15/14, effective 11/19/14; ARC 6031C, IAB 11/3/21, effective 12/8/21]

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

42.6(1) Definitions. For purposes of this rule:

“Foreign country” means any country, other than the United States, and any political subdivision of that country.

“Income tax” means any direct tax imposed upon a taxpayer and measured by the taxpayer’s income for a specified period of time. The out-of-state jurisdiction’s characterization of the tax is not controlling in the department’s determination of whether a tax is an income tax. Fees, penalty, and interest paid in connection with an income tax do not qualify. For purposes of this rule, the term “income tax” does not include a minimum tax imposed on preference items.

“Pass-through entity” means an entity taxed as a partnership for federal tax purposes, an S corporation, an estate, or a trust other than grantor trusts.

“Regulated investment company” means any domestic corporation that meets the requirements of Section 851 of the Internal Revenue Code and that has made a valid election under Section 853 of the Internal Revenue Code to have its shareholders’ pro rata share of entity-level income tax paid by the electing corporation be deemed to have been paid by its shareholders. The term “regulated investment company” includes, but is not limited to, a mutual fund.

“State” means any state of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, any territory or possession of the United States, and any political subdivision thereof.

“Tiered owner” means an owner or beneficiary of a pass-through entity that is itself a pass-through entity.

42.6(2) General application.

a. Residents. Iowa residents, including part-year residents, are allowed an out-of-state tax credit against the resident’s Iowa income tax liability for income taxes owed and paid by the resident to another state or foreign country on income for which all of the following are true:

1. The income was derived from sources within the other state or foreign country. In determining whether income is derived from sources within that other state or foreign country, Iowa statutes and rules on the sourcing of a nonresident’s income shall govern.

2. The income is subject to Iowa income tax. Income tax imposed by another state or foreign country on income that is not subject to Iowa income tax does not qualify for the credit.
(3) The income was earned while the taxpayer was an Iowa resident and is included on the resident’s Iowa income tax return. The credit is allowable only if the taxpayer files an Iowa income tax return as a resident or part-year resident.

b. Nonresidents. Nonresidents of Iowa shall not claim the out-of-state tax credit.

42.6(3) Rule for pass-through entities.

a. Direct owners.

(1) If the Iowa resident is a direct partner, shareholder, or beneficiary of a pass-through entity that owed and paid entity-level income tax, or income tax on a composite return basis, to another state or foreign country on income derived from sources in that state or foreign country, the resident is allowed to treat the resident’s pro rata share of that income tax as paid by the resident for purposes of the out-of-state tax credit, provided the resident’s pro rata share of that income flows through to the resident and meets the requirements of paragraph 42.6(2) “a.”

(2) The entity-level income tax or composite income tax paid to the other state or foreign country is the net state or foreign income tax actually owed and paid for the tax year on income taxed by that state or foreign country, as properly computed on the pass-through entity’s income tax return or composite return (not a withholding return) in the other state or foreign country after reduction for all nonrefundable credits provided to the pass-through entity. Paragraph 42.6(6) “b” provides an additional limitation if the Iowa resident receives a refundable credit in the other state or foreign country for the Iowa resident’s share of the income tax owed and paid by the pass-through entity. The resident’s pro rata share of entity-level income tax or composite income tax paid by the pass-through entity shall be in the same proportion as the resident’s pro rata share of income derived from sources in that state or foreign country, as properly reported on the entity’s return in the other state or foreign country.

(3) To qualify, the pass-through entity must provide to the resident a statement identifying the jurisdiction and the resident’s pro rata share of the income, income tax liability, and income tax paid in that jurisdiction.

EXAMPLE 1: Partnership W earns $2,000 of income in state A, which imposes an entity-level income tax directly on the partnership. Partnership W pays $100 of income tax to state A. Partnership W is owned 50 percent by Partnership X and 50 percent by individual Y, a resident of Iowa. Individual Y receives a statement from Partnership W showing that Partnership W earned $2,000 of income and paid $100 of entity-level income tax to state A and that individual Y’s pro rata share of that income and entity-level income tax is $1,000 and $50, respectively. If that $1,000 of income from Partnership W is subject to Iowa income tax and included on individual Y’s Iowa income tax return as earned while an Iowa resident, individual Y will be entitled to treat the $50 of income tax paid by Partnership W to state A as paid by individual Y in the computation of Y’s out-of-state tax credit.

b. Indirect owners.

(1) If the Iowa resident is an indirect partner, shareholder, or beneficiary of a pass-through entity that paid entity-level income tax, or income tax on a composite return basis, to another state or foreign country on income derived from sources in that state or foreign country, the resident is allowed to treat the resident’s pro rata share of that income tax as paid by the resident for purposes of the out-of-state tax credit if both of the following requirements are satisfied:

1. The tiered owner reduces the amount of the paying pass-through entity’s income tax that the tiered owner reports to its partners, shareholders, or beneficiaries by the amount of any credit available from that other state or foreign country to the tiered owner for the tax liability of the paying pass-through entity.

2. The resident’s pro rata share of that income flows through one or more tiered owners to the resident and meets the requirements of paragraph 42.6(2) “a.”

(2) The entity-level income tax or composite income tax paid to the other state or foreign country is the net state or foreign income tax actually owed and paid for the tax year on income taxed by that state or foreign country, as properly computed on the pass-through entity’s income tax return or composite tax return (not a withholding return) in the other state or foreign country, after reduction for all nonrefundable credits provided to the pass-through entity, and after further reduction by a tiered owner for any credits provided by that other state or foreign country to the tiered owner for the tax liability of the paying
pass-through entity. Paragraph 42.6(6) “b” provides an additional limitation if the Iowa resident receives a refundable credit in the other state or foreign country for the Iowa resident’s share of the income tax owed and paid by a pass-through entity. The resident’s pro rata share of entity-level income tax or composite income tax paid by the pass-through entity shall be in the same proportion as the resident’s pro rata share of income derived from sources in that state or foreign country, as properly reported on the entity’s return in the other state or foreign country, after flowing through one or more tiered pass-through entities to the resident.

(3) To qualify, the paying pass-through entity must provide to the tiered owner a statement identifying the jurisdiction and the tiered owner’s pro rata share of the income, income tax liability, and income tax paid in that jurisdiction. The tiered owner, in turn, must provide the indirect partner, shareholder, or beneficiary with a statement that includes all of the following information:

1. The jurisdiction to which income tax was paid; the paying pass-through entity and any other tiered owner through which the income flowed; and the indirect partner’s, shareholder’s, or beneficiary’s pro rata share of the paying pass-through entity’s income.

2. The indirect partner’s, shareholder’s, or beneficiary’s pro rata share of the paying pass-through entity’s income tax liability and income tax paid to the other jurisdiction after reduction for any credit available to the tiered owner for the tax liability of the paying pass-through entity. If no such credit was provided to the tiered owner, the statement must include a declaration from the tiered owner to that effect.

Example 2: Assume the same facts as Example 1. Partnership X (a tiered owner) receives a statement from Partnership W which shows that W earned $2,000 of income in state A and paid $100 of entity-level income tax to state A and that Partnership X’s pro rata share of that income and entity-level income tax is $1,000 and $50, respectively. Partnership X is not eligible for a credit in state A for its share of the entity-level income tax paid by Partnership W. Partnership X is owned 50 percent by individual Z, a resident of Iowa. Individual Z then receives a statement from Partnership X indicating that Partnership X was not eligible for a credit for the tax paid by Partnership W, that Z’s pro rata share of Partnership W’s income taxed by state A is $500, and that Z’s pro rata share of Partnership W’s income tax imposed by and paid to state A is $25. If that $500 of income from Partnership W flows through Partnership X to individual Z, is subject to Iowa income tax, and is included on Z’s Iowa income tax return as earned while an Iowa resident, Z will be entitled to treat the $25 of income tax paid by Partnership W to state A as paid by Z in the computation of Z’s out-of-state tax credit.

Example 3: Assume the same facts as Example 2, except that Partnership X (a tiered owner) is eligible for a $50 credit in state A for its share of the entity-level income tax paid by Partnership W to state A. Partnership X must reduce its share of Partnership W’s entity-level income tax ($50) that it can report to its partners by the amount of the credit provided by state A for that tax ($50). Therefore, Partnership X cannot pass Partnership W’s entity-level income tax through to individual Z, and Z cannot treat a pro rata share of Partnership W’s entity-level income tax as paid by Z. However, if Partnership X is itself subject to and pays an entity-level income tax in state A, it may be allowed to pass through, and individual Z may be allowed to treat as paid by Z a pro rata share of the entity-level income tax paid by Partnership X in state A in the same manner as described in paragraph 42.6(3) “a.”

42.6(4) Rule for regulated investment companies. If the Iowa resident is a shareholder of a regulated investment company making an election under Section 853 of the Internal Revenue Code, the resident shareholder is allowed an out-of-state tax credit for the resident shareholder’s pro rata share of entity-level income tax paid to a foreign country or possession of the United States by the regulated investment company and treated as paid by the resident shareholder under Section 853 of the Internal Revenue Code if the income taxed by the foreign country or possession of the United States is also subject to tax in Iowa and is included on the resident shareholder’s Iowa income tax return as earned while an Iowa resident. To qualify, the regulated investment company must provide to the resident shareholder a statement identifying the jurisdiction and the resident shareholder’s pro rata share of the income, income tax liability, and income tax paid in that jurisdiction.

Example 4: Individual D is a resident of Iowa and a shareholder of a mutual fund that paid income tax to foreign jurisdictions and that made an election under Section 853 of the Internal Revenue Code. On the annual, year-end tax statement, the mutual fund reported $2,000 of income to individual D and
$10 of foreign tax paid with respect to D’s income. If that $2,000 of income from the mutual fund is subject to Iowa income tax and included on individual D’s Iowa income tax return as earned while an Iowa resident, D will be entitled to treat the $10 of income tax paid by the mutual fund to the foreign jurisdictions as paid by D in the computation of D’s out-of-state tax credit.

42.6(5) Computing the out-of-state tax credit—preliminary calculation.

a. Required form. The tax credit must be computed on the IA 130, Iowa Out-of-State Tax Credit Schedule. Married taxpayers filing separate Iowa returns, or filing separately on a combined Iowa return, must complete a separate IA 130 for each spouse.

b. Computed separately by jurisdiction. The tax credit must be computed separately for each out-of-state jurisdiction. A separate IA 130 is required for each out-of-state jurisdiction. However, separate computations and separate IA 130s are not required for foreign income taxes paid by a regulated investment company.

c. Computed separately by income tax type. The tax credit must be computed separately for regular income tax and special lump-sum distribution tax. If the taxpayer was assessed a special tax on a lump-sum distribution by another state or foreign country, compute the tax credit separately under these rules using only the lump-sum distribution and lump-sum distribution tax imposed in Iowa and imposed in the other state or foreign country. A lump-sum distribution taxed by another state or foreign country shall not be included as part of gross income. A minimum tax or income tax imposed on preference items derived from sources in another state or foreign country are not eligible for the out-of-state tax credit under this rule. For rules on the out-of-state tax credit with respect to minimum tax paid, see rule 701—42.7(422).

d. Full-year Iowa residents. For a taxpayer who is an Iowa resident for the entire tax year, the income tax paid to the other state or foreign country is the sum of the following amounts:

   (1) Income tax treated as paid by the resident under subrules 42.6(3) and 42.6(4). The income tax shall be treated as paid by the resident for the tax year that the out-of-state pass-through income is considered taxable Iowa income to the resident.

   (2) The net state or foreign income tax actually owed and paid by the resident for the tax year on income qualifying under paragraph 42.6(2) “a,” as properly computed on the resident’s income tax return in the other state or foreign country, less all nonrefundable credits provided to the resident, and less any refundable credits provided to the resident for entity-level income taxes or composite income taxes paid by a pass-through entity. See Example 5 below.

e. Part-year Iowa residents. A taxpayer who is a part-year resident of Iowa may only claim the out-of-state tax credit against the taxpayer’s Iowa income tax liability for income tax paid to another state or foreign country on income qualifying under paragraph 42.6(2) “a” that is earned during the period of the tax year that the taxpayer was an Iowa resident. The income tax paid to the other state or foreign country is the sum of the following amounts:

   (1) Income tax treated as paid by the resident under subrules 42.6(3) and 42.6(4) on income earned during the period of the tax year that the taxpayer was an Iowa resident. The income tax shall be treated as paid by the resident for the tax year that the out-of-state pass-through income is considered taxable Iowa income.

   (2) The net state or foreign income tax actually owed and paid by the taxpayer for the tax year on income qualifying under paragraph 42.6(2) “a” that was earned during the period of the tax year that the taxpayer was an Iowa resident, as properly computed on the resident’s income tax return in the other state or foreign country, less all nonrefundable credits provided to the resident, and less any refundable credits provided to the resident for entity-level income taxes or composite income taxes paid by a pass-through entity. See Example 6 below.

42.6(6) Computing the out-of-state tax credit—additional limitations and considerations.

a. Maximum credit. The out-of-state tax credit cannot exceed the amount of Iowa income tax that would have been imposed on the same income which was taxed by the other state or foreign country. The maximum out-of-state tax credit must be computed according to the formula in this paragraph. If gross income is subject to tax in a jurisdiction at more than one level (i.e., at the pass-through entity level and at the individual level), it shall only be counted once for purposes of computing the maximum credit.
(1) Full-year Iowa residents. Gross income qualifying under paragraph 42.6(2)“a” and taxed by the other state or foreign country 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. For tax years beginning before January 1, 2022, this quotient shall be computed as a percentage rounded to the nearest tenth of a percent (e.g., 1.2 percent). For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2022, this quotient shall be computed as a percentage rounded to the nearest ten-thousandth of a percent (e.g., 1.2345 percent). For purposes of this subparagraph, “net Iowa tax” means the Iowa regular income tax after reduction for the nonrefundable credits provided in Iowa Code section 422.12.

Example 5: Taxpayer A was an Iowa resident for the entire tax year but commuted across the border and worked in state Z. Taxpayer A had wages of $30,000 in state Z. Taxpayer A filed an income tax return in state Z reporting the $30,000 of wages and had state Z income tax liability of $500, which is A’s preliminary out-of-state credit under subrule 42.6(5). Taxpayer A also had income of $10,000 from rental of an Iowa farm and another $10,000 in interest income from a personal savings account. Taxpayer A’s total gross income for the tax year was $50,000. Thus, 60 percent ($30,000 ÷ $50,000) of Taxpayer A’s income was earned in state Z. Taxpayer A’s net Iowa tax on total gross income was $817, which results in a maximum out-of-state credit of $490 ($817 × .60). Therefore, the out-of-state tax credit allowed is $490, because the maximum credit of $490 was less than the preliminary credit of $500.

(2) Part-year Iowa residents. Gross income qualifying under paragraph 42.6(2)“a” that was earned during the period of the tax year that the taxpayer was an Iowa resident and taxed by the other state or foreign country shall be divided by the total gross income of the Iowa taxpayer earned while an Iowa resident or otherwise sourced to Iowa. 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. For tax years beginning before January 1, 2022, this quotient shall be computed as a percentage rounded to the nearest tenth of a percent (e.g., 1.2 percent). For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2022, this quotient shall be computed as a percentage rounded to the nearest ten-thousandth of a percent (e.g., 1.2345 percent). For purposes of this subparagraph, “net Iowa tax” means the Iowa regular income tax after reduction for the nonrefundable credits provided in Iowa Code section 422.12 and after reduction for the nonresident and part-year resident credit in rule 701—42.5(422).

Example 6: Taxpayer B was a part-year Iowa resident for the tax year. Taxpayer B resided in state Z for the first six months of the year and moved to Iowa on July 1 but continued to commute across the border and work in state Z. Taxpayer B was employed in state Z for the entire year and had wages of $30,000 in state Z. Taxpayer B filed an income tax return in state Z reporting the $30,000 of wages and had state Z income tax liability of $1,000. The amount of gross income taxed by state Z while taxpayer B was an Iowa resident was $15,000 (50 percent of the $30,000 of state Z wages). Since 50 percent of the income earned in state Z was earned while taxpayer B was a resident of Iowa, the preliminary out-of-state credit under subrule 42.6(5) was $500 ($1,000 × .50). Taxpayer B also had $10,000 in farm rental income from farmland located in Iowa. Taxpayer B’s gross income earned while an Iowa resident and otherwise sourced to Iowa was $25,000 ($15,000 of wages + $10,000 farm rental income). Thus, 60 percent of the gross income was earned in state Z while an Iowa resident ($15,000 ÷ $25,000). Taxpayer B’s net Iowa tax on total gross income was $1,094, which results in a maximum out-of-state credit of $656 ($1,094 × .60). Therefore, the out-of-state tax credit allowed is $500, because the preliminary credit of $500 was less than the maximum credit of $656.

b. Refund attributable to credit for entity-level income tax or composite income tax paid by a pass-through entity. If the resident claims a refundable tax credit in another state or foreign country for entity-level income tax or composite income tax paid by a pass-through entity, that refundable credit reduces the resident’s income tax liability in that state or foreign country as described in subparagraphs 42.6(5)“d”(2) and 42.6(5)“e”(2). However, any refund attributable to that refundable credit also reduces the amount of income tax treated as paid by the resident under subrules 42.6(3) and 42.6(4). In computing this credit reduction, the refundable credit for entity-level income tax or composite income tax paid by a pass-through entity shall be applied on the other state’s or foreign country’s income tax return after all...
nonrefundable credits, but before any other refundable credit. The credit reduction is required whether
the resident receives the refund or applies the amount to a different tax liability or tax period.

EXAMPLE 7: Individual B, a resident of Iowa and a 50 percent owner of Partnership P doing business
in state Z, receives a statement from Partnership P in accordance with subparagraph 42.6(3) “a” (3)
showing that P earned income in and paid entity-level income tax to state Z and individual B’s pro
rata share of that income and that entity-level income tax is $5,000 and $250, respectively. However,
individual B also receives a $250 refundable credit from state Z for B’s share of the entity-level income
tax paid by Partnership P. Individual B files an individual income tax return in state Z to report B’s pro
rata share of income from Partnership P and calculates a tentative income tax of $200, before application
of the refundable credit. Individual B applies the refundable tax credit against that tentative income tax
and calculates an income tax liability of $0 and a refund of $50 from state Z. Therefore, individual B must
reduce the $250 of entity-level income tax treated as paid by B under subrule 42.6(3) to $200 ($250 -
$50). Individual B files an Iowa income tax return which includes the $5,000 of income from Partnership
P earned in state Z and calculates a preliminary out-of-state tax credit under subrule 42.6(5) of $200.

c. Taxpayers claiming the S corporation apportionment tax credit. A taxpayer who is a
shareholder of an S corporation and who has income that was apportioned outside of Iowa through
a claim to the S corporation apportionment tax credit is not permitted to claim the out-of-state tax
credit on the same S corporation income. Income tax paid by the resident or a pass-through entity with
respect to the S corporation income shall not be included in the resident’s preliminary credit calculation
in paragraph 42.6(5) “d” or “e.” Gross income from the S corporation shall not be included in the
resident’s maximum credit calculation in paragraph 42.6(6) “a.”

d. Married taxpayers using a different filing status in the other state or foreign country. If married
taxpayers use a separate filing status in the other state or foreign country, but file jointly for Iowa tax
purposes, the taxpayers must combine both spouses’ income and income tax paid in the other state or
foreign country for purposes of computing the out-of-state tax credit. If married taxpayers file jointly
in the other state or foreign country, but file separate Iowa returns, or separately on a combined Iowa
return, the taxpayers must prorate the income tax paid in the other state or foreign country according to
each spouse’s respective gross income earned in that state or foreign country.

e. Tax on income that does not flow through to resident. Entity-level income tax or composite
income tax paid by a pass-through entity on income that does not flow through to the Iowa resident
and meet the requirements of paragraph 42.6(2) “a” does not qualify for the out-of-state tax credit. For
example, a LIFO recapture tax installment paid by an S corporation in another state would not qualify
because that tax is measured by the income of the entity in the last tax year it was a C corporation, when
such income did not flow through to the shareholders. Also, income tax paid by a trust in another state on
income not distributed to the beneficiaries would not qualify because that income did not flow through
to the beneficiaries. These examples are not intended to be exhaustive.

f. Recalculating credit following adjustments in the other jurisdiction. If the taxpayer or the
taxpayer’s pass-through entity amends the amount of income or income tax liability reported and paid
to the other state or foreign country, either through an amended return, audit, or otherwise, the taxpayer
shall file an amended Iowa return and recalculate the allowable out-of-state tax credit. Any refund must
be requested by the later of three years after the due date of the return, or one year after payment of the
tax, as prescribed in Iowa Code section 422.73(2) “a.” Iowa law does not provide additional time to
request a refund following an audit by another state or foreign country.

g. Nonrefundable and nontransferable. The out-of-state tax credit cannot exceed the resident’s
tax liability; thus, no amount is eligible to be carried forward to any future tax year. The credit may not
be transferred to any other person.

42.6(7) Claiming the out-of-state tax credit—supporting documentation. To claim the out-of-state
tax credit, the taxpayer claiming the credit must submit the following to the department with the return
or upon request as indicated below:

a. Out-of-state tax return. A copy of the income tax return filed with the other state or foreign
country must be submitted. The department may further request a copy of the return 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.

b. Iowa income tax return. To claim the out-of-state tax credit, a taxpayer must file an Iowa income tax return for the tax year for which the credit is claimed. A taxpayer must file an Iowa income tax return to claim the out-of-state tax credit even if the taxpayer would not otherwise have an obligation to file an Iowa income tax return for the year for which the credit is claimed.

c. Iowa out-of-state tax credit schedule. An Iowa 130, Out-of-State Tax Credit Schedule, must be submitted for the tax year for which the credit is claimed.

d. Pass-through entity statements. A taxpayer who is claiming an out-of-state tax credit for entity-level income tax or composite income tax paid by a pass-through entity must submit a statement from the pass-through entity that meets the requirements of subrule 42.6(3). The pass-through entity’s actual income tax returns must be submitted to the department upon request. A taxpayer who is claiming an out-of-state tax credit for entity-level income tax paid by a regulated investment company must submit a statement from the regulated investment company that meets the requirements of subrule 42.6(4).

e. Additional foreign income tax documentation. A taxpayer who is claiming the out-of-state tax credit for income taxes paid to a foreign country must provide the department with a copy of federal Form 1116, Foreign Tax Credit, if that form was required to be submitted with the taxpayer’s federal income tax return. This submission requirement does not mean that all amounts on federal Form 1116 qualify for the Iowa out-of-state tax credit. Additionally, if the income tax was paid in foreign currency, the taxpayer shall include a detailed explanation of how the taxpayer figured the conversion rate. The conversion rate is the rate of exchange in effect on the day the taxpayer paid the foreign income tax.

f. Proof of payment. Upon request, the taxpayer must provide the department with 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 (e.g., wage or salary income, rental income, business income) of total income on which such tax was paid.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 422.8.

[ARC 6029C; IAB 11/3/21, effective 12/8/21]

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.

[ARC 8702B, IAB 4/21/10, effective 5/26/10]
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.

[ARC 8702B, IAB 4/21/10, effective 5/26/10]

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 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 an $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 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 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 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. The taxes imposed on individual income shall be reduced by a state tax credit for increasing research activities in this state. For individual income tax, the requirements of the research activities credit are described in Iowa Code section 422.10. This rule explains terms not defined in the statute and procedures for claiming the credit.

42.11(1) Definitions.

“Accountant” means a person authorized under Iowa Code chapter 542 to engage in the practice of public accounting in Iowa as defined in Iowa Code section 542.3(23) or authorized to engage in such practice in another state under a similar law of another state.

“Architect” means a person licensed under Iowa Code chapter 544A or a similar law of another state.

“Aviation and aerospace” means the design, development or production of aircraft, rockets, missiles, spacecraft and other machinery and equipment that operate in aerospace.

“Collection agency” means a person primarily engaged in the business of collecting debt, including but not limited to consumer debt collection subject to the provisions of the federal Fair Debt Collections Practices Act in 15 U.S.C. §1692 et seq., the Iowa debt collection practices Act in Iowa Code sections 537.7101 through 537.7103, or other similar state law.

“Finance or investment company” means a person primarily engaged in finance or investment activities broadly consisting of the holding, depositing, or management of a customer’s money or assets for investment purposes, or the provision of loans or other similar financing or credit to customers. “Finance or investment company” includes but is not limited to a person organized or licensed under Iowa Code chapter 524, 533, or 533D or other similar state or federal law, or an investment company as defined in 15 U.S.C. §80a-3.

“Life sciences” means the sciences concerned with the study of living organisms, including agriscience, biology, botany, zoology, microbiology, physiology, biochemistry, and related subjects.

“Manufacturing” means the same as defined in 2018 Iowa Acts, Senate File 2417, section 183.

“Publisher” means a person whose primary business is the publishing of books, periodicals, newspapers, music, or other works for sale in any format.

“Real estate company” means a person licensed under Iowa Code chapter 543B or otherwise primarily engaged in acts constituting dealing in real estate as described in Iowa Code section 543B.6.

“Retailer” means a person that primarily engages in sales of personal property as defined in 2018 Iowa Acts, Senate File 2417, section 158, or services directly to an ultimate consumer. A business that primarily makes sales for resale is not a retailer.

“Software engineering” means the detailed study of the design, development, operation, and maintenance of software.

“Transportation company” means a person whose primary business is the transportation of persons or property from one place to another.

“Wholesaler” means a person that primarily engages in buying large quantities of goods and reselling them in smaller quantities to retailers or other merchants who in turn sell those goods to the ultimate consumer.

42.11(2) Requirement that the business claim and be allowed the federal credit. To claim this credit, a taxpayer’s business must claim and be allowed a research credit for such qualified research expenses under Section 41 of the Internal Revenue Code for the same taxable year as the taxpayer’s business is claiming the credit.

a. Being “allowed” the federal credit. For purposes of this subrule, a federal credit is “allowed” if the taxpayer meets all requirements to claim the credit under Section 41 of the Internal Revenue Code and any applicable federal regulation and Internal Revenue Service guidance and such credit has not been disallowed by the Internal Revenue Service.

b. Applicability of requirement to pass-throughs. If the individual received the Iowa credit through a pass-through entity, the pass-through entity that conducted the research must have claimed and been allowed the federal credit in order for the individual to claim the Iowa credit.

c. Impact of federal audit. If the Internal Revenue Service audits or otherwise reviews the return and disallows the credit, the taxpayer shall file an amended Iowa return along with supporting schedules, including an amended federal return or a copy of the federal revenue agent’s report and notification of
final federal adjustments, to add back the Iowa credit to the extent not previously disallowed by the
department.

d. Authority of the department. Nothing in this subrule shall limit the department’s authority to
review, examine, audit, or otherwise challenge an Iowa tax credit claim under Iowa Code section 422.10,
regardless of inaction, a settlement, or a determination by the Internal Revenue Service under Section
41 of the Internal Revenue Code.

42.11(3) Calculating the credit. For information on how the credit is calculated, see Iowa Code
section 422.10.

42.11(4) Claiming the tax credit.

a. Forms. The credit must be claimed on the forms provided on the department’s website and must
include all information required by the forms.

b. Allocation to the individual owners of an entity or beneficiaries of an estate or trust. 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.

c. Refundability. 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.

d. Transferability. Tax credit certificates shall not be transferred to any other person.

e. Enterprise zone claimants. The enterprise zone program was repealed on July 1, 2014.
However, any supplemental research activities credit earned by businesses pursuant to Iowa Code
section 15.335 and approved under the enterprise zone program prior to July 1, 2014, remains valid and
can be claimed on tax returns filed after July 1, 2014.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 15.335 and 422.10 as amended by 2018 Iowa
Acts, Senate File 2417.

[ARC 8702B, IAB 4/21/10, effective 5/26/10; ARC 9104B, IAB 9/22/10, effective 10/27/10; ARC 9820B, IAB 11/2/11, effective
12/7/11; ARC 0337C, IAB 9/19/12, effective 10/24/12; ARC 1101C, IAB 10/16/13, effective 11/20/13; ARC 1545C, IAB 7/23/14,
effective 8/27/14; ARC 1744C, IAB 11/26/14, effective 12/31/14; ARC 4143C, IAB 11/21/18, effective 12/26/18]

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 in-state 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 in-state 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 in-state 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Average Number of Weekly Hours</th>
<th>Category</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>More than 0 but less than 15</td>
<td>¼</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 or more but less than 25</td>
<td>½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 or more but less than 35</td>
<td>¼</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 or more</td>
<td>1 (full-time)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

[ARC 8702B, IAB 4/21/10, effective 5/26/10]

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, but beginning before January 1, 2013, 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. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2013, but beginning before January 1, 2014, an individual is allowed an Iowa earned income tax credit equal to 14 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. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2014, an individual is allowed an Iowa earned income tax credit equal to 15 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 as amended by 2013 Iowa Acts, Senate File 295.

[ARC 8702B, IAB 4/21/10, effective 5/26/10; ARC 1102C, IAB 10/16/13, effective 11/20/13]

**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 economic development authority 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. The enterprise zone program was repealed on July 1, 2014. Any investment tax credit earned by businesses approved under the enterprise zone program prior to July 1, 2014, remains valid and can be claimed on tax returns filed after July 1, 2014. For business applications received by the economic development authority 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 through the fiscal year ending June 30, 2009. The election to receive a refund of all or a portion of an unused investment tax credit is no longer available beginning with the fiscal year ending June 30, 2010. 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 economic development authority 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 included with 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 economic development authority 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 included with 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. Details on the calculation of the repayment can be found in 261—subrule 187.5(4) of the administrative rules of the economic development authority. If the business 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, the department may proceed to collect the tax incentives against the partners, members, shareholders or beneficiaries to whom the tax incentives were passed through. See Decision of the Administrative Law Judge in Damien & Colette Trebilcock, et al., Docket No. 11DORF 042-044, June 11, 2012.

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 as amended by 2010 Iowa Acts, Senate File 2380.

[ARC 8702B, IAB 4/21/10, effective 5/26/10; ARC 9104B, IAB 9/22/10, effective 10/27/10; ARC 1744C, IAB 11/26/14, effective 12/31/14]
701—42.15(422) Child and dependent care credit. 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. If a taxpayer claims the child and dependent care credit, the taxpayer cannot claim the early childhood development credit described in rule 701—42.31(422).

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. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2015, the Iowa credit is computed without regard to whether or not the federal credit was limited to the taxpayer’s federal tax liability. In addition, for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2015, the Iowa credit will be allowed even if the taxpayer’s federal adjusted gross income is below $0.

The credit is computed so that taxpayers with lower net incomes are allowed higher percentages of their federal child care credit than taxpayers with higher 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 net incomes of the taxpayers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>* Net income</th>
<th>Percentage of federal credit allowed for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2006, and before January 1, 2021</th>
<th>Percentage of federal credit allowed for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than $10,000</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$10,000 or more but less than $20,000</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$20,000 or more but less than $25,000</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$25,000 or more but less than $35,000</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$35,000 or more but less than $40,000</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$40,000 or more but less than $45,000</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$45,000 or more but less than $90,000</td>
<td>No Credit</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$90,000 or more</td>
<td>No Credit</td>
<td>No Credit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note that in the case of married taxpayers who have filed joint federal returns and elect to file separate returns or to file separately on the combined return form for Iowa purposes, the taxpayers must determine the child and dependent care credit by the schedule provided in this rule on the basis of their combined net incomes. The credit determined from the schedule must be allocated between the married taxpayers in the proportion that each spouse’s net income relates to the combined net income of the taxpayers.

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 are filing separately on the combined Iowa return form.

**EXAMPLE A:** A married couple has a combined net income of $40,000. 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 net income of $30,000 and the second spouse had 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 as it relates to the combined net income of both spouses as shown below:
\[
\begin{align*}
$180 \times \frac{30,000}{40,000} &= $135 \quad \text{child and dependent care credit for spouse with $30,000 net income} \\
$180 \times \frac{10,000}{40,000} &= $45 \quad \text{child and dependent care credit for spouse with $10,000 net income}
\end{align*}
\]

**EXAMPLE B:** A married couple filed their Iowa return separately on a combined return. 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, so their combined net income was $37,500.

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 Iowa net income as it relates to the combined Iowa net income of both spouses as shown below:

\[
\begin{align*}
$320 \times \frac{25,000}{37,500} &= $213 \quad \text{child and dependent care credit for spouse with $25,000 Iowa net income} \\
$320 \times \frac{12,500}{37,500} &= $107 \quad \text{child and dependent care credit for spouse with $12,500 Iowa net income}
\end{align*}
\]

**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 income from Iowa sources in the tax year may claim child and dependent care credits on their Iowa returns. The percentage of the federal credit allowed is determined based on the nonresident or part-year resident’s all-source net income. If the nonresident or part-year resident’s all-source net income is $90,000 or higher, the taxpayer will not qualify for the Iowa child and dependent care credit regardless of the amount of the taxpayer’s Iowa-source income. 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:

\[
\begin{align*}
&\text{Federal child and} &\text{Percentage of federal} &\text{*Iowa net income} \\
&\text{dependent care credit} &\text{child and dependent} &\text{All-source net} \\
&\times &\text{credit allowed on Iowa} &\text{income} \\
& &\text{return from table in} &\times \\
& &\text{subrule 42.15(1)} &\text{based on all-source} \\
& & &\text{net income}
\end{align*}
\]

*Iowa net income for purposes of determining the child care credit that can be claimed on the Iowa return by a nonresident or part-year resident taxpayer is the total Iowa-source income less the Iowa-source adjustments to income as computed on the Schedule IA 126.

In cases where married taxpayers are nonresidents or part-year residents of Iowa and are filing separate Iowa returns or are filing separately on the combined Iowa 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 an Iowa-source net income of $15,000. That spouse had an all-source net income of $20,000. The second spouse had an Iowa-source net income of $10,000 and an all-source net income of $15,000. The
couple had a combined Iowa-source net income of $25,000 and a combined all-source net income of $35,000. 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Federal child and dependent care credit</th>
<th>Percentage of federal child and dependent credit allowed on Iowa return</th>
<th>Iowa-source net income</th>
<th>All-source net income</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$800</td>
<td>× 40%</td>
<td>$320</td>
<td>$25,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$800 × $320</td>
<td>$35,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The $229 credit is allocated between the spouses as shown below:

$229 × \frac{15,000}{25,000} = \frac{137}{100}$ for spouse with Iowa-source net income of $15,000

$229 × \frac{10,000}{25,000} = \frac{92}{100}$ for spouse with Iowa-source net income of $10,000

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 enterprise zone program was repealed on July 1, 2014, and the eligible housing business tax credit has been replaced with the workforce housing tax incentives program. See rule 701—42.53(15) for information on the tax incentives provided under the workforce housing tax incentives program. Any investment tax credit
earned by businesses approved under the enterprise zone program prior to July 1, 2014, remains valid and can be claimed on tax returns filed after July 1, 2014. 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 2014 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 2014 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 2014 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. Details on the calculation of the repayment can be found in 261—subrule 187.5(4) of the administrative rules of the economic development authority. If the business 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, the department may proceed to collect the tax incentives against the partners, members, shareholders or beneficiaries to whom the tax incentives were passed through. See Decision of the Administrative Law Judge in Damien & Colette Trebilcock, et al., Docket No. 11DORF 042-044, June 11, 2012.

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 economic development authority 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 included with 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 economic development authority 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.

The excess of the $3 million limitation of tax credits eligible for transfer in the 2013 and 2014 calendar years for housing developments located in brownfield sites or blighted areas cannot be claimed by a transferee prior to January 1, 2016. The eligible housing business must have notified the economic development authority in writing before July 1, 2014, of the business’s intent to transfer any tax credits for housing developments located in brownfield sites or blighted areas. If a tax credit certificate is issued by the economic development authority for a housing development approved prior to July 1, 2014, that is located in a brownfield site or blighted area, the tax credit can still be claimed by the eligible business, but the tax credit cannot be transferred by the eligible business if the economic development authority was not notified prior to July 1, 2014.

Example 1: A housing development located in a brownfield site was completed in December 2013 and was issued a tax credit certificate totaling $250,000. The $3 million calendar cap for transferred tax credits for brownfield sites and blighted areas has already been reached for the 2013 and 2014 tax years. The $250,000 tax credit is going to be transferred to Bill Smith, and the economic development authority was notified of the transfer prior to July 1, 2014. Once a replacement tax credit certificate has been issued, Mr. Smith cannot file an amended Iowa individual income tax return for the 2013 tax year until January 1, 2016, to claim the $250,000 tax credit.

Example 2: A housing development located in a blighted area was completed in May 2014 and was issued a tax credit certificate totaling $150,000. The $3 million calendar cap for transferred tax credits for brownfield sites and blighted areas has already been reached for the 2014 tax year. The $150,000 tax credit is going to be transferred to Greg Rogers, and the economic development authority was notified of the transfer prior to July 1, 2014. Once a replacement tax credit certificate has been issued, Mr. Rogers cannot file an amended Iowa individual income tax return for the 2014 tax year until January 1, 2016, to claim the $150,000 tax credit.

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 economic development authority, 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 economic development authority 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 2014 Iowa Code section 15E.193B.

[ARC 8702B, IAB 4/21/10, effective 5/26/10; ARC 1744C, IAB 11/26/14, effective 12/31/14]

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 included with 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 include a copy of the certificate of entitlement and the statement of allocation of the assistive device credit with 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.

[ARC 8702B, IAB 4/21/10, effective 5/26/10; ARC 1744C, IAB 11/26/14, effective 12/31/14]

701—42.19(404A,422) Historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit for projects with Part 2 applications approved and tax credits reserved prior to July 1, 2014. 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 general assembly has mandated that the department of cultural affairs and the department of revenue adopt rules to jointly administer Iowa Code chapter 404A. 2014 Iowa Acts, House File 2453, amended the historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit program effective July 1, 2014. The department of revenue’s provisions for projects with tax credits reserved prior to July 1, 2014, are found in this rule. The department of revenue’s provisions for projects with agreements entered into on or after July 1, 2014, are found in rule 701—42.54(404A,422). The department of cultural affairs’ rules related to this program may be found at 223—Chapter 48. Division I of 223—Chapter 48 applies to projects with reservations approved prior to July 1, 2014. Division II of 223—Chapter 48 applies to projects with agreements entered into on or after July 1, 2014.
Notwithstanding anything contained herein to the contrary, the department of cultural affairs shall not reserve tax credits under 2013 Iowa Code chapter 404A as amended by 2013 Iowa Acts, chapter 112, section 1, for applicants that do not have an approved Part 2 application and a tax credit reservation on or before June 30, 2014. Projects with approved Part 2 applications and provisional tax credit reservations on or before June 30, 2014, shall be governed by 2013 Iowa Code chapter 404A as amended by 2013 Iowa Acts, chapter 112, section 1; by 223—Chapter 48, Division I; and by rule 701—42.19(404A,422). Projects for which Part 2 applications were approved and agreements entered into after June 30, 2014, shall be governed by 2014 Iowa Acts, House File 2453; by 223—Chapter 48, Division II; and by rule 701—42.54(404A,422).

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.

b. Property designated as of historic significance to a district listed in the National Register of Historic Places or eligible for such designation.

c. Property or district designated 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.

b. 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.

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 the state historic preservation office for a project for a particular taxpayer to the extent those rehabilitation costs are actually expended by that taxpayer.

a. In the case of commercial property, qualified rehabilitation costs must equal at least $50,000 or 50 percent of the assessed value of the property, excluding the value of the land, prior to rehabilitation, whichever is less. In the case of property other than commercial property, the qualified rehabilitation costs must equal at least $25,000 or 25 percent of the assessed value, excluding the value of the land, prior to the rehabilitation, whichever amount is less.

b. In computing the tax credit, the only costs which may be included are the qualified rehabilitation costs incurred commencing from the date on which the first qualified rehabilitation cost is incurred and ending with the end of the taxable year in which the property is placed in service. The rehabilitation period may include dates that precede approval of a project, provided that any qualified rehabilitation costs incurred prior to the date of approval of the project are qualified rehabilitation costs.

c. 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.

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. 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.

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 included with 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 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, the amount of the tax credit being transferred, and any consideration received in exchange for the tax credit, 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 included with the income tax return for the period in which the project was completed.

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 for tax credits reserved for fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2012. For tax credits reserved for fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2012, 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. 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.
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.

a. For transfers on or after July 1, 2006, the department of revenue will issue the replacement tax credit certificate to the transferee. Within 90 days of the transfer of the tax credit certificate, the transferee must submit the transferred tax credit certificate to the department of revenue along with a statement containing the transferee’s name, tax identification number and address, the denomination that each replacement tax credit certificate is to carry, the amount of all consideration provided in exchange for the tax credit and the names of recipients of any consideration provided in exchange for the tax credit. If a payment of money was any part of the consideration provided in exchange for the tax credit, the transferee shall list the amount of the payment of money in its statement to the department of revenue. If any part of the consideration provided in exchange for the tax credit included nonmonetary consideration, including but not limited to any promise, representation, performance, discharge of debt or nonmonetary rights or property, the tax credit transferee shall describe the nature of nonmonetary consideration and disclose any value the transferor and transferee assigned to the nonmonetary consideration. The tax credit transferee must indicate on its statement to the department of revenue if no consideration was provided in exchange for the tax credit. 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.

b. 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.

c. 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 tax credit shall be fully refundable.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code chapter 404A as amended by 2013 Iowa Acts, Senate File 436, and Iowa Code section 422.11D.[ARC 8702B, IAB 4/21/10, effective 5/26/10; ARC 9104B, IAB 9/22/10, effective 10/27/10; ARC 9876B, IAB 11/30/11, effective 1/4/12; ARC 0398C, IAB 10/17/12, effective 11/21/12; ARC 1138C, IAB 10/30/13, effective 12/4/13; ARC 1968C, IAB 4/15/15, effective 5/20/15]

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 IA 6478. 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.

[ARC 8702B, IAB 4/21/10, effective 5/26/10]

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.

[ARC 8702B, IAB 4/21/10, effective 5/26/10]

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.

a. Equity investments in a qualifying business or community-based seed capital fund before January 1, 2011. 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, for equity investments made before January 1, 2011. 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.

b. Equity investments in a qualifying business or community-based seed capital fund on or after January 1, 2011, and before July 2, 2015. For equity investments made on or after January 1, 2011, see 261—Chapter 115 for information regarding eligibility for qualifying businesses and community-based seed capital funds, applications for the investment tax credit for equity investments in a qualifying
business or community-based seed capital fund, and the issuance of tax credit certificates by the economic development authority.

(1) Certificate issuance. The department of revenue will be notified by the economic development authority when the tax credit certificates are issued.

(2) Amount of the tax credit. The credit is equal to 20 percent of the taxpayer’s equity investment in a qualifying business or community-based seed capital fund.

(3) Year in which the tax credit may be claimed. An investment shall be deemed to have been made on the same date as the date of acquisition of the equity interest as determined by the Internal Revenue Code. For investments made prior to January 1, 2014, a taxpayer shall not claim the tax credit prior to the third tax year following the tax year in which the investment is made. For investments made in qualifying businesses on or after January 1, 2014, the credit can be claimed in the year of the investment. However, for investments made in qualifying businesses during the 2014 calendar year, the credit cannot be redeemed prior to January 1, 2016. For example, if an individual taxpayer whose tax year ends on December 31, 2012, makes an equity investment during the 2012 calendar year, the individual taxpayer cannot claim the tax credit until the tax year ending December 31, 2015. However, if the taxpayer dies prior to redeeming the tax credit, the remaining tax credit may be redeemed on the decedent’s final income tax return. For fiscal years beginning July 1, 2011, the amount of tax credits authorized cannot exceed $2 million. The tax credit certificate must be included with the taxpayer’s return for the tax year in which the credit may be redeemed as stated on the tax credit certificate.

(4) Carried over tax credits. If a tax credit is carried over and issued for the tax year immediately following the year in which the investment was made because the $2 million cap has been reached, the tax credit may be claimed by the taxpayer for the third tax year following the tax year for which the credit is issued. For example, if an individual taxpayer makes an equity investment in December 2012 and the $2 million cap for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2013, had already been reached, the tax credit will be issued for the tax year ending December 31, 2013, and cannot be redeemed until the tax year ending December 31, 2016.

(5) Limitations. 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 cannot be carried back to a tax year prior to the tax year in which the taxpayer claims the tax credit. The tax credit is not transferable to any other taxpayer.

(6) Pro rata tax credit claims for certain business entities. 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.

c. Equity investments in a qualifying business on or after July 2, 2015. For equity investments made on or after July 2, 2015, see 261—Chapter 115 for information regarding eligibility for qualifying businesses, applications for the investment tax credit for equity investments in a qualifying business, and the issuance of tax credit certificates by the economic development authority.

(1) Certificate issuance. The department of revenue will be notified by the economic development authority when the tax credit certificates are issued.

(2) Amount of the tax credit. For fiscal years beginning July 1, 2011, the amount of the tax credits authorized cannot exceed $2 million. The credit is equal to 25 percent of the taxpayer’s equity investment in a qualifying business. In any one calendar year, the amount of tax credits issued for any one qualifying business shall not exceed $500,000. The maximum amount of tax credit that may be issued per calendar year to a natural person and the person’s spouse or dependent shall not exceed $100,000 combined. For purposes of this paragraph, “dependent” has the same meaning as provided by the Internal Revenue Code.

(3) Year in which the tax credit may be claimed. A taxpayer shall not claim a tax credit prior to September 1, 2016. The tax credit certificate must be included with the taxpayer’s return for the tax year in which the credit may be redeemed as stated on the tax credit certificate. For purposes of this
paragraph, an investment shall be deemed to have been made on the same date as the date of acquisition of the equity interest as determined by the Internal Revenue Code.

(4) Pro rata tax credit claims for certain business entities. 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. Any credits claimed by an individual are subject to the limitations provided in 42.22(1)“c”(2) above.

(5) Refundability. For a tax credit claimed against the taxes imposed in Iowa Code chapter 422, division II, any tax credit in excess of the tax liability is refundable. In lieu of claiming a refund, the taxpayer may elect to have the overpayment shown on the taxpayer’s final completed return credited to the tax liability for the following tax year.

(6) Transfers and carryback of tax credits prohibited. The tax credit cannot be carried back to a tax year prior to the tax year in which the taxpayer claims the tax credit. The tax credit is not transferable to any other taxpayer.

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. This credit is repealed for investments in venture capital funds made after July 1, 2010.

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.

42.22(4) Innovation fund investment tax credit. See 261—Chapter 116 for information regarding eligibility for an innovation fund, applications for the investment tax credit for investments in an innovation fund, and the issuance of tax credit certificates by the economic development authority.

The department of revenue will be notified by the economic development authority when the tax credit certificates are issued. The credit is equal to 20 percent of the taxpayer’s equity investment in the form of cash in an innovation fund for tax years beginning and investments made on or after January 1, 2011, and before January 1, 2013. For tax years beginning and investments made on or after January 1, 2013, the taxpayer may claim a tax credit equal to 25 percent of the taxpayer’s equity investment in the
form of cash in an innovation fund. An investment shall be deemed to have been made on the same date as the date of acquisition of the equity interest as determined by the Internal Revenue Code. A taxpayer shall claim the tax credit for the tax year in which the investment is made. For fiscal years beginning July 1, 2011, the amount of tax credits authorized cannot exceed $8 million. No tax credit certificates will be issued prior to September 1, 2014. The tax credit certificate must be attached to the taxpayer’s return for the tax year in which the investment was made as stated on the tax credit certificate.

If a tax credit is carried over and issued for the tax year immediately following the year in which the investment was made because the $8 million cap has been reached, the tax credit may be claimed by the taxpayer for the tax year following the tax year for which the credit is issued. For example, if an individual taxpayer makes an equity investment in December 2013 and the $8 million cap for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2014, had already been reached, the tax credit will be issued for the tax year ending December 31, 2014, and can be redeemed for the tax year ending December 31, 2014.

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 depleted, whichever is the earlier. The tax credit cannot be carried back to a tax year prior to the tax year in which the taxpayer claims the tax credit.

The innovation fund tax credit certificate may be transferred once 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, 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 innovation fund 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.

For equity investments made in an innovation fund, an individual may claim the credit if the investment was made by a partnership, S corporation, limited liability company, 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.51, 15E.52, 15E.66, 422.11F, and 422.11G and section 15E.43 as amended by 2015 Iowa Acts, chapter 138.

[ARC 8702B, IAB 4/21/10, effective 5/26/10; ARC 9104B, IAB 9/22/10, effective 10/27/10; ARC 9966B, IAB 1/11/12, effective 2/15/12; ARC 1102C, IAB 10/16/13, effective 11/20/13; ARC 1665C, IAB 10/15/14, effective 11/19/14; ARC 2632C, IAB 7/20/16, effective 8/24/16]

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 through the fiscal
year ending June 30, 2009. The election to receive a refund of all or a portion of an unused investment tax credit is no longer available beginning with the fiscal year ending June 30, 2010. 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 economic development authority 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 included with 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 economic development authority 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. Details on the calculation of the repayment can be found in 261—subrule 187.5(4) of the administrative rules of the economic development authority. If the business 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, the department may proceed to collect the tax incentives against the partners, members, shareholders or beneficiaries to whom the tax incentives were passed through. See Decision of the Administrative Law Judge in Damien & Colette Trebilcock, et al., Docket No. 11DORG 042-044, June 11, 2012.

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 investment 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 section 15.333 as amended by 2010 Iowa Acts, Senate File 2380, and sections 15.335 and 15.381 to 15.387.

[ARC 8702B, IAB 4/21/10, effective 5/26/10; ARC 9104B, IAB 9/22/10, effective 10/27/10; ARC 1744C, IAB 11/26/14, effective 12/31/14]
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 is $2.7 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 2011 is $3.5 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. For the 2012 calendar year and subsequent calendar years, the total amount of endow Iowa tax credits is $6 million; the maximum amount of tax credit authorized to a single taxpayer is $300,000 ($6 million multiplied by 5 percent). 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 2013 Iowa Acts, House File 620, and section 422.11H.

[ARC 8702B, IAB 4/21/10, effective 5/26/10; ARC 9104B, IAB 9/22/10, effective 10/27/10; ARC 9876B, IAB 11/30/11, effective 1/4/12; ARC 0398C, IAB 10/17/12, effective 11/21/12; ARC 1138C, IAB 10/30/13, effective 12/4/13]

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:
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 422.111.

[ARC 8702B, IAB 4/21/10, effective 5/26/10]

701—42.26(151,422) 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.

**[ARC 8702B, IAB 4/21/10, effective 5/26/10]**

**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 ¼ of a megawatt.

The maximum amount of nameplate generating capacity for all qualified wind energy production facilities cannot exceed 50 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—7.8(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 include the tax credit certificate with 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 

[ARC 8702B, IAB 4/21/10, effective 5/26/10; ARC 9876B, IAB 11/30/11, effective 1/4/12; ARC 0251C, IAB 8/8/12, effective 
9/12/12; ARC 1744C, IAB 11/26/14, effective 12/31/14]

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.

42.28(1) Eligible facility application process.

a. Eligible facility application process, generally. A producer or purchaser of a renewable energy 
facility must be approved as an eligible renewable energy facility by the Iowa utilities board in order to 
qualify for the renewable energy tax 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, 2018. 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).

b. Limitations on maximum energy production and nameplate generating capacity. The 
maximum amount of nameplate generating capacity of all wind energy conversion facilities cannot 
 exceed 363 megawatts. For tax years beginning prior to January 1, 2015, 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 53 megawatts of nameplate generating capacity and 167 billion British thermal units 
of heat for a commercial purpose. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2015, the maximum 
amount of energy production 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 63 megawatts of nameplate generating capacity and, annually, 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. Extensions can be renewed for succeeding 12-month periods if the facility applies for 
the extension prior to expiration of the current extension period. 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. However, for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2015, an entity described in 
Iowa Code section 476C.1(6)“b”(4) or (5) may have an ownership interest in up to four solar energy 
conversion facilities described in Iowa Code section 476C.3(4)“b”(3).

42.28(2) Tax credit certificate procedure.

a. Tax credit application process. 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). The utilities board will notify 
the department of the number of kilowatt-hours, standard cubic feet or British thermal units that were 
generated and purchased from an eligible facility or used for on-site consumption by the producer during 
the tax year for which the credit is applied.
b. **Tax credit calculation.** The department shall calculate the amount of the credit for which the applicant is eligible in accordance with subrules 42.28(3) and 42.28(4) and shall issue a tax credit certificate for that amount or shall notify the applicant in writing of its refusal to do so.

c. **Tax credit certificate issuance.** 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(5). Once a tax credit certificate is issued pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 476C, it shall not be terminated or rescinded.

d. **Taxpayers that are partnerships, limited liability companies, S corporations, or estates or trusts.** 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 of the beneficiary’s interest in the estate or trust.

e. **Carryforward.** To claim the tax credit, the taxpayer must include the tax credit certificate with 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) **Limitations.**

a. **Energy production.** Of the maximum amount of energy production capacity equivalent for biogas recovery facilities, biomass conversion facilities, methane gas recovery facilities, solar energy conversion facilities and refuse conversion facilities:

(1) No single facility may be allocated more than ten megawatts of nameplate generating capacity or energy production capacity equivalent.

(2) For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2015, ten megawatts of nameplate generating capacity or energy production capacity equivalent shall be reserved for solar energy conversion facilities described in Iowa Code section 476C.3(4) “b”(3) that have a generating capacity of one and one-half megawatts or less.

(3) For tax years, beginning on or after January 1, 2014, 55 billion British thermal units of heat for a commercial purpose shall be reserved annually for an eligible facility that is a refuse conversion facility for processed, engineered fuel from a multicounty solid waste management planning area.

(4) For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2014, the maximum annual amount of energy production capacity for a single refuse conversion facility is 55 billion British thermal units of heat for a commercial purpose.

b. **Related persons.** 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.

c. **Operation.** The facility must be 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).

d. **Prohibited for persons that have received a credit under Iowa Code chapter 476B.** A person that has received a wind energy production tax credit pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 476B may not be issued a renewable energy tax credit certificate.
e. **Ten-year award limitation.** The credit is allowed for a ten-year period beginning on the date the purchaser first purchases renewable energy from a qualified facility or on the date the qualified facility first began producing renewable energy for on-site consumption. For example, if a renewable energy facility first began producing energy for on-site consumption on April 1, 2006, the credit can be claimed for kilowatt-hours, standard cubic feet or British thermal units generated and used for on-site consumption by the producer between April 1, 2006, and March 31, 2016. Tax credit certificates cannot be issued for renewable energy purchased or produced for on-site consumption after December 31, 2027.

**42.28(4) Computation of the credit.** The renewable energy tax credit equals 1½ cents per kilowatt-hour of electricity, or $1.44 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 and purchased from an eligible renewable energy facility or used for on-site consumption by the producer 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 or used for on-site consumption by the producer may exceed 12 months if the facility was operational for fewer than 12 months in its initial year of operation.

**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 or used for on-site consumption by the producer between April 1, 2006, and December 31, 2007.

**42.28(5) Transfer of the renewable energy tax credit certificate.**

a. **One-transfer limitation.** 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.

b. **Transfer process—information required.** 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; the amount of the tax credit being transferred; the value of any consideration provided by the transferee to the transferor; and any other information required by the department. 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.

c. **Tax year.** 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.

d. **Consideration.** 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(6) 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).
42.28(7) Appeals. 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—7.8(17A).

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 422.11J and Iowa Code chapter 476C as amended by 2015 Iowa Acts, chapter 124, and 2016 Iowa Acts, House File 2468.

[ARC 8702B, IAB 4/21/10, effective 5/26/10; ARC 9876B, IAB 11/30/11, effective 1/4/12; ARC 0251C, IAB 8/8/12, effective 9/12/12; ARC 1665C, IAB 10/15/14, effective 11/19/14; ARC 2772C, IAB 10/12/16, effective 11/16/16]

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 “c” 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 through the fiscal year ending June 30, 2009. The election to receive a refund of all or a portion of an unused investment tax credit is no longer available beginning with the fiscal year ending June 30, 2010. 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 economic development authority 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 included with 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 economic development authority 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. Details on the calculation of the repayment can be found in 261—subrule 187.5(4) of the administrative rules of the economic development authority. If the business 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, the department may proceed to collect the tax incentives against the partners,
members, shareholders or beneficiaries to whom the tax incentives were passed through. See Decision of the Administrative Law Judge in Damien & Colette Trebilcock, et al., Docket No. 11DORF 042-044, June 11, 2012.

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(151,422).

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 15.326 to 15.337.
[ARC 8702B, IAB 4/21/10, effective 5/26/10; ARC 9104B, IAB 9/22/10, effective 10/27/10; ARC 1744C, IAB 11/26/14, effective 12/31/14]

701—42.30(15E,422) Economic development region revolving fund tax credit. Effective for tax years ending on or after July 1, 2005, but beginning before January 1, 2010, 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 tax credit is repealed for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2010.

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 as amended by 2010 Iowa Acts, Senate File 2380.

[ARC 8702B, IAB 4/21/10, effective 5/26/10; ARC 9104B, IAB 9/22/10, effective 10/27/10]

701—42.31(422) Early childhood development tax credit. 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 $90,000. 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 married taxpayers who elect to file separately on a combined form or elect to file separate returns for Iowa tax purposes, the combined net income of the taxpayers must be less than $90,000 to be eligible for the credit. If the combined net income is less than $90,000, 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 net income.

Nonresidents and part-year residents who have income from Iowa sources in the tax year may claim the early childhood development tax credit on their Iowa returns. If the taxpayer’s all-source net income is $90,000 or higher, the taxpayer will not qualify for the credit. Nonresidents or part-year residents of Iowa must determine the early childhood development tax credit in the ratio of their Iowa-source net income to their all-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 Iowa return, the early childhood development tax credit must be allocated between the spouses in the ratio of each spouse’s Iowa-source net income to their combined Iowa-source net 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, including 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.

[ARC 8702B, IAB 4/21/10, effective 5/26/10; ARC 6149C, IAB 1/12/22, effective 2/16/22]

701—42.32(422) School tuition organization tax credit. For tax years beginning prior to January 1, 2021, a 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. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2021, the tax credit is equal to 75 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.

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 four 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.

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 calendar year. The total amount of tax credit certificates that may be authorized is:

(1) $2.5 million for the 2006 calendar year,
(2) $5 million for the 2007 calendar year,
(3) $7.5 million for the 2008 through 2011 calendar years,
(4) $8.75 million for the 2012 and 2013 calendar years,
(5) $12 million for the 2014 through 2018 calendar years,
(6) $13 million for the 2019 calendar year,
(7) $15 million for the 2020 and 2021 calendar years, and
(8) $20 million for the 2022 calendar year 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 2022 calendar year, if the certified enrollment of all qualified schools in Iowa, as provided to the department by November 1, 2021, was 40,000, the per-student tax credit would be $500 ($20 million ÷ 40,000). 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 $700,000 ($500 × 1,400) of tax credit certificates for the 2022 calendar year. The department would notify this school tuition organization by December 1, 2021, of the authorization to issue $700,000 of tax credit certificates for the 2022 calendar year. This authorization would allow the school tuition organization to solicit contributions totaling $933,333 ($700,000 ÷ 75%) during the 2022 calendar year which would be eligible for the tax credit.

42.32(5) Issuance of tax credit certificates.

a. 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, designed by the department, shall 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.

b. A tax credit certificate may be issued to a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, estate or trust. The amount of credit claimed by an individual shall be based on the pro rata share of the individual’s earnings of the partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, estate or trust.

42.32(6) Claiming the tax credit. The taxpayer must include the tax credit certificate with the tax return for which the credit is claimed. The tax credit shall be claimed in the tax year during which the contribution is made. 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 shall 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, including those who are claiming a tax credit of a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, estate, or trust of which they are a member, 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 calendar 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 calendar year.
   c. The total number and dollar value of tax credit certificates issued by the school tuition organization for the previous calendar year.
   d. A list of each taxpayer who received a tax credit certificate for the previous calendar year, including the amount of the contribution and the amount of tax credit issued to each taxpayer for the previous calendar 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 422.111.

[ARC 8702B, IAB 4/21/10, effective 5/26/10; ARC 9876B, IAB 11/30/11, effective 1/4/12; ARC 1102C, IAB 10/16/13, effective 11/20/13; ARC 1744C, IAB 11/26/14, effective 12/31/14; ARC 5978C, IAB 10/20/21, effective 11/24/21]

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 IA 135.

42.33(1) Claiming the credit.
   a. Amount of the credit. 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 years 2012 through 2024 16 cents

   b. Claiming the credit with other credits. 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, but prior to January 1, 2021, for the same tax year for the same ethanol gallons.
   c. Refundability. 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.
   d. Transferability. The credit may not be transferred to any other person.
   e. 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(2) 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, 2025, a taxpayer whose tax year ends prior to December 31, 2024, may continue to claim the tax credit in the following tax year for any E-85 gallons sold through December 31, 2024. 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(2) for examples illustrating how this subrule is applied.

42.33(3) Allocation of credit to owners of a business entity or to beneficiaries of an estate or trust. 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 422.110 as amended by 2016 Iowa Acts, Senate File 2309.

[ARC 8702B, IAB 4/21/10, effective 5/26/10; ARC 9821B, IAB 11/2/11, effective 12/7/11; ARC 3043C, IAB 4/26/17, effective 5/31/17]

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 that meets the standards provided in Iowa Code section 214A.2. In determining the minimum percentage by volume of biodiesel, the department will take into account reasonable variances due to testing and other limitations. For purposes of this rule, tank wagon sales are considered retail sales. The credit is calculated on Form IA 8864.

42.34(1) Calculating the credit.

a. Gallonage requirement.

(1) Tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2006, but prior to January 1, 2009. In order for a retail dealer to qualify for the biodiesel blended fuel tax credit for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2006, but prior to January 1, 2009, of the total gallons of diesel fuel that the retail dealer sells and dispenses during the tax year, 50 percent or more of those gallons must be biodiesel blended fuel formulated with a minimum percentage of 2 percent by volume of biodiesel. The gallonage amounts for all motor fuel sites of a retail dealer are combined when calculating this gallonage requirement.

(2) Tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2009, but prior to January 1, 2012. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2009, but prior to January 1, 2012, 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 formulated with a minimum percentage of 2 percent by volume of biodiesel.

(3) Tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2012. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2012, the requirement that 50 percent of all diesel fuel gallons sold be biodiesel gallons to be eligible for the tax credit is eliminated. A retail dealer may qualify for the biodiesel blended fuel tax credit even if the number of gallons of biodiesel blended fuel sold is less than 50 percent of the total gallons of diesel fuel sold.

b. Amount of credit.

(1) Fuel sold on or after January 1, 2006, but prior to January 1, 2012. For biodiesel blended fuel sold on or after January 1, 2006, but prior to January 1, 2012, the tax credit equals three cents multiplied by the qualifying number of biodiesel blended fuel gallons sold by the taxpayer during the
tax year. Qualifying biodiesel blended fuel must be formulated with a minimum percentage of 2 percent by volume of biodiesel.

(2) Fuel sold on or after January 1, 2012, but prior to January 1, 2013. For biodiesel blended fuel sold on or after January 1, 2012, but prior to January 1, 2013, the tax credit equals the sum of two cents multiplied by the qualifying number of biodiesel blended fuel gallons sold by the taxpayer during the tax year that have a minimum percentage of 2 percent by volume of biodiesel but less than 5 percent by volume of biodiesel plus four and one-half cents multiplied by the qualifying number of biodiesel blended fuel gallons sold by the taxpayer during the tax year that have a minimum percentage of 5 percent by volume of biodiesel. In addition, the gallonage requirements described in paragraph 42.34(1)“a” do not apply to fuel sold on or after January 1, 2012.

(3) Fuel sold on or after January 1, 2013, but prior to January 1, 2018. For biodiesel blended fuel sold on or after January 1, 2013, but prior to January 1, 2018, the tax credit equals four and one-half cents multiplied by the qualifying number of biodiesel blended fuel gallons sold by the taxpayer during the tax year that have a minimum percentage of 5 percent by volume of biodiesel. Diesel fuel sold that contains less than 5 percent by volume of biodiesel does not qualify for the biodiesel blended fuel tax credit.

(4) Fuel sold on or after January 1, 2018, but prior to January 1, 2025.

1. Amount of credit. For biodiesel blended fuel sold on or after January 1, 2018, but prior to January 1, 2025, the tax credit equals the sum of three and one-half cents multiplied by the qualifying number of biodiesel blended fuel gallons sold by the taxpayer during the tax year that have a minimum percentage of 5 percent by volume of biodiesel but less than 11 percent by volume of biodiesel plus five and one-half cents multiplied by the qualifying number of biodiesel blended fuel gallons sold by the taxpayer during the tax year that have a minimum percentage of 11 percent by volume of biodiesel. Diesel fuel sold that contains less than 5 percent by volume of biodiesel does not qualify for the biodiesel blended fuel tax credit.

2. Blending errors. Where a blending error occurs and an insufficient amount of biodiesel has inadvertently been blended with petroleum-based diesel fuel so that the mixture fails to contain 11 percent by volume of biodiesel, a 1 percent tolerance applies in determining the credit amount for the blended product as described in 42.34(1)“b”(4)“2”:

- If the amount of the biodiesel erroneously blended with petroleum-based diesel is at least 10 percent of the total blended product by volume, the entire blended product qualifies for the credit amount available for biodiesel blended fuel that has a minimum percentage of 11 percent by volume of biodiesel.
- If the amount of biodiesel blended with petroleum-based diesel is at least 5 percent but less than 10 percent of the total blended product by volume, the entire blended product qualifies for the credit amount available for biodiesel blended fuel that has a minimum percentage of 5 percent by volume of biodiesel but less than 11 percent by volume of biodiesel.
- Numbered paragraph 42.34(1)“b”(4)“2” applies only if a retail dealer intends to sell and dispense biodiesel blended fuel that has a minimum percentage of 11 percent by volume of biodiesel. If a retail dealer does not intend to sell and dispense biodiesel blended fuel that has a minimum percentage of 11 percent by volume of biodiesel and the product sold and dispensed contains less than 11 percent biodiesel by volume, no error has occurred and the product does not qualify for the credit amount available for biodiesel blended fuel that has a minimum percentage of 11 percent by volume of biodiesel.

3. Refundability. 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.

4. Transferability. The credit may not be transferred to any other person.

5. Examples.

   EXAMPLE 1: 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 2: 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 containing a minimum percentage of 2 percent by volume of biodiesel, and the other site sold 10,000 gallons of biodiesel blended fuel containing a minimum percentage of 2 percent by volume of biodiesel. 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.

EXAMPLE 3: Same facts as in example 2, except the fuel sales occurred in 2009. The taxpayer can 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.

EXAMPLE 4: Same facts as in example 2, except the fuel sales occurred in 2016, and all biodiesel blended fuel sold contains a minimum percentage of 5 percent by volume of biodiesel. The taxpayer can claim a biodiesel blended fuel tax credit totaling $1,575, which is 35,000 gallons multiplied by four and one-half cents, since the 50 percent biodiesel blended fuel requirement has been eliminated.

42.34(2) 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, 2025, a taxpayer whose tax year ends prior to December 31, 2024, may continue to claim the tax credit in the following tax year for any biodiesel blended fuel sold through December 31, 2024.

See 701—subrule 52.31(2) for examples illustrating how this subrule is applied.

42.34(3) Allocation of credit to owners of a business entity or to beneficiaries of an estate or trust. 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 as amended by 2016 Iowa Acts, Senate File 2309.

[ARC 8702B, IAB 4/21/10, effective 5/26/10; ARC 9821B, IAB 11/2/11, effective 12/7/11; ARC 3043C, IAB 4/26/17, effective 5/31/17]

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.


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 credit 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—7.8(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.

[ARC 8702B, IAB 4/21/10, effective 5/26/10; ARC 0251C, IAB 8/8/12, effective 9/12/12]

701—42.36(16,422) Agricultural assets transfer tax credit and custom farming contract tax credit.

42.36(1) Agricultural assets transfer tax credit. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2007, but before January 1, 2013, 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 equal to 5 percent of the rental income received by the owner for cash rental agreements and 15 percent of the rental income received by the owner for commodity share agreements. Effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2013, 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 equal to 7 percent of the rental income received by the owner for cash rental agreements and 17 percent of the rental income received by the owner for commodity share agreements.

Also effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2013, if the beginning farmer is a veteran, the credit is equal to 8 percent of the rental income received by the owner for cash rental agreements, and the credit is equal to 18 percent of the rental income received by the owner for commodity share agreements for the first year that the credit is allowed. However, the taxpayer may only claim 7 percent of the rental income for cash rental agreements and 17 percent of the rental income for commodity share agreements in subsequent years if the agreement is renewed or a new agreement is executed by the same parties. The administrative rules for the agricultural assets transfer tax credit for the Iowa finance authority may be found under 265—Chapter 44.
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 finance authority, and the beginning farmer must be eligible to receive financial assistance under Iowa Code section 16.75.

The Iowa finance 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 include the tax credit certificate with the tax return for the tax period set forth on the certificate. The tax credit certificates will be issued on a first-come, first-served basis. For fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2009, but before July 1, 2013, the amount of tax credit certificates issued by the Iowa agricultural development authority for the agricultural assets transfer tax credit program cannot exceed $6 million. For fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2013, the amount of the tax credit certificates issued by the Iowa finance authority for the agricultural assets transfer tax credit program cannot exceed $8 million and the amount of the credit issued to an individual taxpayer cannot exceed $50,000. However, effective December 31, 2017, the amount of tax credits issued by the Iowa finance authority for the agricultural assets transfer tax credit shall revert back to $6 million.

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. However, for any agricultural assets transfer tax credits originally issued for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2008, any credit in excess of the tax liability may be credited to the tax liability for the following ten years. 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 Iowa finance 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 Iowa finance 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.

**42.36(2) Custom farming contract tax credit.** Effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2013, a landowner that hires a beginning farmer to custom farm agricultural land in this state may claim a custom farming contract tax credit for Iowa individual income tax. The credit is equal to 7 percent of the value of the contract. If the beginning farmer is a veteran, the credit is equal to 8 percent of the value of the contract for the first year. However, the taxpayer may only claim 7 percent of the value of the contract in subsequent years if the agreement is renewed or a new agreement is executed by the same parties. The administrative rules for the custom farming contract tax credit for the Iowa finance authority may be found under 265—Chapter 44.

To qualify for the tax credit, the taxpayer 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 taxpayer and the beginning farmer must meet certain qualifications set forth by the Iowa finance authority, and the beginning farmer must be eligible to receive financial assistance under Iowa Code section 16.75.

The Iowa finance authority will issue a tax credit certificate to the taxpayer 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 include the tax credit certificate with the tax return for the tax period set forth on the certificate. For fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2013, the amount of tax credit certificates issued by the Iowa finance authority for the custom farming contract tax credit program cannot exceed $4 million, and the credit certificates will be issued on
a first-come, first-served basis. The amount of the credit issued to an individual taxpayer cannot exceed $50,000. However, effective December 31, 2017, the Iowa finance authority will no longer issue custom farming contract tax credits.

Any 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. 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 the party entering into the custom farming contract with the beginning farmer 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 custom farming contract may be terminated by either the taxpayer or the beginning farmer. If the Iowa finance authority determines that the taxpayer 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 Iowa finance authority determines that the taxpayer 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 taxpayer 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 422.11M; 2014 Iowa Acts, Senate File 2328, sections 60 and 61, as amended by 2014 Iowa Acts, House File 2454; and 2014 Iowa Acts, Senate File 2328, sections 120 and 122.

ARC 8702B, IAB 4/21/10, effective 5/26/10; ARC 1138C, IAB 10/30/13, effective 12/4/13; ARC 1665C, IAB 10/15/14, effective 11/19/14

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.
5. Supplies.
6. Accounting services.
7. Animals and animal care services.
8. Artistic and design services.
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.
18. Photography.
20. Video and related services.
22. Research.
23. Site fees and rental.
24. Travel related to Iowa distant locations.
25. Trash removal and cleanup.

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 include the tax credit certificate with 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.

42.37(4) Repeal of film qualified expenditure tax credit. The film qualified expenditure tax credit is repealed for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2012. However, the credit is still available for tax years beginning prior to January 1, 2012, if the contract or agreement related to a film project was entered into on or before May 25, 2012.

This rule is intended to implement 2012 Iowa Acts, House File 2337, sections 38 to 40.

[ARC 8702B, IAB 4/21/10, effective 5/26/10; ARC 0398C, IAB 10/17/12, effective 11/21/12; ARC 1744C, IAB 11/26/14, effective 12/31/14]
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 include the tax credit certificate with 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.

42.38(3) Repeal of film investment tax credit. The film investment tax credit is repealed for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2012. However, the credit is still available for tax years beginning prior
to January 1, 2012, if the contract or agreement related to a film project was entered into on or before May 25, 2012.

This rule is intended to implement 2012 Iowa Acts, House File 2337, sections 38 to 40.

[ARC 8702B, IAB 4/21/10, effective 5/26/10; ARC 0398C, IAB 10/17/12, effective 11/21/12; ARC 1744C, IAB 11/26/14, effective 12/31/14]

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 IA 137.

42.39(1) Definitions. The following definitions are applicable to this rule:

“Biofuel 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Determination Period</th>
<th>More that 200,000 Gallons Sold by Retail Dealer</th>
<th>200,000 Gallons or Less Sold by Retail Dealer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

“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:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Biofuel Threshold Percentage Disparity</th>
<th>Tax Credit Rate per Gallon 2009-2010</th>
<th>Tax Credit Rate per Gallon 2011</th>
<th>Tax Credit Rate per Gallon 2012-2020</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0%</td>
<td>6.5 cents</td>
<td>8 cents</td>
<td>8 cents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.01% to 2.00%</td>
<td>4.5 cents</td>
<td>6 cents</td>
<td>6 cents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.01% to 4.00%</td>
<td>2.5 cents</td>
<td>2.5 cents</td>
<td>4 cents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.01% or more</td>
<td>0 cents</td>
<td>0 cents</td>
<td>0 cents</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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) or the E-15 plus gasoline promotion tax credit provided in rule 701—42.46(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 for tax years beginning prior to January 1, 2011. 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. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2011, the taxpayer may elect to compute the biofuel threshold percentage disparity and the tax credit on either a site-by-site basis or on a companywide basis. The election made on the first return beginning on or after January 1, 2011, for either the site-by-site method or the companywide method is binding on the taxpayer for subsequent tax years unless the taxpayer petitions the department for a change in the method. Any petition for a change in the method should be made within a reasonable period of time prior to the due date of the return for which the change is requested. For example, if a change is requested for the tax return beginning January 1, 2012, the petition should be made by January 31, 2013, which is 90 days prior to the due date of the return.

The mere fact that a change in the method will result in a larger tax credit for subsequent years is not, of itself, sufficient grounds for changing the method for computing the credit. An example of a case for which the department may grant a change in the method is if the taxpayer has a significant change in the type of fuel sold at the taxpayer’s retail sites in Iowa. For example, if a retail dealer opted to start selling E-85 gasoline at all the taxpayer’s retail sites in Iowa for a subsequent tax year, the department may grant a change in the method.

If a taxpayer chooses the site-by-site method to compute the biofuel threshold percentage disparity, the gallons sold at all sites in Iowa must be considered in determining if the biofuel threshold percentage as defined in subrule 42.39(1) is based on more than 200,000 gallons or on 200,000 gallons or less. For example, if a taxpayer operates three motor fuel sites in Iowa and each site sells 80,000 gallons of motor fuel during 2011, the biofuel threshold percentage of 12 percent must be used for each retail site if the tax credit is computed on a site-by-site basis, even though each retail site sold less than 200,000 gallons of motor fuel.

f. 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site</th>
<th>Gallons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>70,000 times 10% equals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>70,000 times 10% equals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>60,000 times 10% equals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>10,000 times 79% equals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>27,900</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

Example 6. Assume the same facts as Example 3, except that the gallons were sold in 2011. The taxpayer chose the companywide method to compute the biofuel threshold percentage disparity and the tax credit. The biofuel distribution percentage is 11.63%, and since the biofuel threshold percentage is 12% for retailers selling more than 200,000 gallons of motor fuel, the biofuel threshold percentage disparity is 0.37%. This results in an ethanol promotion tax credit on a companywide basis of 6 cents multiplied by the ethanol gallonage of 27,900 or $1,674.

Example 7. Assume the same facts as Example 3, except that the gallons were sold in 2011. The taxpayer chose the site-by-site method to compute the biofuel threshold percentage disparity and the tax credit. The biofuel threshold percentage is still 12% since the retailer sold more than 200,000 gallons of motor fuel at all sites in Iowa. The biofuel distribution percentage for Site A and Site B is 7,000 divided by 80,000, or 8.75%. The biofuel threshold percentage disparity for Site A and Site B is 3.25%, or 12% less than 8.75%. The biofuel distribution percentage for Site C is 13,900 divided by 80,000,
or 17.38%. The biofuel threshold percentage disparity for Site C is 0% since the biofuel distribution percentage exceeds the biofuel threshold percentage. This results in an ethanol promotion tax credit on a site-by-site basis of $1,462, as shown below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site</th>
<th>Times</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>7,000</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
<td>$175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>7,000</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
<td>$175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>13,900</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>$1,112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>$1,462</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 422.11N as amended by 2011 Iowa Acts, Senate File 531.
[ARC 8702B, IAB 4/21/10, effective 5/26/10; ARC 9821B, IAB 11/2/11, effective 12/7/11]

**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 include a copy of federal Form 8283, Noncash Charitable Contributions, which reflects the calculation of the fair market value of the real property interest, with 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 included with federal Form 8283 for federal tax purposes, the appraisal and other relevant information must also be included with 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. [ARC 8702B, IAB 4/21/10, effective 5/26/10; ARC 1744C, IAB 11/26/14, effective 12/31/14]

701—42.41(15,422) Redevelopment tax credit. The economic development authority is authorized by the general assembly and the governor to oversee the implementation and administration of the redevelopment tax credit program. 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 and the economic development authority may claim a redevelopment tax credit once the taxpayer has been issued a tax credit certificate for the project by the economic development authority. The credit is based on the taxpayer’s qualifying investment in a brownfield or grayfield site. The administrative rules for the economic development authority’s administration of this program, 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 economic development authority is responsible for developing a system for registration and authorization of projects receiving redevelopment tax credits. For more information, see Iowa Administrative Code 261—Chapter 65.

42.41(2) Amount of the credit.
   a. Maximum credit total. For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2009, the maximum amount of tax credits allowed is $1 million, and the amount of credit authorized for any one redevelopment project cannot exceed $100,000. For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2011, the maximum amount of tax credit allowed cannot exceed $5 million, and the amount of credit authorized for any one redevelopment project cannot exceed $500,000. For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2012, the maximum amount of tax credits allowed cannot exceed $10 million, and the amount of credit authorized for any one redevelopment project cannot exceed $1 million. For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2013, and for each subsequent fiscal year, the maximum amount of tax credits issued by the authority shall be an amount determined by the economic development authority board but not in excess of the amount established pursuant to Iowa Code section 15.119.
   b. Maximum credit per project. The maximum amount of a tax credit for a qualifying investment in any one qualifying redevelopment project shall not exceed 10 percent of the maximum amount of tax credits available in any one fiscal year pursuant to paragraph 42.41(2)‘a.’
   c. Percentage computation. 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).

42.41(3) Claiming the credit.
   a. Certificate issuance. Upon completion of the project, the economic development authority 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(4). To claim the tax credit, the taxpayer must include the tax credit certificate with the tax return for the tax period set forth on the certificate.
   b. Pro rata share. 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.

c. **Carryforward.** Except as provided in paragraph 42.41(3)”d,” 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.

d. **Refundability.** A tax credit in excess of the taxpayer’s liability for the tax year is refundable if all of the conditions of economic development authority 261—paragraph 65.11(4)”b” are met.

42.41(4) **Transfer of the credit.** The redevelopment tax credit can be transferred to any person or entity. However, a certificate indicating that the credit is refundable is only transferrable to the extent permitted by economic development authority 261—paragraph 65.11(4)”b.”

a. **Submission of transferred tax credit certificate to the department—information required.** 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, the amount of all consideration provided in exchange for the tax credit, and the names of recipients of any consideration provided in exchange for the tax credit. If a payment of money was any part of the consideration provided in exchange for the tax credit, the transferee shall list the amount of the payment of money in its statement to the department of revenue. If any part of the consideration provided in exchange for the tax credit included nonmonetary consideration, including but not limited to any promise, representation, performance, discharge of debt or nonmonetary rights or property, the transferee shall describe the nature of nonmonetary consideration and disclose any value the transferor and transferee assigned to the nonmonetary consideration. The transferee must indicate on its statement to the department of revenue if no consideration was provided in exchange for the tax credit. 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.

b. **Issuance of replacement certificate by the department.** 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.

c. **Claiming the transferred tax credit.** 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.

42.41(5) **Basis reduction of the redevelopment property.** 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 for which 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).

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 15.293A, 422.11V and 15.119.

[ARC 8702B, IAB 4/21/10, effective 5/26/10; ARC 9876B, IAB 11/30/11, effective 1/4/12; ARC 1102C, IAB 10/16/13, effective 11/20/13; ARC 1940C, IAB 4/1/15, effective 5/6/15]
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) for awards issued by the Iowa department of economic development prior to July 1, 2010. The eligible business is eligible for the research activities credit as described in 701—subrule 52.7(6) for awards issued by the Iowa department of economic development on or after July 1, 2010.

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.

42.42(3) Repayment of benefits. If an eligible business fails to maintain the requirements of the high quality jobs 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 jobs program because the repayment is a recovery of an incentive, rather than an adjustment to the taxpayer’s tax liability. Details on the calculation of the repayment can be found in 261—subrule 187.5(4) of the administrative rules of the economic development authority. If the business 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, the department may proceed to collect the tax incentives against the partners, members, shareholders or beneficiaries to whom the tax incentives were passed through. See Decision of the Administrative Law Judge in Damien & Colette Trebilcock, et al., Docket No. 11DORF 042-044, June 11, 2012.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code chapter 15. [ARC 8702B, IAB 4/21/10, effective 5/26/10; ARC 9104B, IAB 9/22/10, effective 10/27/10; ARC 1744C, IAB 11/26/14, effective 12/31/14]
701—42.43(16,422) Disaster recovery housing project tax credit. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2011, but before January 1, 2015, 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 tax credit is repealed effective January 1, 2015.

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 sections 16.211, 16.212 and 422.11X as amended by 2014 Iowa Acts, Senate File 2328.

[ARC 8702B, IAB 4/21/10, effective 5/26/10; ARC 1665C, IAB 10/15/14, effective 11/19/14]

701—42.44(422) Deduction of credits.

42.44(1) Sequencing of credit deductions. The credits against computed tax set forth in Iowa Code sections 422.5, 422.8, 422.10 through 422.12C, 422.12N, and 422.110 shall be claimed in the following sequence:

a. Personal exemption credit.

b. Tuition and textbook credit.
c. Volunteer fire fighter, volunteer emergency medical services personnel and reserve peace officer tax credit.
d. Nonresident and part-year resident credit.
e. Out-of-state tax credit.
f. Franchise tax credit.
g. S corporation apportionment credit.
h. Alternative minimum tax credit (for tax years beginning during 2023 only).
i. Historic preservation tax credit (when the taxpayer has elected that the credit be nonrefundable under Iowa Code section 404A.2(4)).
j. School tuition organization tax credit.
k. Innovation fund investment tax credit.
l. Endow Iowa tax credit.
m. Redevelopment tax credit.
n. From farm to food donation tax credit.
o. Workforce housing tax credit.
p. Hoover presidential library tax credit.
q. Enterprise zone investment tax credit.
r. High quality jobs investment tax credit.
s. Wind energy production tax credit.
t. Renewable energy tax credit.
u. New jobs tax credit.
v. Beginning farmer tax credit.
w. Agricultural assets transfer tax credit.
x. Custom farming contract tax credit.
y. Geothermal heat pump tax credit.
z. Solar energy system tax credit.
aa. Charitable conservation contribution tax credit.
ab. Alternative minimum tax credit (for tax years beginning before January 1, 2023).
ac. Historic preservation tax credit (when the taxpayer has elected that the credit be refundable under Iowa Code section 404A.2(4)).
ad. High quality jobs third-party developer tax credit.
ae. Research activities credit.
af. Child and dependent care tax credit or early childhood development tax credit.
ag. Motor fuel tax credit.
ah. Claim of right credit (if elected in accordance with rule 701—38.18(422)).
ai. Qualifying business investment tax credit (also known as angel investor tax credit).
aj. Adoption tax credit.
ak. E-85 gasoline promotion tax credit.
al. Biodiesel blended fuel tax credit.
am. E-15 plus gasoline promotion tax credit.
an. Earned income tax credit.
ao. Renewable chemical production tax credit.
ap. Estimated payments, payment with vouchers, and withholding tax.

**42.44(2) Order of credits carried forward from a previous tax year.** A credit carried forward from a previous tax year shall be applied against computed tax before a credit earned under the same credit program in the current tax year. However, a credit carried forward from a previous tax year cannot be applied against computed tax before a credit earned under a different credit program in a later year that appears before it in the sequence in subrule 42.44(1). For example, a school tuition organization tax credit awarded in the current tax year must be applied against computed tax before a renewable energy tax credit carried forward from a previous tax year.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 422.5, 422.8, 422.10, 422.11, 422.11A, 422.11B, 422.11D, 422.11E, 422.11F, 422.11H, 422.11I, 422.11J, 422.11L, 422.11M, 422.11N, 422.11O,
422.11P, 422.11Q, 422.11R, 422.11S, 422.11V, 422.11W, 422.11Y, 422.11Z, 422.12, 422.12B, 422.12C and 422.110 and 2014 Iowa Acts, House Files 2448 and 2468.

[ARC 8702B, IAB 4/21/10, effective 5/26/10; ARC 9876B, IAB 11/30/11, effective 1/4/12; ARC 0398C, IAB 10/17/12, effective 11/21/12; ARC 1303C, IAB 2/5/14, effective 3/12/14; ARC 1744C, IAB 11/26/14, effective 12/31/14; ARC 6030C, IAB 11/3/21, effective 12/8/21]

701—42.45(15) Aggregate tax credit limit for certain economic development programs. Effective for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2009, awards made under certain economic development programs cannot exceed $185 million during a fiscal year. Effective for fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2010, but beginning before July 1, 2012, awards made under these economic development programs cannot exceed $120 million during a fiscal year. Effective for fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2012, awards made under these economic development programs cannot exceed $170 million. For fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2010, but beginning before July 1, 2014, these programs include the assistive device tax credit program, the enterprise zone program, the housing enterprise zone program, the high quality jobs program, the redevelopment tax credit program, tax credits for investments in qualifying businesses and community-based seed capital funds, and the innovation fund tax credit program. For fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2014, these programs include the assistive device tax credit program, the workforce housing tax incentives program, the high quality jobs program, the redevelopment tax credit program, tax credits for investments in qualifying businesses and community-based seed capital funds, and the innovation fund tax credit program. The administrative rules for the aggregate tax credit limit for the economic development authority may be found at 261—Chapter 76.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 15.119 as amended by 2014 Iowa Acts, House File 2448.

[ARC 8702B, IAB 4/21/10, effective 5/26/10; ARC 9104B, IAB 9/22/10, effective 10/27/10; ARC 1102C, IAB 10/16/13, effective 11/20/13; ARC 1744C, IAB 11/26/14, effective 12/31/14]

701—42.46(422) E-15 plus gasoline promotion tax credit. Effective for eligible gallons sold on or after July 1, 2011, a retail dealer of gasoline may claim an E-15 plus gasoline promotion tax credit. “E-15 plus gasoline” means ethanol blended gasoline formulated with a minimum percentage of between 15 percent and 69 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 IA 138.

42.46(1) Calculating the credit.

a. Amount of credit. The tax credit is calculated by multiplying the total number of E-15 plus gallons sold by the retail dealer during the tax year by the following designated rates:

- Gallons sold from July 1, 2011, through December 31, 2013: 3 cents
- Gallons sold from January 1 through May 31 and from September 16 through December 31 for the 2014-2024 calendar years: 3 cents
- Gallons sold from June 1 through September 15 for the 2014-2024: 10 cents

b. Claiming the credit with other credits. A taxpayer may claim the E-15 plus gasoline promotion tax credit even if the taxpayer also claims the ethanol promotion tax credit provided in rule 701—42.39(422) for gallons sold on or after January 1, 2011, but prior to January 1, 2021, for the same tax year for the same ethanol gallons.

c. Refundability. 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.

d. Transferability. The credit may not be transferred to any other person.

42.46(2) 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-15 plus gasoline sold during the year using the designated rates as shown above. Because the tax credit is repealed on January 1, 2025, a taxpayer whose tax year
ends prior to December 31, 2024, may continue to claim the tax credit in the following tax year for any E-15 plus gallons sold through December 31, 2024. For a retail dealer whose tax year is not on a calendar-year basis and who did not claim the E-15 plus credit on the previous return, the dealer may claim the credit for the current tax year for gallons sold for the period beginning on July 1 of the previous tax year until the last day of the previous tax year. However, for taxpayers whose fiscal year ends prior to December 31, 2011, the dealer must claim the credit for the current tax year for gallons sold for the period beginning on July 1 of the previous tax year until the last day of the previous tax year.

EXAMPLE 1: A taxpayer who is a retail dealer of gasoline has a fiscal year ending October 31, 2011. The taxpayer sold 2,000 gallons of E-15 plus gasoline for the period from July 1, 2011, through October 31, 2011, and sold 7,000 gallons of E-15 plus gasoline for the period from November 1, 2011, through October 31, 2012. The taxpayer is entitled to a total E-15 plus gasoline promotion tax credit of $270 for the fiscal year ending October 31, 2012, which consists of a $60 credit (2,000 gallons multiplied by 3 cents) for the period from July 1, 2011, through October 31, 2011, and a credit of $210 (7,000 gallons multiplied by 3 cents) for the period from November 1, 2011, through October 31, 2012.

EXAMPLE 2: A taxpayer who is a retail dealer of gasoline has a fiscal year ending April 30, 2012. The taxpayer sold 4,000 gallons of E-15 plus gasoline between July 1, 2011, and April 30, 2012. The taxpayer sold 9,000 gallons of E-15 plus gasoline between May 1, 2012, and April 30, 2013. The taxpayer is entitled to claim an E-15 plus gasoline promotion tax credit of $120 (4,000 gallons multiplied by 3 cents) for the fiscal year ending April 30, 2012. In lieu of claiming the credit on the return for the period ending April 30, 2012, the taxpayer can claim the E-15 plus gasoline promotion tax credit on the tax return for the period ending April 30, 2013, for all E-15 plus gasoline gallons sold for the period from July 1, 2011, through April 30, 2013.

EXAMPLE 3: A taxpayer who is a retail dealer of gasoline has a fiscal year ending February 28, 2025. The taxpayer sold 20,000 total gallons of E-15 plus gasoline for the entire period from March 1, 2024, through February 28, 2025. For the period from March 1 through May 31, 2024, the taxpayer sold 4,000 gallons of E-15 plus gasoline, which entitles the taxpayer to a credit of $120 (4,000 gallons multiplied by 3 cents). For the period from June 1 through September 15, 2024, the taxpayer sold 6,000 gallons of E-15 plus gasoline, which entitles the taxpayer to a credit of $600 (6,000 gallons multiplied by 10 cents). For the period from September 16 through December 31, 2024, the taxpayer sold 6,000 gallons of E-15 plus gasoline, which entitles the taxpayer to a credit of $180 (6,000 gallons multiplied by 3 cents). For the period from January 1 through February 28, 2025, the taxpayer sold 4,000 gallons of E-15 plus gasoline, which occurred after expiration of the credit. The taxpayer is entitled to claim a total E-15 plus gasoline promotion tax credit of $900 ($120 plus $600 plus $180) on the taxpayer’s Iowa income tax return for the period ending February 28, 2025.

42.46(3) Allocation of credit to owners of a business entity or to beneficiaries of an estate or trust. If a taxpayer claiming the E-15 plus gasoline 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 422.11Y as amended by 2016 Iowa Acts, Senate File 2309.
[ARC 9821B, IAB 11/2/11, effective 12/7/11; ARC 1665C, IAB 10/15/14, effective 11/19/14; ARC 3043C, IAB 4/26/17, effective 5/31/17]

701—42.47(422) Geothermal heat pump tax credit. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2019, a geothermal heat pump tax credit is available for residential property located in Iowa as provided in Iowa Code section 422.12N and this rule. Information relating to Iowa geothermal tax credits available for tax years prior to January 1, 2019, can be found in prior versions of this rule. Prior versions of the Iowa Administrative Code are located here: www.legis.iowa.gov/law/administrativeRules/agencies.

42.47(1) Eligibility for the credit. To be eligible for the credit described in this rule, all of the following requirements must be met:
a. The geothermal heat pump must be eligible for the federal residential energy efficient property tax credit provided in Section 25D(a)(5) of the Internal Revenue Code.

b. The taxpayer must claim the federal residential energy efficient property tax credit provided in Section 25D(a)(5) of the Internal Revenue Code.

c. The geothermal heat pump must be installed on residential property located in Iowa and placed in service on or after January 1, 2019. In determining whether this requirement is met, the term “placed in service” has the same meaning as used in Section 25D of the Internal Revenue Code.

d. The taxpayer must submit a timely and complete application to the department in accordance with subrule 42.47(4).

42.47(2) Calculation of the credit.

a. The credit is equal to 20 percent of the federal residential energy efficient property tax credit allowed for geothermal heat pumps provided in Section 25D(a)(5) of the Internal Revenue Code. Thus, the Iowa credit rate equals the following percentage of the qualified geothermal heat pump property expenditures:

   (1) For property placed in service during calendar year 2019, 6 percent.
   (2) For property placed in service during calendar years 2020 through 2022, 5.2 percent.
   (3) For property placed in service during calendar year 2023, 4.4 percent.

b. This credit is set to expire on January 1, 2024, in accordance with Public Law No. 116-260, Div. EE, Title I, Subtitle C, §148. If the federal residential energy efficient property tax credit for geothermal heat pumps provided in Section 25D(a)(5) of the Internal Revenue Code is extended by federal legislation into additional tax years, the Iowa credit will continue to be available for each year in which the corresponding federal credit is available, absent action by the Iowa general assembly.

42.47(3) Tax credit award program limitations. No more than $1 million in geothermal heat pump tax credits will be issued per calendar year. If the annual tax credit allocation cap is not reached, the remaining amount below the cap shall be made available for the following tax year in addition to, and cumulated with, the cap for that year.

42.47(4) How to apply for the credit—waitlist.

a. In general. Timely and complete applications shall be reviewed and approved on a first-come, first-served basis. Applications for the tax credit shall be submitted through the tax credit submission system, which applicants may access through the department’s website.

b. Application deadline. The application must be filed by May 1 of the year following the year of the installation of the geothermal heat pump.

c. Contents of the application. The application must contain the following information:

   (1) Name, address, and federal identification number of the taxpayer.
   (2) Date of installation of the geothermal heat pump. This is the same as the date the installation was placed in service by the taxpayer.
   (3) Copies of invoices or other documents showing the cost of the geothermal heat pump.
   (4) Amount of federal income tax credit claimed for the geothermal heat pump.
   (5) Amount of Iowa tax credit requested.
   (6) Any other information requested by the department in order to verify eligibility for or amount of the Iowa tax credit requested.

d. Waitlist.

   (1) If the department receives applications for tax credits in excess of the annual aggregate award limitation, the department shall establish a waitlist for the next year’s allocation of tax credits. Valid and complete applications will be placed on the waitlist in the order they are received by the department. However, in the event the department denies an application or part of an application, and upon appeal by the taxpayer a previously denied tax credit amount is allowed, the date the appeal is closed will be used to determine the placement of the allowed tax credit amount on the waitlist. Waitlisted applications are reviewed and, if approved, funded in the order they are listed on the waitlist. Only valid applications filed by the taxpayer by May 1 of the year following the year the geothermal heat pump was installed shall be eligible for the waitlist.
(2) If the annual aggregate cap is reached for the final year in which the federal credit is available, no applications will be carried over to the next year. Therefore, any geothermal heat pump tax credit request related to an installation completed prior to January 1, 2024, that does not receive a tax credit award by the time the 2023 aggregate award limitation is met shall expire and shall not be carried over on the waitlist to any future year.

(3) Placement on a waitlist shall not constitute a promise binding the state that persons placed on the waitlist will actually receive the credit in a future year. The availability of a tax credit and approval of a tax credit application pursuant to this rule in a future year is contingent upon the availability of tax credits in that particular year.

42.47(5) Claiming the tax credit.

a. Certificate issuance. If the application is approved, the department will send a letter to the taxpayer including the amount of the tax credit and providing a tax credit certificate.

b. Claiming the tax credit. The geothermal heat pump tax credit will be claimed on Form IA 148, Tax Credits Schedule. The taxpayer must include with any Iowa tax return claiming the geothermal heat pump tax credit federal Form 5695, Residential Energy Credits.

c. Nonrefundable. Any credit in excess of the taxpayer’s tax liability is nonrefundable.

d. Carryforward. Any tax credit in excess of the taxpayer’s tax liability for the tax year may be credited to the taxpayer’s tax liability for the following ten years or until depleted, whichever is earlier.

e. Nontransferable. The tax credit may not be transferred to any other person.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 422.12N and 2019 Iowa Acts, House File 779.

[ARC 5589C, IAB 4/21/21, effective 5/26/21]

701—42.48(422) Solar energy system tax credit. A solar energy system tax credit is available for both residential property and business property located in Iowa as provided in Iowa Code section 422.11L and this rule.

42.48(1) Relationship between the Iowa and federal credits.

a. The Iowa credit is a percentage of the applicable federal credit. Taxpayers who apply for the Iowa credit must also qualify for and claim the corresponding federal credit. Availability of the Iowa credit for a specific type of installation in a given year is dependent upon availability of the federal credit for that type of installation.

b. The Iowa credit conforms with the Internal Revenue Code as amended to and including January 1, 2016. The term “Internal Revenue Code” as used in this rule refers to the Internal Revenue Code as it existed on January 1, 2016. See Iowa Code section 422.11L(6); see also Public Law No. 114-113, Div. P, Title III, §§ 302, 303, 304, and Div. Q, Title I, § 187.

42.48(2) Calculation of the credit—per installation award limitation.

a. The credit is equal to the sum of the following federal tax credits for property located in Iowa:

(1) Fifty percent of the federal residential energy property credit provided in Section 25D(a)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code. This federal credit equals an applicable percentage of qualified solar energy electric property expenditures described in Section 25D(d)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code for residential use. This credit is not available for Iowa purposes for any qualified solar energy electric property placed in service after December 31, 2021, in accordance with Public Law No. 114-113 Div. P, Title III, § 304.

(2) Fifty percent of the federal residential energy property credit provided in Section 25D(a)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code. This federal credit equals an applicable percentage of the qualified solar water heating property expenditures described in Section 25D(d)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code for residential use. This credit is not available for Iowa purposes for any qualified solar water heating property placed in service after December 31, 2021, in accordance with Public Law No. 114-113 Div. P, Title III, § 304.

(3) Fifty percent of the federal energy credit provided in Section 48(a)(2)(A)(i)(II) of the Internal Revenue Code. This federal credit equals an applicable percentage of energy property equipment described in Section 48(a)(3)(A)(i) of the Internal Revenue Code that uses solar energy to generate electricity, to heat or cool (or provide hot water for use in) a structure, or to provide solar process heat...
(excepting property used to generate energy for the purpose of heating a swimming pool), for business use. This credit is not available for Iowa purposes for any qualified property the construction of which begins on or after January 1, 2022, in accordance with Public Law No. 114-113 Div. P, Title III, § 303.

(4) Fifty percent of the federal energy credit provided in Section 48(a)(2)(A)(i)(III) of the Internal Revenue Code. This federal credit equals an applicable percentage of energy property described in Section 48(a)(3)(A)(ii) of the Internal Revenue Code that uses solar energy to illuminate the inside of a structure using fiber-optic distributed sunlight, for business use. This credit is not available for Iowa purposes for any qualified property placed in service after December 31, 2016, in accordance with Public Law No. 114-113 Div. Q, Title I, § 187.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Applicable Property</th>
<th>Calendar Year Construction Begins</th>
<th>Calendar Year Property Placed in Service</th>
<th>Iowa Tax Credit Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Qualified Residential Solar Electric Property Under Section 25D(a)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>2016-2019</td>
<td>15%</td>
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<td></td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>13%</td>
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<td></td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>11%</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>2022 or later</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qualified Residential Solar Water Heating Property Under Section 25D(a)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>2016-2019</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>13%</td>
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<td></td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>11%</td>
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<td>2022 or later</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>2017 or later</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*For a description of Iowa tax credit rates for installations placed in service prior to January 1, 2016, consult the prior versions of this rule.

b. A solar installation must be placed in service to be eligible for the tax credit. In determining whether this requirement is met, the term “placed in service” has the same meaning as used for purposes of Section 25D or 48 of the Internal Revenue Code, as applicable. The date a taxpayer begins construction of a solar installation for purposes of Section 48 of the Internal Revenue Code shall be the same date the taxpayer begins construction for Iowa purposes.

c. The amount of tax credit claimed by a taxpayer related to subparagraphs 42.48(2)“a”(1) and 42.48(2)“a”(2) cannot exceed $5,000 per separate and distinct installation. The amount of tax credit claimed by a taxpayer related to subparagraphs 42.48(2)“a”(3) and 42.48(2)“a”(4) cannot exceed $20,000 per separate and distinct installation. When a separate and distinct installation is used for both residential and business purposes, both award limitations apply and are calculated separately based on the proportion of the installation used for business purposes and for residential purposes. The taxpayer may use any reasonable method to establish the business and residential proportions, but the burden is on the taxpayer to prove the proper proportions. If the taxpayer does not provide adequate evidence to prove that the amounts of the business and residential proportions and the method for determining those
The proportions are reasonable, and if the department is unable to determine reasonable proportions from the information provided by the taxpayer, the entire installation shall be deemed used for residential purposes. The term “separate and distinct installation” is described in subrule 42.48(5).

Example 1: Taxpayer A is a farmer who installs solar energy property during 2020 that provides power to two farm buildings and A’s residence. Taxpayer A submits one application for the Iowa solar energy system tax credit showing $100,000 of total eligible expenditures. Taxpayer A provides evidence to the department that adequately explains A’s method of allocating the solar energy system’s total usage between business use and personal use, and shows that 40 percent of the solar energy property is used for residential purposes and 60 percent is used for farm business purposes. The department determines the amounts and the method for determining those proportions to be reasonable and therefore considers the taxpayer to have submitted a tax credit application requesting both a residential solar energy system tax credit and a business solar energy system tax credit. The residential tax credit request includes $40,000 ($100,000 × 40%) of eligible expenditures, subject to the $5,000 tax credit cap. Therefore, A is eligible for a residential tax credit of $5,000 ($40,000 × 13% Iowa credit rate = $5,200, less $200 in excess of cap). The business tax credit request includes $60,000 ($100,000 × 60%) of eligible expenditures, subject to the $20,000 tax credit cap. Therefore, A is eligible for a business tax credit of $7,800 ($60,000 × 13% Iowa credit rate). Taxpayer A receives a total Iowa tax credit of $12,800 ($5,000 + $7,800). Although A submitted one tax credit application in this situation, the resulting tax credit amount would have been the same if A had instead submitted two separate tax credit applications: one residential application with $40,000 of eligible expenditures and one business application with $60,000 of eligible expenditures.

Example 2: Same facts as Example 1, except that taxpayer A does not submit adequate evidence to the department supporting a reasonable method of determining the proportion of the solar energy property used for residential and business purposes, and the department is unable to determine reasonable proportions from the information provided by A. The department deems the entire installation used for residential purposes, subject to the $5,000 tax credit cap. Therefore, A receives a total Iowa tax credit of $5,000 ($100,000 × 13% Iowa credit rate = $13,000, less $8,000 in excess of cap).

d. Recomputation of federal credit.

1. Because the Iowa credit is a percentage of the applicable federal credit, when the federal credit under Section 48 of the Internal Revenue Code is recomputed under 26 CFR §1.47-1, the Iowa credit amount must also be recomputed and reduced by the same percentage that the federal credit was reduced. The federal credit recomputation is required on the federal Form 4255, Recapture of Investment Credit.

2. In the year of the recomputation, if the amount of the Iowa credit previously claimed is less than the recomputed Iowa credit amount, the taxpayer must reduce any remaining available carryforward amount to reflect the Iowa credit carryforward remaining after the recomputation.

3. If the amount of the Iowa credit previously claimed is more than the recomputed Iowa credit amount, the taxpayer must include the amount that was overclaimed in prior tax years as a negative credit amount on the IA 148, Iowa Tax Credit Schedule, and any remaining unused credit carryforward amount expires immediately. The negative credit amount represents the overclaimed Iowa credit and will be netted against the taxpayer’s other nonrefundable tax credits on the IA 148, Iowa Tax Credit Schedule, if any. After applying the negative credit amount against other available nonrefundable credits, if the taxpayer’s net total nonrefundable credits for the year is a negative amount, that negative amount must be entered on the appropriate line of the taxpayer’s income tax return for reporting nonrefundable Iowa credits from the IA 148, Iowa Tax Credit Schedule, and will increase the taxpayer’s tax liability.

42.48(3) Tax credit award program limitations. The following program limitations apply:

a. Aggregate tax credit award limit. No more than $5 million of tax credits per year will be issued for calendar years beginning on or after January 1, 2015. The annual tax credit allocation cap also includes the solar energy system tax credits provided in rule 701—52.44(422) for corporation income tax and in rule 701—58.22(422) for franchise tax.

b. Allocation for residential installations. Beginning with tax year 2014, at least $1 million of the annual tax credit allocation cap for each tax year is reserved for residential installations qualifying under Section 25D of the Internal Revenue Code. If the total amount of credits for residential installations for a
tax year is less than $1 million, the remaining amount below $1 million will be allowed for nonresidential installations qualifying under Section 48 of the Internal Revenue Code.

c. **Rollover of unallocated credits.** Beginning with calendar year 2014, if the annual tax credit allocation cap is not reached, the remaining amount below the cap shall be made available for the following tax year in addition to, and cumulated with, the cap for that year.

   **42.48(4) How to apply for the credit.** Timely and complete applications shall be reviewed and approved on a first-come, first-served basis. Applications for the tax credit shall be submitted through the tax credit submission system, which applicants may access through the department’s website.

   a. **Application deadline.** For installations completed on or after January 1, 2014, the application must be filed by May 1 following the year of installation of the solar energy system. Notwithstanding the foregoing sentence, the following extensions are applicable to installations completed in 2014 and 2015:

   (1) Solar energy systems installed during the 2014 calendar year shall be eligible for approval under Iowa Code section 422.11L even if the application is filed after May 1, 2015. Valid and complete applications shall be accepted and approved on a first-come, first-served basis and shall first be eligible for approval for the tax year during which the application is received, but not before the tax year beginning January 1, 2016.

   (2) Solar energy systems installed during the 2015 calendar year shall be eligible for approval under Iowa Code section 422.11L even if the application is filed after May 1, 2016. Valid and complete applications shall be accepted and approved on a first-come, first-served basis and shall first be eligible for approval for the tax year during which the application is received, but not before the tax year beginning January 1, 2017.

   b. **Contents of the application.** The application must contain the following information:

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

   (2) Date of installation of the solar energy system. This is the same as the date the installation was placed in service by the taxpayer.

   (3) The kilowatt capacity of the solar energy system.

   (4) Copies of invoices or other documents showing the cost of the solar energy system.

   (5) Amount of federal income tax credit claimed for the solar energy system.

   (6) Amount of Iowa tax credit requested.

   (7) All applicants must provide a completion sheet from a local utility company or similar documentation verifying that installation of the system has been completed. For nonresidential installations, the completion sheet must indicate the date the installation was placed in service. If a completion sheet from the local utility company or similar documentation is not available, a statement shall be provided that is similar to the one required to be attached to federal Form 3468 when claiming the federal energy credit and that specifies the date the system was placed in service.

   (8) A copy of any signed agreement made regarding the solar energy system that verifies the applicant is a qualified applicant. This includes, but is not limited to, lease agreements. When an applicant is entitled to the Iowa solar energy system tax credit for a leased solar energy system, the other party to the lease will not be entitled to such a credit for the same leased solar energy system.

   (9) For nonresidential installations, the date on which construction began.

   (10) Any other information requested by the department in order to verify eligibility for or amount of the Iowa tax credit requested.

   c. **Previously claimed expenditures disallowed.** An applicant may not include on an application any expenditure for which the taxpayer previously received, or was denied, a tax credit award or any expenditure that was part of an approved separate and distinct installation but was disallowed due to exceeding the maximum Iowa tax credit amount.

   d. **Waitlist.** If the department receives applications for tax credits in excess of the annual aggregate award limitation, the department shall establish a waitlist for the next year’s allocation of tax credits. Valid and complete applications will be placed on the waitlist in the order they are received by the department. However, in the event the department denies an application or part of an application, and upon appeal by the taxpayer a previously denied tax credit amount is allowed, the date the appeal is
closed will be used to determine the placement of the allowed tax credit amount on the waitlist. Waitlisted applications are reviewed and, if approved, funded in the order they are listed on the waitlist. With the exception of the extension described in subparagraphs 42.48(4) “a”(1) and 42.48(4) “a”(2) above, only valid applications filed by the taxpayer by May 1 of the year following the year of the installation of the solar energy property shall be eligible for the waitlist. If the annual aggregate cap is reached for the final year in which the federal credit is available, no applications will be carried over to the next year. This tax credit limitation shall apply as follows:

1. Residential property tax credit claims. The federal credits related to residential property under Sections 25D(a)(1) and 25D(a)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code expire and are unavailable for Iowa tax purposes for installations completed on or after January 1, 2022. Therefore, any residential tax credit request related to an installation completed prior to January 1, 2022, that does not receive a tax credit award by the time the 2021 aggregate award limitation is met shall expire and shall not be carried over on the waitlist to any future year.

2. Business property tax credit claims. The federal credit related to business property under Section 48(a)(2)(A)(i)(II) of the Internal Revenue Code does not expire for Iowa tax purposes. It is available for installations that begin construction prior to January 1, 2022, in any future tax year the installation is placed in service. Therefore, any business tax credit request related to an installation that begins construction prior to January 1, 2022, but that does not receive a tax credit award by the time the annual aggregate award limitation is met will not expire and will be eligible to be carried over on the waitlist to future years, and receive a tax credit award in a future year, provided the authorization to approve and issue tax credits under Iowa Code section 422.11L(4)”a” is not repealed.

Placement on a waitlist shall not constitute a promise binding the state that persons placed on the waitlist will actually receive the credit in a future year. The availability of a tax credit and approval of a tax credit application pursuant to this rule in a future year is contingent upon the availability of tax credits in that particular year.

e. Certificate issuance. If the application is approved, the department will send a letter to the taxpayer including the amount of the tax credit and providing a tax credit certificate.

f. Claiming the tax credit. The solar energy system tax credit will be claimed on Form IA 148, Tax Credits Schedule. The taxpayer must include with any Iowa tax return claiming the solar energy system tax credit federal Form 5695, Residential Energy Credits, if claiming the residential energy credit or federal Form 3468, Investment Credit, if claiming the business energy credit.

g. Nonrefundable. Any credit in excess of the taxpayer’s tax liability is nonrefundable.

h. Carryforward. Any tax credit in excess of the taxpayer’s tax liability for the tax year may be credited to the taxpayer’s tax liability for the following ten years or until depleted, whichever is earlier.

i. Nontransferable. The credit may not be transferred to any other person.

42.48(5) Separate and distinct installation requirement. Only one tax credit may be awarded and claimed for each separate and distinct solar installation. Each separate and distinct installation requires a separate application. For purposes of this subrule, unless the context otherwise requires, use of the term “installation” or “solar installation” refers to the physical equipment that generates electricity using solar energy in a manner that qualifies that equipment for a tax credit. In order for an installation that otherwise meets the requirements of Iowa Code section 422.11L and this rule to be considered a separate and distinct solar installation, both of the factors in paragraphs 42.48(5)”a” and ”b” must be met. This determination is made by the department and requires a review of the current application received by the department and all prior applications received by the department from any taxpayer. When determining whether a solar installation is separate and distinct from other solar installations, the department will consider the totality of the facts and circumstances surrounding the solar installations. The taxpayer bears the burden of showing that an installation qualifies as separate and distinct. For a safe harbor rule relating to solar installations that begin construction prior to June 1, 2021, see paragraph 42.48(5)”c.”

a. A repair or maintenance shall not constitute a solar installation. If the installed equipment repairs or otherwise maintains the working order of another solar installation or part of another solar installation, it will not be considered separate and distinct from that other solar installation, even if the installed equipment results in increased production capacity because of its superior quality, performance,
or efficiency, or other similar reason. Evidence that part of the other solar installation was removed or replaced at or around the time the equipment was installed is a strong indication that the equipment is a repair or maintenance, but it is not required for such a determination.

EXAMPLE 3: Taxpayer B applies for and is awarded an Iowa solar tax credit for a solar installation that powers taxpayer B’s workshop. Two years after that solar installation is placed in service, the solar inverter malfunctions. Taxpayer B purchases and installs a new solar inverter, which keeps the solar installation in working order. At the same time, B also replaces several functioning solar panels on the solar installation with new, higher quality panels that increase the solar installation’s production capacity. Taxpayer B submits a second application for the costs of the solar inverter and the solar panels. These costs are considered a repair or maintenance and do not qualify as separate and distinct from the prior installation. Therefore, they do not qualify for the Iowa solar tax credit. This is the result even if the costs qualify for the federal tax credit and even though the solar panels improve the productivity of the solar installation.

b. The solar installation must be a replacement installation or an independent installation.

(1) Replacement installation. When previous solar installations have been completely decommissioned, whether from disposal by the applicant or casualty loss or theft, the new solar installation may be considered a replacement installation of the decommissioned solar installation. A solar installation that ceases operation but that has not been physically removed and discarded by a person is not decommissioned unless it cannot operate and is incapable of being repaired to working order. A solar installation that merely changes location or ownership has not been decommissioned and thus may not qualify as a replacement installation. Expenditures that are subject to an insurance reimbursement do not qualify for the solar energy system tax credit.

EXAMPLE 4: Taxpayer C applies for and is awarded an Iowa solar tax credit for a solar installation that powers taxpayer C’s business. One year after that solar installation is placed in service, it is destroyed beyond repair by a severe storm. Taxpayer C’s insurance policy does not cover damage to a solar installation. Taxpayer C purchases and places in service another solar installation that powers taxpayer C’s business and timely applies for the Iowa solar energy system tax credit. Taxpayer C’s subsequent installation may be eligible for the Iowa solar energy system installation credit as a replacement installation.

(2) Independent installation. An independent installation is one that has a sufficiently remote association with other solar installations that received the Iowa solar energy system tax credit such that it can be considered independent from those other solar installations. When determining whether a particular solar installation qualifies as an independent installation, the department will first consider the electrical generation purpose of the relevant solar installations, as described in numbered paragraph 42.48(5)“b”“(2)“1” below. Only if the department finds that it cannot make a determination from that criteria alone will the department consider other criteria. A nonexhaustive list of other criteria that may be considered by the department is provided in numbered paragraph 42.48(5)“b”“(2)“2” below.

1. Electrical generation purpose. The department will review the electrical generation purpose of each solar installation. As described below, this involves a review of the building(s) or structure(s) being powered by each solar installation. When two or more solar installations have the same electrical generation purpose, they are not independent installations. When two or more solar installations have different electrical generation purposes, this is an indication that they may be independent installations. With respect only to a multiple housing cooperative under Iowa Code chapter 499A or a horizontal property regime under Iowa Code chapter 499B, each apartment shall constitute a building or structure, and each cooperative or regime owner’s proportionate share of qualifying expenses incurred by the cooperative or regime shall constitute a solar installation paid by the cooperative or regime owner.

- Same building(s) or structure(s). If the applied-for solar installation will power buildings or structures that are also being powered by another solar installation, or that were being powered by another solar installation at some point during the 12-month period before the applied-for solar installation was placed in service, then the installations have the same electrical generation purpose. However, adequate proof from the taxpayer of a substantial increase in electricity demand is evidence tending to indicate that the solar installations do not have the same electrical generation purpose. A
“substantial increase in electricity demand” exists when the sum of the average monthly electricity consumption of each building or structure powered by the applied-for solar installation for the 12-month period before the applied-for solar installation is placed in service is at least 50 percent greater than the sum of the average monthly electricity consumption of each building or structure powered by the other solar installation for the 12-month period before the other solar installation was placed in service. Average electricity consumption shall be measured in kilowatt hours. With respect to the other solar installation, if any applicable building or structure was not in service for a period of 12 months before the other solar installation was placed in service, the average monthly electricity consumption for that building or structure shall be the average electricity consumption for the first 12 months the building or structure was in service. With respect to the applied-for solar installation, the calculation of the average monthly electricity consumption for any building or structure that was not placed in service prior to the other solar installation shall be calculated using a denominator of 12 even if that building or structure was not in service for a period of 12 months before the applied-for solar installation was placed in service. The reason for the increased electricity consumption shall not be relevant in determining if a substantial increase in electricity demand exists.

**Example 5:** Taxpayer D is awarded a solar energy system tax credit for a solar installation that provides power to D’s home. Three years later, D installs a second solar installation that also provides power to D’s home. Absent additional information from D that would show a substantial increase in electricity demand, the second solar installation has the same electrical generation purpose as the first installation because they both provide power to D’s home. Therefore, the second solar installation would not be considered an independent installation.

**Example 6:** Taxpayer E owns an apartment building with ten apartment units. In 2021, taxpayer E installs solar energy business property with a cost of $300,000 that will power the apartment building. Taxpayer E submits solar tax credit applications for ten different solar installations, one for each unit within the apartment building. Each application claims $30,000 in qualifying costs and requests an Iowa solar credit of $3,300 ($30,000 × 11%) for business property, for a sum total of $33,000 in tax credits. Because the solar installations claimed on all ten applications provide power to the same apartment building, they all have the same electrical generation purpose. Therefore, only one of the solar installations could qualify for the tax credit as an independent installation, subject to the $20,000 per-installation tax credit cap. The other nine installations would all fail to qualify as independent installations. The result is the same whether or not the apartment units have separate utility meters. See Example 10 for a different result if the building were organized as a multiple housing cooperative or horizontal property regime.

**Example 7:** Taxpayer F, a machinist, is awarded a solar energy system tax credit for a solar installation that provides power to F’s machine shop. Several years later, F installs a second solar installation that will provide power to F’s machine shop but also to F’s office building. Taxpayer F submits a complete and timely application for the solar energy system tax credit. Absent additional information from F that would show a substantial increase in electricity demand, the second solar installation has the same electrical generation purpose as the first solar installation because they both provide power to F’s machine shop. Therefore, the second solar installation would not be considered an independent installation.

**Example 8:** Assume the same facts as Example 7, except that taxpayer F provides additional information to the department regarding the electricity consumption of F’s machine shop and office building. Taxpayer F provides utility bills which show that for the 12-month period before the first solar installation was placed in service, the average monthly electricity consumption for the machine shop was 1,000 kilowatt hours. For the 12-month period before the second solar installation was placed in service, the average monthly electricity consumption for the machine shop was 1,200 kilowatt hours. Additionally, the office building was constructed and placed in service three months before the second solar installation was placed in service. Taxpayer F provides utility bills which show that for the three months the office building was in service, the monthly electricity consumption for the office building was 1,400 kilowatt hours, 1,600 kilowatt hours, and 1,800 kilowatt hours, respectively. This means that the average monthly electricity consumption of the office building for purposes of
the “substantial increase in energy demand” test is 400 kilowatt hours [i.e., \((1,400 + 1,600 + 1,800) \div 12 = 400\)]. Therefore, for the 12-month period before the second solar installation was placed in service, the average monthly electricity consumption for the machine shop and office building was 1,600 kilowatt hours [i.e., \(1,200 + 400 = 1,600\)]. Because this 1,600 monthly kilowatt hour average applicable to the second solar installation exceeds by at least 50 percent the 1,000 monthly kilowatt hour average applicable to the first solar installation, taxpayer F has shown a substantial increase in electricity demand and the second solar installation may qualify as an independent installation.

- Different building(s) or structure(s). If the applied-for solar installation will not power any building or structure that is also being powered by another solar installation, or that was also being powered by another solar installation at some point during the 12-month period before the applied-for solar installation was placed in service, this is an indication that the solar installations may have a different electrical generation purpose.

EXAMPLE 9: Taxpayer G, a farmer, is awarded a solar energy system tax credit for a solar installation that provides power to G’s equipment barn. Later, G installs a second solar installation that will only provide power to G's livestock building. Because the first solar installation only provides power to G’s barn and the second solar installation only provides power to G’s livestock building, this is an indication that each solar installation has a different electrical generation purpose. The second solar installation would be considered an independent installation, unless additional information shows the contrary to be true.

EXAMPLE 10: Taxpayer H, a multiple housing cooperative under Iowa Code chapter 499A, owns an apartment building with ten apartment units. In 2021, H installs solar energy property with a cost of $300,000 that will power the apartment building. The owner of each apartment unit submits a solar tax credit application for a solar installation claiming a proportionate share of H’s qualifying expenditures for the solar energy property, which in this case is $30,000 per owner, and requesting an Iowa credit of $3,300 ($30,000 \times 11\%), for a sum total of $33,000 in tax credits. Since this building is organized as a multiple housing cooperative under Iowa Code chapter 499A, each apartment constitutes a building or structure and each owner’s proportionate share of qualifying expenses incurred by the cooperative constitutes a solar installation paid by the owner. This is the first solar installation with respect to each of these apartments, so they are not being powered by another solar installation that received an Iowa tax credit. Therefore, this is an indication that each solar installation has a different electrical generation purpose. Each of the ten solar installations would be considered an independent installation, unless additional information shows the contrary to be true. The result would be the same if the building were organized as a horizontal property regime under Iowa Code chapter 499B. However, see Example 7 regarding apartment buildings not organized as a multiple housing cooperative or horizontal property regime.

2. Other criteria.
- Location. The department will consider the physical location of each solar installation. When two or more solar installations are in close physical proximity, this is an indication that the installations may not be independent installations. The farther in physical proximity the installations are, the stronger the likelihood that they are independent installations. Locating an installation at the same address or on the same or adjacent parcel as another installation is a stronger indication that the two installations are not independent installations than if they were located at different addresses or on nonadjacent parcels. The expansion in physical size or production capacity of an existing solar installation is an indication that the installations are not independent installations. If two or more solar installations are physically attached or connected to the same building or structure, this is an indication that the installations are not independent installations.

EXAMPLE 11: Taxpayer Q submits a complete and timely solar energy system tax credit application for a solar installation located at an address that is adjacent to the address of a prior solar installation for which taxpayer Q received a solar energy system tax credit award. Based on the information provided by the taxpayer, the department is unable to determine the electrical generation purpose of the solar installations. Without additional information, the proximity of the two solar installations supports a determination by the department that the second solar installation is not an independent installation.
Billing. The department will consider the manner in which a utility company issues bills associated with solar installations. Even when a solar installation does not actually provide electricity to any buildings or structures that are also being powered by another solar installation, if a utility company issues bills associated with a solar installation under a net metering agreement in a manner that allows credits from the net outflow of one solar installation to be applied against the utility costs of buildings or structures that are powered by another solar installation, the department will evaluate the solar installations subject to the net metering agreement as if they were powering the same buildings or structures for purposes of determining electrical generation purpose in numbered paragraph 42.48(5) "b"(2)“1” above.

Utility metering. The department will consider whether each solar installation is connected to a separate utility meter and the business reason, if any, for using separate utility meters. For purposes of this subrule, “utility meter” means a device installed by a utility company used to monitor the amount of electricity consumed or produced by a consumer. When a net metering agreement requires a person to install two unidirectional meters, the set will be considered a single utility meter for purposes of this subrule. The department will not consider a measuring device installed and used by a person for personal monitoring of electricity production or consumption to be a “utility meter” for purposes of this subrule. This shall not be interpreted to require a person to connect the person’s solar installation to a utility provider’s grid in order to be eligible for the tax credit.

Payment for installation or service. The department will consider how expenses incurred for construction or servicing of a solar installation are paid. When expenses incurred for two or more solar installations are paid by related parties, it may indicate that the installations are not independent installations. However, the department may request additional information to evaluate the relationship between the person who pays for such expenses and the person who claims the tax credit.

Contract terms. The department will consider the terms of installation and service contracts related to the solar installation and may require a person to provide installation and service contracts related to any prior solar installation for which the department has received a tax credit application. When contract terms indicate that the solar installations have been installed as or are serviced as a single, functional unit or system, the department will consider that as evidence that the installations are not independent installations.

Timing of installation or application. The department will consider when the applied-for solar installation was placed in service and when a person submits the tax credit application as compared to other solar installations.

c. Safe harbor for solar installations that begin construction prior to June 1, 2021. For any solar installation for which the taxpayer begins construction prior to June 1, 2021, the taxpayer may rely on the factors in the prior version of paragraph 42.48(7) “a” in determining whether the solar installation is a separate and distinct installation. Prior versions of the Iowa Administrative Code are located here: www.legis.iowa.gov/law/administrativeRules/agencies.

42.48(6) Unavailable to those eligible for renewable energy tax credit. A taxpayer who is eligible to receive a renewable energy tax credit provided in rule 701—42.28(422,476C) is not eligible for the solar energy system tax credit.

42.48(7) Allocation of tax credit to owners of a business entity or beneficiaries of an estate or trust. If the taxpayer claiming the tax credit based on a percentage of the federal energy credit under Section 48 of the Internal Revenue Code is a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, estate, or trust electing to have income taxed directly to the individual, the 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, limited liability company, S corporation, estate, or trust. The maximum amount of credit available to a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, estate, or trust shall be limited to $15,000 for installations placed in service in tax years 2012 and 2013 and $20,000 for installations placed in service in tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2014.

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

[ARC 0361C, IAB 10/3/12, effective 11/7/12; ARC 1303C, IAB 2/5/14, effective 3/12/14; ARC 1666C, IAB 10/15/14, effective 11/19/14; ARC 2925C, IAB 2/1/17, effective 3/8/17; ARC 5590C, IAB 4/21/21, effective 5/26/21]
701—42.49(42) Volunteer fire fighter, volunteer emergency medical services personnel member, and reserve peace officer tax credit. Effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2014, a tax credit is available for individual income tax for volunteer fire fighters, volunteer emergency medical services (EMS) personnel members, and reserve peace officers.

42.49(1) Definitions. The following definitions are applicable to this rule:

“Emergency medical services personnel member” or “EMS personnel member” means an emergency medical care provider, as defined in Iowa Code section 147A.1, who is certified as a first responder in accordance with Iowa Code chapter 147A. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2014, “emergency medical services personnel member” or “EMS personnel member” also includes an individual who is a paid employee of an emergency medical services program and who is also a volunteer emergency medical services personnel member in a city, county, or area governed by an agreement pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 28E.

“Reserve peace officer” means a reserve peace officer as defined in Iowa Code section 80D.1A who has met the minimum state training standards established by the Iowa law enforcement academy in accordance with Iowa Code chapter 80D.

“Volunteer fire fighter” means a volunteer fire fighter, as defined in Iowa Code section 85.61, who has met the minimum training standards established by the fire service training bureau pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 100B. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2014, “volunteer fire fighter” means an individual who is an active member of an organized volunteer fire department in Iowa or is performing services as a volunteer fire fighter for a municipality, township, or benefited fire district at the request of the chief or other person in command and who has met the minimum training standards established by the fire service training bureau pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 100B. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2014, a volunteer fire fighter also includes an individual who is a paid employee of a fire department and who is also a volunteer fire fighter in a city, county, or area governed by an agreement pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 28E.

42.49(2) Calculation of the credit.

a. The credit is equal to $250 for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2021, if the volunteer fire fighter, volunteer EMS personnel member, or reserve peace officer was a volunteer for the entire year. The credit is equal to $50 for tax year 2013 and $100 for tax years 2014 through 2020.

b. If the individual was not a volunteer fire fighter, volunteer EMS personnel member, or reserve peace officer for the entire calendar year, the credit is prorated based on the number of months the individual was a volunteer. If the individual was a volunteer during any part of a month, the individual will be considered a volunteer for the entire month. The amount of credit will be rounded to the nearest dollar.

EXAMPLE: An individual became a volunteer fire fighter on April 15, 2021, and remained a volunteer for the rest of calendar year 2021. The individual is considered a volunteer for nine months of 2021. The tax credit for 2021 is equal to $188 ($250 multiplied by 9/12 equals $187.50; rounding to the nearest dollar results in a $188 credit).

c. If an individual holds more than one volunteer position as a volunteer fire fighter, a volunteer EMS personnel member, or a reserve peace office during the same month, a credit can be claimed for only one volunteer position for that month. For example, if an individual was both a volunteer fire fighter and volunteer EMS personnel member for all of calendar year 2021, the tax credit will equal $250.

42.49(3) Verification of eligibility for the tax credit. An individual is required to have a written statement from the fire chief or other appropriate supervisor verifying that the individual was a volunteer fire fighter or volunteer EMS personnel member for the months for which the tax credit is being claimed. An individual who is a reserve peace officer must have a written statement from the chief of police, sheriff, commissioner of public safety, or other appropriate supervisor verifying that the individual was a reserve peace officer for the months for which the tax credit is being claimed. The written statement
does not have to be attached to a tax return claiming the credit. However, the department may request that the individual provide the written statement.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 422.12.

[ARC 0398C, IAB 10/17/12, effective 11/21/12; ARC 1665C, IAB 10/15/14, effective 11/19/14; ARC 6227C, IAB 3/9/22, effective 4/13/22]

701—42.50(422) Taxpayers trust fund tax credit. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2013, a taxpayers trust fund tax credit is available for Iowa individual income tax. The credit is available for all individual income tax filers, including residents, nonresidents and part-year residents of Iowa, and individuals who file as part of a composite return as described in rule 701—48.1(422), as long as the Iowa return is filed within the extended due date to file an Iowa return. Therefore, a fiscal-year filer whose tax year does not begin on January 1 is eligible to claim the taxpayers trust fund tax credit as long as the return is filed within the extended due date of the Iowa return.

42.50(1) Calculation of the amount of tax credit. The credit is calculated by taking the amount in the Iowa taxpayers trust fund and dividing it by the number of individual income taxpayers who filed Iowa returns by October 31 of the year preceding the year in which the credit is allowed.

Example: There is $120 million in the Iowa taxpayers trust fund at the end of the fiscal year ending June 30, 2013. There were 2,200,000 individuals who filed Iowa income tax returns by October 31, 2013, for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2012, but beginning before January 1, 2013. This results in an Iowa taxpayers trust fund tax credit of $54 for the tax year beginning on or after January 1, 2013, but beginning before January 1, 2014 ($120,000,000 divided by 2,200,000 equals $54.55, which is rounded down to the nearest whole dollar). All taxpayers who file their Iowa individual income tax return by October 31, 2014, for the tax period beginning on or after January 1, 2013, but beginning before January 1, 2014, will be entitled to claim a $54 Iowa taxpayers trust fund tax credit.

If the amount of Iowa taxpayers trust fund tax credits claimed on tax returns for a particular year is less than the amount authorized, the difference will be transferred to the Iowa taxpayers trust fund for the next year and will be available as an Iowa taxpayers trust fund tax credit for the next year. There must be a balance in the Iowa taxpayers trust fund of at least $30 million in order for the Iowa taxpayers trust fund tax credit to be available.

Example: There is $120 million in the Iowa taxpayers trust fund at the end of the fiscal year ending June 30, 2013. The total amount of Iowa taxpayers trust fund tax credit claimed on Iowa tax returns for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2013, but beginning before January 1, 2014, which were filed on or before October 31, 2014, is $90 million. The difference of $30 million will be transferred to the Iowa taxpayers trust fund for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2014. The legislature approves an additional $60 million to be deposited in the Iowa taxpayers trust fund for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2014. This will result in $90 million in the Iowa taxpayers trust fund for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2014. If 2,200,000 individuals file Iowa individual income tax returns for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2013, but beginning before January 1, 2014, by October 31, 2014, this will result in a $40 Iowa taxpayers trust fund tax credit for the tax year beginning on or after January 1, 2014, but beginning before January 1, 2015 ($90,000,000 divided by 2,200,000 equals $40.90, which is rounded down to the nearest whole dollar).

42.50(2) Claiming the credit on the tax return. The Iowa taxpayers trust fund is claimed on the amount of Iowa tax computed after all other nonrefundable credits allowed in division II of Iowa Code chapter 422 (excluding the Iowa taxpayers trust fund tax credit) are deducted, after the amount of school district surtax described in rule 701—42.1(257,422) and emergency medical services income surtax described in rule 701—42.2(422D) is added, and after all refundable credits (excluding estimated payments and tax withheld) allowed in division II of Iowa Code chapter 422 are deducted. Any Iowa taxpayers trust fund tax credit in excess of the tax liability is not refundable and shall not be carried back to the tax year prior to the tax year in which the credit is claimed and cannot be carried forward to a tax year for any following year.

Example: A taxpayer reported a tax liability of $100 on the taxpayer’s 2013 Iowa income tax return. The taxpayer claimed a $40 personal exemption credit and a $25 franchise tax credit. This resulted in
tax due of $35 before applying the school district surtax. Taxpayer was subject to a $2 school district surtax which resulted in total tax due of $37. Taxpayer was entitled to claim a $54 Iowa taxpayers trust fund tax credit, but only $37 of credit could be applied on the 2013 Iowa return. The remaining $17 of credit cannot be refunded, cannot be applied to a prior year tax liability, and cannot be carried forward to be applied to a subsequent year tax liability.

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

[ARC 1102C, IAB 10/16/13, effective 11/20/13; ARC 1665C, IAB 10/15/14, effective 11/19/14]

701—42.51(422.85GA, SF452) From farm to food donation tax credit. Effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2014, a taxpayer that donates a food commodity that the taxpayer produces may claim a tax credit for Iowa individual income tax. The credit is equal to 15 percent of the value of the commodities donated during the tax year for which the credit is claimed or $5,000, whichever is less. The value of the commodities shall be determined in the same manner as a charitable contribution of food for federal tax purposes under Section 170(c)(3)(C) of the Internal Revenue Code.

To qualify for the tax credit, the taxpayer (1) must produce the donated food commodity; (2) must transfer title to the donated food commodity to an Iowa food bank or Iowa emergency feeding organization recognized by the department; and (3) shall not receive remuneration for the transfer. The donated food commodity cannot be damaged or out-of-condition and declared to be unfit for human consumption by a federal, state, or local health official. A food commodity that meets the requirements for donated foods pursuant to the federal Emergency Food Assistance Program satisfies this requirement.

To be recognized by the department, a food bank or emergency feeding organization must either be a recognized affiliate of one of the eight partner food banks with the Iowa Food Bank Association or must register with the department. To register with the department, the organization must meet the definition of “emergency feeding organization,” “food bank,” or “food pantry” as defined by the department of human services in 441—66.1(234). The department of revenue will make registration forms available on the department’s website. The department will maintain a list of recognized organizations on the department’s website.

Food banks and emergency feeding organizations that receive eligible donations shall be required to issue receipts in a format prescribed by the department for all donations received and must annually submit to the department a receipt log of all the receipts issued during the tax year. The receipt log must be submitted in the form of a spreadsheet with column specifications as provided by the department. Receipt logs showing the donations for the previous calendar year must be delivered electronically or mailed to the department postmarked by January 15 of each year. If a receipt for a taxpayer’s claim is not provided by the organization, the taxpayer’s claim will be denied.

To claim the credit, a taxpayer shall submit to the department the original receipts that were issued by the food bank or emergency feeding organization. The receipt must include quantity information completed by the food bank or emergency feeding organization, taxpayer information, and a donation valuation consistent with Section 170(c)(3)(C) of the Internal Revenue Code completed by the taxpayer. Claims must be postmarked on or before January 15 of the year following the tax year for which the claim is requested. Once the department verifies the amount of the tax credit, a letter will be sent to the taxpayer providing the amount of the tax credit and a tax credit certificate number.

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 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 the producer 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 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 2013 Iowa Acts, Senate File 452, division XVIII.

[ARC 1138C, IAB 10/30/13, effective 12/4/13]
Adoption tax credit. Effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2014, an adoption tax credit is available for individual income tax equal to the amount of qualified adoption expenses paid or incurred by a taxpayer related to the adoption of a child. For an adoption finalized on or after January 1, 2014, but before January 1, 2017, the total adoption tax credit claimed for the adoption may not exceed $2,500. For an adoption finalized on or after January 1, 2017, the total adoption tax credit claimed for the adoption may not exceed $5,000.

42.52(1) Adoption. For purposes of the credit, an adoption occurs when a child is permanently placed in Iowa by any of the following:

a. The department of human services;

b. An adoption service provider as defined in Iowa Code section 600A.2; or

c. An agency that meets the provisions of the interstate compact in Iowa Code section 232.158.

42.52(2) Child. A “child” is an individual who is under the age of 18 years. “Child” does not include any individual who is 18 years of age or older.

42.52(3) Qualified adoption expenses.

a. Generally. “Qualified adoption expenses” means unreimbursed expenses paid or incurred in connection with the adoption of a child. Qualified adoption expenses include all fees and costs related to the adoption of a child, such as:

(1) Medical and hospital expenses of the biological mother that are incident to the child’s birth;

(2) Welfare agency fees and other reasonable and necessary adoption fees;

(3) Court costs, attorney fees, and other legal fees;

(4) Travel expenses, including amounts spent for meals and lodging while away from home; and

(5) All other fees and costs related to the adoption of a child.

b. Limitations. Expenses that are eligible for the federal adoption credit as provided in Section 23(d)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code will be considered qualified adoption expenses. Expenses paid or incurred in violation of state or federal law are not qualified adoption expenses. Expenses that have been reimbursed are not qualified adoption expenses.

42.52(4) Claiming the credit.

a. Amount eligible for credit. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2014, but beginning before January 1, 2017, the first $2,500 of qualified adoption expenses is eligible for the credit. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2017, the first $5,000 of qualified adoption expenses is eligible for the credit. The maximum credit amount is determined at the time the adoption becomes final. If the qualified adoption expenses are less than the maximum credit amount, then the total amount of qualified expenses can be claimed as a credit. The amount of tax credit claimed cannot be used as an itemized deduction for adoption expenses provided in 701—subrule 41.5(3).

b. Claiming the credit in tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2014, but before January 1, 2019.

(1) Claiming the credit in the year the adoption becomes final. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2014, but before January 1, 2019, to claim an adoption tax credit, a taxpayer must claim the credit for all qualified adoption expenses paid or incurred in the tax year the adoption becomes final, up to the maximum credit amount provided in paragraph 42.52(4) “a.”

Example: Michael and Lori are married. Michael and Lori adopt a child who is permanently placed in Iowa. The adoption process begins and becomes final in 2015. Because the adoption becomes final on or after January 1, 2014, but prior to January 1, 2017, Michael and Lori qualify for a maximum credit amount of $2,500. Michael and Lori incur and pay unreimbursed qualified adoption expenses of $20,000 in 2015. Michael and Lori jointly file their Iowa individual income tax return in 2015. Michael and Lori may claim an Iowa adoption tax credit of $2,500 in 2015.

(2) Claiming the credit in years other than the year the adoption becomes final. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2014, but before January 1, 2019, if a taxpayer cannot claim the maximum credit amount provided in paragraph 42.52(4) “a” for the year the adoption becomes final, the taxpayer may amend a prior year’s return to claim any remaining credit for expenses paid in that prior year, or the taxpayer may claim any remaining credit on a subsequent year’s return for expenses paid in that subsequent year. If a qualified adoption expense was incurred in one tax year and paid in
another tax year, the taxpayer may only claim a credit for that expense in one year. The total adoption tax credit claimed for all years combined may not exceed the maximum credit amount per adoption provided in paragraph 42.52(4) “a.” An adjustment to a prior’s year return is subject to the limitations in rule 701—40.20(422).

Example: Erin adopts a child as a single parent. The child is permanently placed in Iowa. The adoption process begins in 2016 and becomes final in 2017. Because the adoption becomes final on or after January 1, 2017, Erin qualifies for a maximum credit amount of $5,000. Erin pays and incurs unreimbursed qualified adoption expenses of $20,000 in 2016 and $1,000 in 2017. In tax year 2017, Erin may claim an Iowa adoption tax credit equal to the $1,000 in unreimbursed qualified adoption expenses paid and incurred in 2017. After claiming the credit for tax year 2017, Erin may amend the 2016 return to claim the remaining $4,000 credit for unreimbursed qualified adoption expenses paid and incurred in 2016.

c. Claiming the credit in tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2019.

1. Claiming the credit in the year the adoption becomes final. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2019, to claim an adoption tax credit, a taxpayer must claim the credit in the tax year the adoption is finalized for all qualified adoption expenses paid or incurred prior to or in the tax year the adoption becomes final, up to the maximum credit amount of $5,000. A taxpayer shall not amend a prior year return in an attempt to claim the credit for unreimbursed qualified adoption expenses paid or incurred prior to the tax year in which the adoption becomes final.

Example: Y and Z are married. Y and Z adopt a child who is permanently placed in Iowa. The adoption process begins in 2016 and becomes final in 2019. Because the adoption becomes final on or after January 1, 2017, Y and Z qualify for a maximum credit amount of $5,000. Additionally, because the adoption becomes final on or after January 1, 2019, Y and Z may claim an Iowa adoption tax credit for unreimbursed qualified adoption expenses paid or incurred prior to or in the year the adoption becomes final. Y and Z incur and pay unreimbursed qualified adoption expenses of $5,000 in 2016, $10,000 in 2017, $2,000 in 2018, and $2,000 in 2019. Y and Z jointly file their Iowa individual income tax return in 2019. Y and Z may claim an Iowa adoption tax credit of $5,000 on their 2019 Iowa income tax return. Y and Z are not allowed to amend a prior year return in an attempt to claim the credit for unreimbursed qualified adoption expenses paid or incurred prior to the tax year in which the adoption became final.

2. Claiming the credit in years after the adoption becomes final. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2019, if a taxpayer cannot claim the maximum credit amount of $5,000 for the year the adoption becomes final, the taxpayer may claim an adoption tax credit for any unreimbursed qualified adoption expenses paid or incurred after the tax year in which the adoption becomes final in the tax year in which unreimbursed qualified adoption expenses are paid or incurred.

Example: W and X are married. W and X adopt a child who is permanently placed in Iowa. The adoption process begins in 2018 and becomes final in 2019. Because the adoption becomes final on or after January 1, 2017, W and X qualify for a maximum credit amount of $5,000. W and X incur and pay unreimbursed qualified adoption expenses of $1,000 in 2018, and $1,000 in 2019. W and X jointly file their Iowa individual income tax return in 2019. W and X may claim the Iowa adoption tax credit in 2019 in the amount of $2,000. In 2020, W and X incur and pay $5,000 in unreimbursed qualified adoption expenses in connection to the adoption finalized in 2019. W and X may claim the remaining $3,000 credit on their jointly filed Iowa individual income tax return for 2020 for unreimbursed qualified adoption expenses incurred and paid in 2020. W and X shall not amend their 2019 return to reflect the additional unreimbursed qualified adoption expenses from 2020.

d. Claiming the credit by two adoptive parents. The adoption tax credit may only be claimed by a person who adopted the child. When a married couple adopts a child together and the couple files jointly on the same return, the credit may only be claimed once between the couple. When any other two persons adopt a child together, including married persons filing separately on the same or different returns or any unmarried persons filing on separate returns, the credit must be divided between the adoptive parents. Two adoptive parents, other than persons who are married filing jointly, may agree to divide the credit in any way. The total adoption tax credit claimed for all years by both parents combined may not exceed the maximum credit amount per adoption provided in paragraph 42.52(4) “a.”
EXAMPLE: Peyton and Kerry are unmarried individuals. Peyton and Kerry adopt a child together. The child is permanently placed in Iowa. The adoption process begins and ends in 2018. Because the adoption becomes final on or after January 1, 2017, Peyton and Kerry qualify for a maximum credit amount of $5,000. However, Peyton and Kerry pay and incur unreimbursed qualified adoption expenses of only $3,000 in 2018. Accordingly, Peyton and Kerry may claim an Iowa adoption tax credit of $3,000 in 2018, which must be divided between them. Peyton and Kerry agree that Peyton will claim $2,000 of the credit, and Kerry will claim $1,000 of the credit.

e. Adoption of a special needs child. If a taxpayer adopts a special needs child, the credit under this rule cannot exceed the amount of qualified adoption expenses paid or incurred by the taxpayer during the tax year. The amount of the federal adoption tax credit claimed for the adoption of a special needs child does not affect the amount of the credit under this rule.

EXAMPLE: Francis and Mandy are married. Francis and Mandy adopt a special needs child who is permanently placed in Iowa. The adoption process begins and ends in 2017. Francis and Mandy paid and incurred $2,000 in unreimbursed qualified adoption expenses related to the adoption during 2017. For federal purposes, Francis and Mandy qualify for a maximum adoption tax credit of $13,570 for the adoption of a special needs child. For Iowa purposes, Francis and Mandy qualify for a maximum adoption tax credit of $2,000, which is equal to the amount of unreimbursed qualified adoption expenses they paid or incurred related to the adoption during the tax year.

f. Adoption tax credit in excess of tax liability. 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 422.12A as amended by 2016 Iowa Acts, House File 2468; 2017 Iowa Acts, Senate File 433; and 2019 Iowa Acts, House File 779.
[ARC 1665C; IAB 10/15/14, effective 11/19/14; ARC 3749C; IAB 4/11/18, effective 5/16/18; ARC 5308C; IAB 12/2/20, effective 1/6/21]

701—42.53(15) Workforce housing tax incentives program. A business which qualifies under the workforce housing tax incentives program is eligible to receive tax incentives for individual income tax. The workforce housing tax incentives program replaced the eligible housing business enterprise zone program. An eligible business under the workforce housing tax incentives program must be approved by the economic development authority. The administrative rules for the workforce housing tax incentives program for the economic development authority may be found at 261—Chapter 48. The general assembly has mandated that the economic development authority and the department of revenue adopt rules to jointly administer Iowa Code sections 15.351 to 15.356. In general, the economic development authority is responsible for evaluating whether projects meet the requirements for a workforce housing tax incentives program while the department of revenue administers tax credit claims and transfers.

42.53(1) Definitions.
“Costs directly related” means the same as defined in rule 261—48.3(15).
“Qualifying new investment” means the same as defined in rule 261—48.3(15).

42.53(2) Workforce housing tax incentives. The economic development authority will allocate no more than $20 million in tax incentives for this program for any fiscal year, $5 million of which shall be reserved for allocation to qualified housing projects in small cities, as defined in Iowa Code section 15.352(10), that are registered on or after July 1, 2017. A housing business that has entered into an agreement with the economic development authority is eligible to receive the tax incentives described in the following paragraphs:

a. Sales tax refund. A housing business may claim a refund of the sales and use tax described in rule 701—12.19(15).

b. Investment tax credit.

(1) Computation of the credit. A housing business may claim a tax credit in an amount not to exceed 10 percent of the qualifying new investment in a housing project not located in a small city, or 20 percent of the qualifying new investment in a housing project located in a small city.
(2) Allocation of the tax credit to the individual owners of the entity or beneficiaries of an estate or trust. An individual may claim a tax credit if the housing business is a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, estate, or trust electing to have income taxed directly to the individual. The amount claimed by the individual shall be based upon the pro rata share of the individual’s earnings from the partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, estate, or trust.

(3) Refundability. Any tax credit in excess of the taxpayer’s liability for the tax year is not refundable.

(4) Carryforward. Any tax credit in excess of the taxpayer’s liability may be credited to the tax liability for the following five years or until depleted, whichever is earlier.

42.53(3) Claiming the tax credit—information required. The taxpayer must receive a tax credit certificate from the economic development authority 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 42.53(5). The tax credit certificate must be included with the income tax return for the tax period in which the housing is ready for occupancy.

42.53(4) Basis adjustment. The increase in the basis of the property that would otherwise result from the qualifying new investment shall be reduced by the amount of the investment tax credit. For example, if a new housing project had qualifying new investment of $1 million which resulted in a $100,000 investment tax credit for Iowa tax purposes, the basis of the property for Iowa income tax purposes would be $900,000.  

42.53(5) Transfer of the credit.

a. Submission of transferred tax credit certificate to the department—information required. Tax credit certificates issued under an agreement entered into pursuant to subrule 42.53(3) may be transferred to any person. Within 90 days of transfer, the transferee shall submit the transferred tax credit certificate to the department of revenue along with a statement containing the transferee’s name, tax identification number, and address, the denomination that each replacement tax credit certificate is to carry, and any other information required by the department of revenue. However, tax credit certificate amounts of less than the minimum amount established in rule by the economic development authority shall not be transferable.

b. Issuance of replacement certificate by the department. Within 30 days of receiving the transferred tax credit certificate and the transferee’s statement, the department of revenue shall issue one or more replacement tax credit certificates to the transferee. Each replacement tax credit certificate must contain the information required for the original tax credit certificate and must have the same expiration date that appeared on the transferred tax credit certificate.

c. Claiming the transferred tax credit. A tax credit shall not be claimed by a transferee under this rule until a replacement tax credit certificate identifying the transferee as the proper holder has been issued. The transferee may use the amount of the tax credit transferred for any tax year 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.

d. Unlimited number of transferees and subsequent transfers. There is no limitation on the number of transferees to whom the credit may be transferred. There is no limitation on the number of times that the credit may be retransferred by a transferee. The transferor may divide the credit into multiple credits of alternate denominations so long as the resulting credits are for amounts of no less than the minimum amount established in rule by the economic development authority.
e. **Carryforward limitations on transferees.** The transferee may use the amount of the transferred tax credit for any tax year that the original transferor could have claimed the tax credit. The carryforward limitations described in subparagraph 42.53(2) “b”(4) shall apply.

42.53(6) Repayment of benefits. If the housing business fails to maintain the requirements of Iowa Code section 15.353, the taxpayer may be required to repay all or a portion 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 of the taxpayer to maintain the requirements of Iowa Code section 15.353. This repayment is required because it is a recovery of an incentive, rather than an adjustment to the taxpayer’s tax liability. Details on the calculation of the repayment can be found in 261—subrule 187.5(4) of the administrative rules of the economic development authority. If the business 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, the department may proceed to collect the tax incentives against the partners, members, shareholders or beneficiaries to whom the tax incentives were passed through. See Decision of the Administrative Law Judge in *Damien & Colette Trebilcock, et al.*, Docket No. 11DORF 042-044, June 11, 2012.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 15.354 and 15.355. [ARC 1744C, IAB 11/26/14, effective 12/31/14; ARC 3837C, IAB 6/6/18, effective 7/1/18]

701—42.54(404A,422) Historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit for projects registered on or after July 1, 2014, and before August 15, 2016. For projects registered before August 15, 2016, the department of cultural affairs is authorized by the general assembly to award tax credits for a percentage of the qualified rehabilitation expenditures on a qualified rehabilitation project as described in the historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit program, Iowa Code chapter 404A. The program is administered by the department of cultural affairs with the assistance of the department of revenue. The general assembly has mandated that the department of cultural affairs and the department of revenue adopt rules to jointly administer Iowa Code chapter 404A. In general, the department of cultural affairs is responsible for evaluating whether projects comply with the prescribed standards for rehabilitation while the department of revenue is responsible for evaluating whether projects comply with the tax aspects of the program.

2014 Iowa Acts, House File 2453, amended the historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit program effective July 1, 2014. The department of revenue’s provisions for projects with Part 2 applications approved and tax credits reserved prior to July 1, 2014, are found in rule 701—42.19(404A,422). The department of revenue’s provisions for projects registered on or after July 1, 2014, and before August 15, 2016, are found in this rule. The department of cultural affairs’ rules related to this program may be found at 223—Chapter 48.

2016 Iowa Acts, House File 2443, amended the program and transferred primary responsibility for its administration to the economic development authority effective August 15, 2016. Effective August 15, 2016, the program is administered by the economic development authority with the assistance of the department of cultural affairs and the department of revenue. The department of revenue’s provisions for projects registered on or after August 15, 2016, are found in rule 701—42.55(404A,422). The economic development authority’s rules related to the program may be found at 261—Chapter 49. When adopted, the department of cultural affairs’ rules related to the program will be found in 223—Chapter 48.

Notwithstanding anything contained herein to the contrary, the department of cultural affairs shall not reserve tax credits under 2013 Iowa Code chapter 404A as amended by 2013 Iowa Acts, chapter 112, section 1, for applicants that do not have an approved Part 2 application and a tax credit reservation on or before June 30, 2014. Projects with approved Part 2 applications and provisional tax credit reservations on or before June 30, 2014, shall be governed by 2013 Iowa Code chapter 404A as amended by 2013 Iowa Acts, chapter 112, section 1; by 223—Chapter 48, Division I; and by rule 701—42.19(404A,422). Projects registered on or after July 1, 2014, but before August 15, 2016, shall be governed by 2014 Iowa Code chapter 404A as amended by 2014 Iowa Acts, House File 2453; by 223—Chapter 48, Division II; and by this rule. Projects registered on or after August 15, 2016, shall be governed by 2016 Iowa
Code chapter 404A as amended by 2016 Iowa Acts, House File 2443; by 261—Chapter 49; and by rule 701—42.55(404A,422).

42.54(1) Application, registration, and agreement for the historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit. Taxpayers that want to claim an income tax credit for completing a qualified rehabilitation project must submit an application for approval of the project. The application forms and instructions for the historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit are available on the department of cultural affairs’ website. Once a project is registered, the taxpayer must enter into an agreement with the department of cultural affairs to be eligible for the credit.

42.54(2) 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 a maximum of 25 percent of the qualified rehabilitation expenditures verified by the department of cultural affairs and the department of revenue following project completion, up to the amount specified in the agreement between the taxpayer and the department of cultural affairs.

42.54(3) Qualified rehabilitation expenditures. “Qualified rehabilitation expenditures” means the same as defined in rule 223—48.22(404A) of the historical division of the department of cultural affairs. In general, the department of cultural affairs evaluates whether expenditures comply with the prescribed standards for rehabilitation while the department of revenue evaluates whether expenditures comply with the tax requirements to be considered qualified rehabilitation expenditures, including whether the expenditures are in accordance with the requirements of Internal Revenue Code Section 47 and its related regulations.

a. Type of property and services eligible. In accordance with Iowa Code section 404A.1(6), the types of property and services claimed for the state tax credit must be “qualified rehabilitation expenditures” in accordance with Internal Revenue Code Section 47. Notwithstanding the foregoing sentence, expenditures incurred by an eligible taxpayer that is a nonprofit organization as defined in Iowa Code section 404A.1(4) shall be considered “qualified rehabilitation expenditures” if they are for “structural components,” as that term is defined in Treasury Regulation § 1.48-1(e)(2), and for amounts incurred for architectural and engineering fees, site survey fees, legal expenses, insurance premiums, development fees and other construction-related costs.

b. Effect of financing sources on eligibility of expenditures. Qualified rehabilitation expenditures do not include expenditures financed by federal, state, or local government grants or forgivable loans unless otherwise allowed under Section 47 of the Internal Revenue Code. For an eligible taxpayer that is a nonprofit organization as defined in Iowa Code section 404A.1(4) that is not eligible for the federal rehabilitation credit, or another person that is not eligible for the federal rehabilitation credit, expenditures financed with federal, state, or local government grants or forgivable loans are not qualified rehabilitation expenditures.

42.54(4) Completion of the qualified rehabilitation project and claiming the tax credit on the Iowa return. After the taxpayer completes a qualified rehabilitation project, the taxpayer will be issued a certificate of completion of the project from the department of cultural affairs if the project complies with the federal standards, as defined in rule 223—48.22(404A). After the department of cultural affairs and the department of revenue verify the taxpayer’s eligibility for the tax credit, the department of cultural affairs shall issue a tax credit certificate.

a. Claiming the credit. For the taxpayer to claim the credit, the certificate must be included with the taxpayer’s income tax return for the tax year in which the rehabilitation project is completed or the income tax return for any tax year within the five years following the tax year of project completion. Taxpayers that elect to delay claiming the credit to a later tax year return as described in this paragraph are subject to the carryforward limitations described in paragraph 42.54(4) “d” below. The credit may be claimed on an amended return so long as the amended return is filed within the statute of limitations applicable to the tax year for which the amended tax return is being filed.

b. Information required. 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 amount of the historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit, and, if applicable, an indication of whether the credit is nonrefundable (see paragraph
42.54(4) “c” below). 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 42.54(5). In addition, if the taxpayer is a partnership, limited liability company, estate or trust, and 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.

c. **Refundability.** A historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit in excess of the taxpayer’s tax liability is fully refundable with interest computed under Iowa Code section 422.25. In lieu of claiming the refund, the taxpayer may elect to have the overpayment credited to the tax liability for the following tax year. To receive a refundable credit, the taxpayer must elect to receive the credit as refundable at the Part 3 stage of the application process administered by the department of cultural affairs. Once the taxpayer elects to receive a nonrefundable credit, the taxpayer cannot elect to change the credit to a refundable credit or vice versa. See department of cultural affairs’ 223—Chapter 48. If the taxpayer is a transferee, the taxpayer may elect to receive the credit as refundable or nonrefundable when the taxpayer applies to the department of revenue for transfer of the tax credit as described in subrule 42.54(5).

d. **Carryforward.** If the taxpayer elects to receive a nonrefundable historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit as described in paragraph 42.54(4) “b,” the amount in excess of the taxpayer’s tax liability may be carried forward for five years following the tax year in which the project is completed, or until it is depleted, whichever is earlier. A tax credit shall not be carried back to a tax year prior to the tax year in which the taxpayer is first eligible to claim the credit.
Regardless of whether the taxpayer elects to claim the tax credit on a tax return for a year that is later than the year of project completion as described in paragraph 42.54(4) “a,” the taxpayer must utilize the entire credit within five years following the tax year of the project completion as described in this paragraph; any credit amount that is not utilized within the five-year carryforward period is forfeited. The five-year carryforward limitation does not apply if the taxpayer elects to receive a refundable credit, the excess of which may be credited to future tax years as an overpayment.

e. **Allocation of historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credits to the individual owners of the entity or beneficiaries of an estate or trust.** A partnership, limited liability company or S corporation may designate the amount of the tax credit to be allocated to each partner, member or shareholder. 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 an individual claiming a tax credit of an estate or trust, the amount claimed by the individual shall be based upon the pro rata share of the individual’s earnings from the estate or trust.

42.54(5) **Transfer of the historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit.** The historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit certificates may be transferred to any person or entity. The transferee may use the amount of the tax credit transferred against the taxes imposed in Iowa Code chapter 422, divisions II, III, and V, and in Iowa Code chapter 432, for any tax year the original transferor could have claimed the tax credit. Transferees must elect to receive either a refundable or nonrefundable tax credit. Once the transferee elects to receive a nonrefundable credit, the transferee cannot elect to change the credit to a refundable credit or vice versa. A tax credit certificate of less than $1,000 shall not be transferable.

a. **Transfer process—information required.** 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 that contains the transferee’s name, address and tax identification number, the amount of the tax credit being transferred, an election to receive either a refundable or nonrefundable tax credit, and the amount of all consideration provided in exchange for the tax credit and the names of recipients of any consideration provided in exchange for the tax credit. If a payment of money was any part of the consideration provided in exchange for the tax credit, the transferee shall list the amount of the payment of money in its statement to the department of revenue. If any part of the consideration provided in exchange for the tax credit included nonmonetary consideration, including but not limited to any promise, representation, performance, discharge of debt or nonmonetary rights or property, the tax credit transferee
shall describe the nature of the nonmonetary consideration and disclose any value the transferor and transferee assigned to the nonmonetary consideration. The tax credit transferee must indicate on its statement to the department of revenue if no consideration was provided in exchange for the tax credit. Within 30 days of receiving the transferred tax credit certificate and the statement from the transferee, 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 certificate must have the same information required for the original tax credit certificate and must have the same expiration date as the original tax credit certificate. The transferee may not claim a tax credit until a replacement certificate identifying the transferee as the proper holder has been issued.

b. Consideration. 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.

c. Unlimited number of transferees and subsequent transfers. There is no limitation on the number of transferees to whom the credit may be transferred. There is no limitation on the number of times that the credit may be retransferred by a transferee. The transferor may divide the credit into multiple credits of alternate denominations so long as the resulting credits are for amounts of no less than $1,000.

d. Carryforward limitations on transferees. The transferee may use the amount of the transferred tax credit for any tax year that the original transferor could have claimed the tax credit. The carryforward limitations described in paragraph 42.54(4) “d” shall apply.

42.54(6) Appeals. Challenges to an action by the department of revenue related to tax credit transfers, the claiming of tax credits, tax credit revocation, or repayment or recovery of tax credits must be brought pursuant to 701—Chapter 7.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code chapter 404A as amended by 2016 Iowa Acts, House File 2443, and Iowa Code section 422.11D. [ARC 1968C, IAB 4/15/15, effective 5/20/15; ARC 2028C, IAB 2/1/17, effective 3/8/17]

701—42.55(404A,422) Historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit for projects registered on or after August 15, 2016. The economic development authority is authorized by the general assembly to award tax credits for a percentage of the qualified rehabilitation expenditures on a qualified rehabilitation project as described in the historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit program, Iowa Code chapter 404A. The program is administered by the economic development authority with the assistance of the department of cultural affairs and the department of revenue. The general assembly has mandated that the economic development authority, the department of cultural affairs and the department of revenue adopt rules as necessary to administer Iowa Code chapter 404A. In general, the department of revenue is responsible for administering tax credit transfers and processing and auditing tax credits claimed on returns. For the economic development authority’s rules on the credit program, see 261—Chapter 49. For the department of cultural affairs’ rules on the credit program, see 223—Chapter 48.

42.55(1) Program transition. 2016 Iowa Acts, House File 2443, made several changes to the credit program, including transferring primary responsibility for the program’s administration from the department of cultural affairs to the economic development authority. Projects registered prior to August 15, 2016, remain under the purview of the department of cultural affairs, with assistance from the department of revenue. For department of revenue rules related to projects registered prior to August 15, 2016, see rules 701—42.54(404A,422) and 701—42.19(404A,422).

42.55(2) Application, registration, and agreement for the historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit. For rules on the application, registration, and agreement process, see economic development authority rules, 261—Chapter 49.
42.55(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 a maximum of 25 percent of the qualified rehabilitation expenditures verified by the economic development authority following project completion, up to the amount specified in the agreement between the taxpayer and the economic development authority. For more information on the credit computation, see economic development authority rules, 261—Chapter 49. The amount remains subject to audit by the department of revenue when the credit is claimed on the taxpayer’s tax return.

42.55(4) Qualified rehabilitation expenditures. “Qualified rehabilitation expenditures” means the same as defined in Iowa Code section 404A.1(7) and rule 261—49.5(404A) of economic development authority rules. In the event of an audit, the department of revenue evaluates whether expenditures comply with the agreement between the economic development authority and the eligible taxpayer, as well as with applicable statutes and rules, including Internal Revenue Code Section 47 and its related regulations.

42.55(5) Completion of the qualified rehabilitation project and claiming the tax credit. After the economic development authority verifies the taxpayer’s eligibility for the tax credit, the economic development authority shall issue a tax credit certificate. For more information on credit certificate issuance, see economic development authority rules, 261—Chapter 49.

a. Claiming the credit. For the taxpayer to claim the credit, the certificate must be included with the taxpayer’s income tax return for the tax year in which the rehabilitation project is completed or the income tax return for any year within the five years following the year of project completion. Taxpayers that elect to delay claiming the credit to a later year’s return as described in this paragraph are subject to the carryforward limitations described in paragraph 42.55(5) “d” below. The credit may be claimed on an amended return so long as the amended return is filed within the statute of limitations applicable to the tax year for which the amended tax return is being filed.

b. Information required. 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 amount of the historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit, and, if applicable, an indication of whether the credit is nonrefundable (see paragraph 42.55(5) “c” below). 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 42.55(6). In addition, if the taxpayer is a partnership, limited liability company, estate or trust, and 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.

c. Refundability. A historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit in excess of the taxpayer’s tax liability is fully refundable with interest computed under Iowa Code section 422.25. In lieu of claiming the refund, the taxpayer may elect to have the overpayment credited to the tax liability for the following tax year. To receive a refundable credit, the taxpayer must elect to receive the credit as refundable at the Part 3 stage of the application process administered by the economic development authority. See the economic development authority’s rule 261—49.15(404A). Once the taxpayer elects to receive a nonrefundable credit, the taxpayer cannot elect to change the credit to a refundable credit or vice versa. If the taxpayer is a transferee, the taxpayer may elect to receive the credit as refundable when the taxpayer applies to the department of revenue for transfer of the tax credit as described in subrule 42.55(6).

d. Carryforward. If the taxpayer elects to receive a nonrefundable historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit as described in paragraph 42.55(5) “b,” the amount in excess of the taxpayer’s tax liability may be carried forward for five years following the tax year in which the project is completed, or until it is depleted, whichever is earlier. A tax credit shall not be carried back to a tax year prior to the tax year in which the taxpayer is first eligible to claim the credit. Regardless of whether the taxpayer elects to claim the tax credit on a tax return for a year that is later than the year of project completion as described in paragraph 42.55(5) “a,” the taxpayer must utilize the entire credit within five years following the tax year of the project completion as described in this
paragraph; any credit amount that is not utilized within the five-year carryforward period is forfeited. The five-year carryforward limitation does not apply if the taxpayer elects to receive a refundable credit, the excess of which may be credited to future tax years as an overpayment.

e. Allocation of historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credits to the individual owners of the entity or beneficiaries of an estate or trust. A partnership, limited liability company or S corporation may designate the amount of the tax credit to be allocated to each partner, member or shareholder. 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 an individual claiming a tax credit of an estate or trust, the amount claimed by the individual shall be based upon the pro rata share of the individual’s earnings from the estate or trust.

42.55(6) Transfer of the historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit. The historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit certificates may be transferred to any person or entity. The transferee may use the amount of the tax credit transferred against the taxes imposed in Iowa Code chapter 422, divisions II, III, and V, and in Iowa Code chapter 432, for any tax year that the original transferor could have claimed the tax credit. Transferees must elect to receive either a refundable or nonrefundable tax credit. Once the transferee elects to receive a nonrefundable credit, the transferee cannot elect to change the credit to a refundable credit or vice versa. A tax credit certificate of less than $1,000 shall not be transferable.

a. Transfer process—information required. 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 that contains the transferee’s name, address and tax identification number, the amount of the tax credit being transferred, an election to receive either a refundable or nonrefundable tax credit, and the amount of all consideration provided in exchange for the tax credit and the names of recipients of any consideration provided in exchange for the tax credit. If a payment of money was any part of the consideration provided in exchange for the tax credit, the transferee shall list the amount of the payment of money in its statement to the department of revenue. If any part of the consideration provided in exchange for the tax credit included nonmonetary consideration, including but not limited to any promise, representation, performance, discharge of debt or nonmonetary rights or property, the tax credit transferee shall describe the nature of the nonmonetary consideration and disclose any value the transferor and transferee assigned to the nonmonetary consideration. The tax credit transferee must indicate on its statement to the department of revenue if no consideration was provided in exchange for the tax credit. Within 30 days of receiving the transferred tax credit certificate and the statement from the transferee, 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 certificate must have the same information required for the original tax credit certificate and must have the same expiration date as the original tax credit certificate. The transferee may not claim a tax credit until a replacement certificate identifying the transferee as the proper holder has been issued.

b. Consideration. 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.

c. Unlimited number of transferees and subsequent transfers. There is no limitation on the number of transferees to whom the credit may be transferred. There is no limitation on the number of times that the credit may be retransferred by a transferee. The transferor may divide the credit into multiple credits of alternate denominations so long as the resulting credits are for amounts of no less than $1,000.

d. Carryforward limitations on transferees. The transferee may use the amount of the transferred tax credit for any tax year that the original transferor could have claimed the tax credit. The carryforward limitations described in paragraph 42.55(4)”d” shall apply.
42.55(7) Appeals. Challenges to an action by the department of revenue related to tax credit transfers, the claiming of tax credits, tax credit revocation, or repayment or recovery of tax credits must be brought pursuant to 701—Chapter 7.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code chapter 404A as amended by 2016 Iowa Acts, House File 2443, and Iowa Code section 422.11D.

[ARC 2928C; IAB 2/1/17, effective 3/8/17]

701—42.56(15,422) Renewable chemical production tax credit program. An eligible business that has received a renewable chemical production tax credit certificate from the economic development authority may claim a tax credit against individual income tax. The credit is equal to the product of five cents multiplied by the number of pounds of renewable chemicals produced in Iowa from biomass feedstock by the eligible business during a given production year, subject to the limitations described in Iowa Code sections 15.315 through 15.322, 261—Chapter 81, and this rule. The economic development authority’s rules on eligibility for the credit may be found in 261—Chapter 81.

42.56(1) Application and agreement for the credit. To be eligible for the tax credit, the eligible business must apply to and enter into an agreement with the economic development authority. The economic development authority’s rules on the application and agreement process may be found in 261—Chapter 81.

42.56(2) Computation of the amount of credit and certificate issuance. Upon establishing that all requirements of the program and the agreement have been fulfilled and verifying the taxpayer’s eligibility for the tax credit, the economic development authority calculates the credit. Then the economic development authority issues the related tax credit certificate to the eligible business stating the amount of the renewable chemical production tax credit that the eligible business may claim. A tax credit certificate shall not be issued by the economic development authority prior to July 1, 2018. The economic development authority’s rules on credit certificate issuance may be found in 261—Chapter 81.

42.56(3) Claiming the tax credit.

a. Claiming the credit, generally. To claim the credit, a taxpayer must include one or more tax credit certificates with the taxpayer’s tax return for the tax year during which the eligible business was issued the tax credit certificate or certificates. If the taxpayer claiming the credit has already filed a return for the tax year for which the credit certificate was issued, the taxpayer may claim the credit on an amended return. The taxpayer must file the amended return within the statute of limitations applicable to such amended return. No tax credit may be claimed under this program by a taxpayer prior to September 1, 2018.

b. Claiming the credit of a pass-through entity. To claim the credit of an eligible business that is a pass-through entity, an individual taxpayer must claim the credit on the tax return for the tax year during which the eligible business received the tax credit certificate. Such tax year may be either the tax year of the eligible business or of the individual.

EXAMPLE: A partnership has a fiscal year of September 2017 through August 2018. The partnership receives a renewable chemical production tax credit certificate under this program in July 2018, which is during the partnership’s 2017 tax year. A partner in the partnership files individual returns on a calendar year basis, which means that the credit was issued in the partner’s 2018 tax year. That partner may file an amended 2017 tax return to claim the credit based on the partnership’s tax year, or that partner may claim the credit on the partner’s 2018 tax return based on the partner’s own tax year.

c. Information required. The tax credit certificate shall include the taxpayer’s name, address, tax identification number, the amount of the credit, the name of the eligible business, and any other information required by the department of revenue.

d. Allocation to the individual owners of the entity or beneficiaries of an estate or trust. An individual may claim the credit of a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, cooperative organized under Iowa Code chapter 501 and filing as a partnership for tax purposes, estate, or trust electing to have income taxed directly to the individual. The amount claimed by the individual shall be based on the pro rata share of the individual’s earnings from the partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, cooperative, estate, or trust.
e. **Refundability.** Any credit in excess of the tax liability is refundable. In lieu of claiming a refund, the taxpayer may elect to have the overpayment shown on the taxpayer’s final, completed return credited to the tax liability for the following tax year.

f. **Transferability.** Tax credit certificates shall not be transferred to any other person.

g. **Recession and recapture.** The tax credit certificate, unless rescinded by the economic development authority, shall be accepted by the department of revenue, subject to any conditions or restrictions placed upon the face of the tax credit certificate by the economic development authority and subject to the limitations of the program. Should the economic development authority reduce, terminate, or rescind any tax credits issued under the program, the eligible business may be subject to the repayment or recapture of any credits already claimed. The economic development authority’s rules related to the program may be found in 261—Chapter 81. The repayment of tax credits or recapture by the department of revenue shall be accomplished in the same manner as provided in Iowa Code section 15.330(2).

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 422.10B.

[ARC 3008C; IAB 3/29/17, effective 5/3/17]

**701—42.57(15E,422) Hoover presidential library tax credit.**

42.57(1) In general.

a. A taxpayer who makes an unconditional charitable donation to the Hoover presidential foundation for the Hoover presidential library and museum renovation project fund may qualify for a Hoover presidential library tax credit, subject to the availability of the credit and approval by the economic development authority.

b. The credit is equal to 25 percent of a donor’s unconditional charitable donation that meets both of the following requirements:

1. The donation is made on or after July 1, 2021.
2. The donation is made during a donor’s tax year beginning on or after January 1, 2021, but before January 1, 2024.

c. The amount of the donation for which the tax credit is claimed is not deductible in determining taxable income for Iowa tax purposes.

d. The administrative rules for the economic development authority’s administration of this program are found in 261—Chapter 43 and describe the tax credit program cap limitations including reserved amounts, donor cap limitations, the application process and waitlist, and other requirements.

42.57(2) Claiming the credit.

a. **Issue of tax credit certificates.** The economic development authority shall issue a tax credit certificate to each taxpayer who makes a qualifying donation and whose tax credit application has been approved. The tax credit certificate, designed by the department, will contain the name, address, and tax identification number of the taxpayer; the amount and date the contribution was made; the amount of the credit; the tax year to which the credit may be applied; the tax credit certificate number; and any other information required by the department. The tax credit certificate must be included with the tax return for the tax year during which the tax credit is claimed.

b. **Year of claim.** The tax credit shall be claimed for the tax year during which the donation is made. However, for a donor who has an application placed on the waitlist described in 261—subrule 43.5(3) and later has the waitlisted application approved for a reserved tax credit amount, the waitlisted donor shall claim the tax credit for the tax year during which the tax credit certificate is issued.

c. **Allocation of credit to owners of a business entity or to beneficiaries of an estate or trust.** If the taxpayer claiming the Hoover presidential library tax credit is a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, estate, or trust electing to have income taxed directly to the individual, an individual may claim the credit. The amount claimed by the individual shall be based upon the pro rata share of the individual’s earnings from the partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, estate, or trust.

d. **Carryforward.** Any tax credit in excess of the donor’s tax liability for the tax year is not refundable but may be credited to the tax liability for the following five years or until depleted,
whichever occurs first. A tax credit shall not be carried back to a tax year prior to the tax year for which the donor claims the tax credit.

e. Transferability. The credit may not be transferred to any other person.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 15E.364 and 422.11T as enacted by 2021 Iowa Acts, House File 588, sections 1 and 2.

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CHAPTER 52
FILING RETURNS, PAYMENT OF TAX, PENALTY AND INTEREST, AND TAX CREDITS
[Prior to 12/17/86, Revenue Department[730]]

701—52.1(422) Who must file. Every corporation, organized under the laws of Iowa or qualified to do business within this state or doing business within Iowa, regardless of net income, shall file a true and accurate return of its income or loss for the taxable period. The return shall be signed by the president or other duly authorized officer. If the corporation was inactive or not doing business within Iowa, although qualified to do so, during the taxable year, the return must contain a statement to that effect.

For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1989, every corporation organized under the laws of Iowa, doing business within Iowa, or deriving income from sources consisting of real or tangible property located or having a situs within Iowa, shall file a true and accurate return of its income or loss for the taxable period. The return shall be signed by the president or other duly authorized officer.

For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1995, every corporation organized under the laws of Iowa, doing business within Iowa, or deriving income from sources consisting of real, tangible, or intangible property located or having a situs within Iowa, shall file a true and accurate return of its income or loss for the taxable period. The return shall be signed by the president or other duly authorized officer.

For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1999, every corporation doing business within Iowa, or deriving income from sources consisting of real, tangible, or intangible property located or having a situs within Iowa, shall file a true and accurate return of its income or loss for the taxable period. The return shall be signed by the president or other duly authorized officer.

Political organizations described in Internal Revenue Code Section 527 which are domiciled in this state and are required to file federal Form 1120POL and pay federal corporation income tax are subject to Iowa corporation income tax to the same extent as they are subject to federal corporation income tax.

Homeowners associations described in Internal Revenue Code Section 528 which are domiciled in this state and are required to file federal Form 1120H and pay federal corporation income tax are subject to Iowa corporation income tax to the same extent as they are subject to federal corporation income tax.

52.1(1) Definitions.

a. Doing business. The term “doing business” is used in a comprehensive sense and includes all activities or any transactions for the purpose of financial or pecuniary gain or profit. Irrespective of the nature of its activities, every corporation organized for profit and carrying out any of the purposes of its organization shall be deemed to be “doing business.” In determining whether a corporation is doing business, it is immaterial whether its activities actually result in a profit or loss.

b. Representative. A person may be considered a representative even though that person may not be considered an employee for other purposes such as withholding of income tax from commissions.

c. Tangible property having a situs within this state. The term “tangible property having a situs within this state” means that tangible property owned or used by a foreign corporation is habitually present in Iowa or it maintains a fixed and regular route through Iowa sufficient so that Iowa could constitutionally under the 14th Amendment and Commerce Clause of the United States Constitution impose an apportioned ad valorem tax on the property. Central R. Co. v. Pennsylvania, 370 U.S. 607, 82 S.Ct. 1297, 8 L.Ed.2d (1962); New York Central & H. Railroad Co. v. Miller, 202 U.S. 584, 26 S.Ct. 714, 50 L.Ed. 1155 (1906); American Refrigerator Transit Company v. State Tax Commission, 395 P.2d 127 (Or. 1964); Upper Missouri River Corporation v. Board of Review, Woodbury County, 210 N.W.2d 828.

d. Intangible property located or having a situs within Iowa. Intangible property does not have a situs in the physical sense in any particular place. Wheeling Steel Corporation v. Fox, 298 U.S. 193, 80 L.Ed. 1143, 56 S.Ct. 773 (1936); McNamara v. George Engine Company, Inc., 519 So.2d 217 (La. App. 1988). The term “intangible property located or having a situs within Iowa” means generally that the intangible property belongs to a corporation with its commercial domicile in Iowa or, regardless of where the corporation which owns the intangible property has its commercial domicile, the intangible property has become an integral part of some business activity occurring regularly in Iowa. Beidler v. South Carolina Tax Commission, 282 U.S. 1, 75 L.Ed. 131, 51 S.Ct. 54 (1930); Geoffrey, Inc. v. South

The term also includes every foreign corporation which has acquired a commercial domicile in Iowa and whose property has not acquired a constitutional tax situs outside of Iowa.

52.1(2) Corporate activities not creating taxability: Public Law 86-272, 15 U.S.C.A., Sections 381-385, in general prohibits any state from imposing an income tax on income derived within the state from interstate commerce if the only business activity within the state consists of the solicitation of orders of tangible personal property by or on behalf of a corporation by its employees or representatives. Such orders must be sent outside the state for approval or rejection and, if approved, must be filled by shipment or delivery from a point outside the state to be within the purview of Public Law 86-272. Public Law 86-272 does not extend to those corporations which sell services, real estate, or intangibles in more than one state or to domestic corporations. For example, Public Law 86-272 does not extend to brokers or manufacturers’ representatives or other persons or entities selling products for another person or entity.

a. If the only activities in Iowa of a foreign corporation selling tangible personal property are those of the type described in the noninclusive listing below, the corporation is protected from the Iowa corporation income tax law by Public Law 86-272.

1. The free distribution by salespersons of product samples, brochures, and catalogues which explain the use of or laud the product, or both.

2. The lease or ownership of motor vehicles for use by salespersons in soliciting orders.

3. Salespersons’ negotiation of a price for a product, subject to approval or rejection outside the taxing state of such negotiated price and solicited order.

4. Demonstration by salesperson, prior to the sale, of how the corporation’s product works.

5. The placement of advertising in newspapers, radio, and television.

6. Delivery of goods to customers by foreign corporation in its own or leased vehicles from a point outside the taxing state. Delivery does not include nonimmune activities, such as picking up damaged goods.

7. Collection of state or local-option sales taxes or state use taxes from customers.

8. Audit of inventory levels by salespersons to determine if corporation’s customer needs more inventory.

9. Recruitment, training, evaluation, and management of salespersons pertaining to solicitation of orders.

10. Salespersons’ intervention/mediation in credit disputes between customers and non-Iowa located corporate departments.

11. Use of hotel rooms and homes for sales-related meetings pertaining to solicitation of orders.

12. Salespersons’ assistance to wholesalers in obtaining suitable displays for products at retail stores.
(13) Salespersons’ furnishing of display racks to retailers.
(14) Salespersons’ advice to retailers on the art of displaying goods to the public.
(15) Rental of hotel rooms for short-term display of products.
(16) Mere forwarding of customer questions, concerns, or problems by salespersons to non-Iowa locations.

b. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1996, a foreign corporation will not be considered doing business in this state or deriving income from sources within this state if its only activities within this state are one or more of the following activities:

(1) Holding meetings of the board of directors or shareholders, or holiday parties, or employee appreciation dinners.
(2) Maintaining bank accounts.
(3) Borrowing money, with or without security.
(4) Utilizing Iowa courts for litigation.
(5) Owning and controlling a subsidiary corporation which is incorporated in or which is transacting business within this state where the holding or parent company has no physical presence in the state as that presence relates to the ownership or control of the subsidiary.
(6) Recruiting personnel where hiring occurs outside the state.

c. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1997, a foreign corporation will not be considered doing business in this state or deriving income from sources within this state if its only activities within this state, in addition to the activities listed in paragraph “b” above, are training its employees or educating its employees, or using facilities in this state for this purpose.

d. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2006, a foreign corporation will not be considered to be doing business in Iowa or deriving income from sources within Iowa if its only activities within Iowa, in addition to the activities listed in paragraphs “b” and “c” of this subrule, are utilizing a distribution facility in Iowa, owning or leasing property at a distribution facility in Iowa, or selling property shipped or distributed from a distribution facility in Iowa.

A distribution facility is an establishment at which shipments of tangible personal property are processed for delivery to customers. A distribution facility does not include an establishment at which retail sales of tangible personal property or returns of such property are undertaken with respect to retail customers more than 12 days in a year. However, an exception to the 12-day requirement is allowed for distribution facilities that process customer orders by mail, telephone, or electronic means, if the distribution facility also processes shipments of tangible personal property to customers, as long as no more than 10 percent of the goods are delivered or shipped to a purchaser in Iowa.

The following nonexclusive examples illustrate how this subrule applies:

EXAMPLE 1: A, a foreign corporation, stores its inventory of books at a facility in Iowa. The facility processes orders for these books solely by mail, telephone and the Internet on behalf of A, and customers are not allowed to purchase books at the facility’s site in Iowa. The facility processes shipments of these books, and 5 percent of the books at this facility are delivered to purchasers located in Iowa. A does not conduct any other business activities in Iowa. A is not considered to be doing business in Iowa because less than 10 percent of the books at the facility are delivered to an Iowa customer.

EXAMPLE 2: B, a foreign corporation, stores its inventory of compact disks at a facility in Iowa. The facility processes orders for these compact disks solely by mail, telephone and the Internet on behalf of B, and customers are not allowed to purchase compact disks at the facility’s site in Iowa. The facility processes shipments of these compact disks, and 15 percent of the compact disks at the facility are delivered to purchasers located in Iowa. B does not conduct any other business activities in Iowa. B is considered to be doing business in Iowa because more than 10 percent of the compact disks at the facility are delivered to an Iowa customer.

EXAMPLE 3: C, a foreign corporation, stores its inventory of doors and windows at a facility in Iowa. The facility processes orders for these windows and doors solely by mail, telephone and the Internet, and customers are not allowed to purchase these windows and doors at the facility’s site in Iowa. The facility processes shipments of these windows and doors, and 7 percent of the windows and doors are delivered to purchasers located in Iowa. C will also install these windows and doors in Iowa upon customer request.
C is considered to be doing business in Iowa even though less than 10 percent of the windows and doors are delivered to Iowa customers because C is also conducting installation activities in Iowa which are not protected under Public Law 86-272.

**Example 4:** D, a foreign corporation, stores its inventory of home decorating and craft kits at a facility in Iowa. The facility does not process any customer orders by mail, telephone or the Internet, and does not process any shipments of these kits directly to customers. D allows customers to come to the facility 14 days each year to directly purchase these kits, and customers must arrange for their own delivery of the kits. D is considered to be doing business in Iowa because sales to retail customers are conducted more than 12 days in a year, and the facility does not process customer orders or shipments to customers.

**52.1(3) Corporate activities creating taxability.** “Solicitation of orders” within Public Law 86-272 is limited to those activities which explicitly or implicitly propose a sale or which are entirely ancillary to requests for purchases. Activities that are entirely ancillary to requests for purchases are ones that serve no independent business function apart from their connection to the soliciting of orders. An activity that is not ancillary to requests for purchases is one that a corporation (taxpayer) has a reason to do anyway whether or not it chooses to allocate it to its sales force operating in Iowa (such as repair, installation, service-type activities, or collection on accounts). Activities that take place after a sale ordinarily will not be entirely ancillary to a request for purchases and, therefore, ordinarily will not be considered in “solicitation of orders.” *Wisconsin Department of Revenue v. William Wrigley, Jr. Company*, 505 U.S. 214, 120 L.Ed.2d 174, 112 S.Ct. 2447 (1992).

De minimis activities which are not “solicitation of orders” are protected under Public Law 86-272. Whether in-state nonsolicitation activities are sufficiently de minimis to avoid loss of tax immunity depends upon whether those activities establish only a trivial additional connection with the taxing state. Whether a corporation’s nonsolicitation in-state activities are de minimis should not be decided solely by the quantity of one type of such activity but, rather, all types of nonsolicitation activities of the taxpayer should be considered in their totality. *Wisconsin v. Wrigley*, 505 U.S. 214, 120 L.Ed.2d 174, 112 S.Ct. 2447 (1992). Frequency of the activity may be relevant, but an isolated activity is not invariably trivial. The mere fact that an activity involves small amounts of money or property does not invariably mean it is trivial.

If a foreign corporation has greater than a de minimis amount of Iowa nonsolicitation activity which includes activity of the types described in the noninclusive listing below, whether done by the salesperson, other employee, or other representative, it is not immunized from the Iowa corporation income tax by Public Law 86-272.

- a. Installation or assembly of the corporate product.
- b. Ownership or lease of real estate by corporation.
- c. Solicitation of orders for, or sale of, services or real estate.
- d. Sale of tangible personal property (as opposed to solicitation of orders) or performance of services within Iowa.
- e. Maintenance of a stock of inventory.
- f. Existence of an office or other business location.
- g. Managerial activities pertaining to nonsolicitation activities.
- h. Collections on regular or delinquent accounts.
- i. Technical assistance and training given after the sale to purchaser and user of corporate products.
- j. The repair or replacement of faulty or damaged goods.
- k. The pickup of damaged, obsolete, or returned merchandise from purchaser or user.
- l. Rectification of or assistance in rectifying any product complaints, shipping complaints, etc., if more is involved than relaying complaints to a non-Iowa location.
- m. Delivery of corporate merchandise inventory to corporation’s distributors or dealers on consignment.
- n. Maintenance of personal property which is not related to solicitation of orders.
o. Participation in recruitment, training, monitoring, or approval of servicing distributors, dealers, or others where purchasers of corporation’s products can have such products serviced or repaired.

p. Inspection or verification of faulty or damaged goods.

q. Inspection of the customer’s installation of the corporate product.

r. Research.

s. Salespersons’ use of part of their homes or other places as an office if the corporation pays for such use.

t. The use of samples for replacement or sale; storage of such samples at home or in rented space.

u. Removal of old or defective products.

v. Verification of the destruction of damaged merchandise.

w. Independent contractors, agents, brokers, representatives and other individuals or entities who act on behalf of or at the direction of the corporation (taxpayer) and who do non-de minimis amounts of nonsolicitation activities remove the corporation from the protection of Public Law 86-272. However, the maintenance of an office in Iowa or the making of sales in Iowa by independent contractors does not remove the corporation from the protection of Public Law 86-272. The term “independent contractors” means commission agents, brokers, or other independent contractors who are engaged in selling or soliciting orders for the sale of tangible personal property or perform other services for more than one principal and who hold themselves out as such in the regular course of their business activities. If a person is subject to the direct control of the foreign corporation that person may not qualify as an independent contractor.

52.1(4) Taxation of corporations having only intangible property located or having a situs in Iowa. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1995, corporations whose only connection with Iowa is their ownership of intangible property located or having a situs in Iowa are subject to Iowa income tax and must file an Iowa income tax return. Intangible property is located or has a situs in Iowa if the corporation’s commercial domicile is in Iowa and the intangible property has not become an integral part of some business activity occurring regularly within or without Iowa. Regardless whether the corporation’s commercial domicile is in or out of Iowa, intangible property is located or has a situs in Iowa if the intangible property has become an integral part of some business activity occurring regularly in Iowa. Geoffrey, Inc. v. South Carolina Tax Commission, 437 S.E.2d 13 (S.C. 1993), cert. denied, 114 S.Ct. 550 (1993); Arizona Tractor Company v. Arizona State Tax Commission, 115 Ariz. 602, 566 P.2d 1348 (Ariz. App. 1977); KFC Corporation v. Iowa Department of Revenue, 792 N.W. 2d 308 (Iowa 2010), cert. denied 132 S.Ct. 97 (October 3, 2011). In the event that the intangible property interest is a general or limited partnership interest, the location or situs of that partnership interest is the place(s) where the partnership conducts business. Arizona Tractor Company v. Arizona State Tax Commission, supra.

The following nonexclusive examples illustrate how this subrule applies:

EXAMPLE 1: A, a corporation with a commercial domicile in State X, has a limited partnership interest in a partnership which does a regular business in Iowa. A has no physical presence in Iowa and has no other contact with Iowa. A’s interest in the limited partnership is intangible personal property. A is required to file an Iowa income tax return because A’s intangible personal property limited partnership interest has a business situs in Iowa. Arizona Tractor Company v. Arizona State Tax Commission, supra.

EXAMPLE 2: B, a corporation with a commercial domicile in State X, owns stock in a subsidiary corporation doing business regularly in Iowa. B has no physical presence in Iowa and has no other contact with Iowa. B controls the subsidiary and has a unitary relationship with it. B pledged the subsidiary stock to secure a line of credit from a bank and used the loaned funds in B’s business. Under these circumstances, the subsidiary stock is not an integral part of the subsidiary’s business and, therefore, the stock does not have a location or situs in Iowa. Accordingly, B is not required to file an Iowa income tax return as a result of any dividends received by B or capital gains received by B from the sale of the stock. McNamara v. George Engine Company, Inc., 519 So.2d 217 (La. App. 1988).

EXAMPLE 3: C, a corporation with a commercial domicile in State X, owns trademarks and trade names which it, by license agreements, allows other corporations to use. Some of those other corporations do business in Iowa. The trademarks and trade names are used by these other corporations
at their Iowa stores in connection with their business activities at those stores. C has no physical presence in Iowa and has no other contact with Iowa. C is paid royalties of 1 percent of net sales of the licensed products or services. C is required to file an Iowa income tax return because C’s intangible property interests in the trademarks and trade names have situses in Iowa. *Geoffrey, Inc. v. South Carolina Tax Commission*, 437 S.E.2d 13 (S.C. 1993), cert. denied, 114 S.Ct. 550 (1993).

**EXAMPLE 4:** D, a corporation with a commercial domicile in Iowa, is a holding company which does not sell any tangible personal property or sell any business service but which does own the stock of five subsidiaries, all of which do business outside of Iowa. D has no physical presence outside of Iowa and has no other contact outside of Iowa. D has a unitary relationship with each subsidiary. Under these circumstances, the stock is not an integral part of each subsidiary’s business so the stock does not have a location or situs outside of Iowa. The location or situs of the stock is in Iowa because D’s commercial domicile is in Iowa. Accordingly, all of the dividends from the stock paid to D and any capital gains incurred as a result of D’s sale of the stock are wholly taxed by Iowa.

**EXAMPLE 5:** E, a corporation with a commercial domicile in Iowa, owns trademarks and trade names which it, by license agreements, allows other corporations, located outside of Iowa, to use. The trademarks and trade names are used by these other corporations at their non-Iowa stores in connection with their business activities at those stores. E has no physical presence outside of Iowa and has no other contact outside of Iowa. E has business activities in Iowa. The fees and royalties paid to E are part of E’s unitary business income. Under these circumstances, E is entitled to apportion its net income within and without Iowa because E’s intangible property interests in the trademarks and trade names have situses outside of Iowa and E has business activities in Iowa.

**EXAMPLE 6:** F, a corporation with a commercial domicile in State X, owns all of the stock of a subsidiary corporation doing business in Iowa. F has no physical presence in Iowa and no other contact with Iowa. F loans funds to the subsidiary which the subsidiary uses in its Iowa business. Under these circumstances, the interest-bearing asset is not an integral part of the subsidiary’s business and, therefore, that intangible asset does not have a location or situs in Iowa. Accordingly, F is not required to file an Iowa income tax return. *Beidler v. South Carolina Tax Commission*, 282 U.S. 1, 75 L.Ed.131, 51 S.Ct. 54 (1930).

**EXAMPLE 7:** G, a corporation with a commercial domicile in State X, earns fees from the licensing of custom computer software. G has no physical presence in Iowa and no other contact with Iowa. G licenses the software to other corporations which do business in Iowa and which use the software in that business in Iowa. Under these circumstances, regardless whether the fees constitute royalties or something else, the license fees are earned from intangible personal property with a location or situs in Iowa. Accordingly, G is required to file an Iowa income tax return.

**EXAMPLE 8:** H, a corporation with a commercial domicile in State X, has no physical presence in Iowa. H has entered into a contract with an independent contractor to solicit sales of H’s magazines in Iowa. The independent contractor does business in Iowa and receives payment for the magazines and deposits the funds in an Iowa bank for H’s account. H earns interest on this account. Under these circumstances which are H’s only contact with Iowa, H’s interest-bearing account is an integral part of business activity in Iowa. Accordingly, H is required to file an Iowa income tax return and include the interest income in the numerator of the business activity formula.

**EXAMPLE 9:** J, a corporation with a commercial domicile in State X, earns income from mortgages that the corporation has purchased. J has no physical presence in Iowa and no other contact with Iowa. J earns interest income from the mortgages on property located in Iowa. Under these circumstances, the interest income is an integral part of business activity in Iowa. Accordingly, J is required to file an Iowa income tax return and include the interest income from the mortgages related to Iowa property in the numerator of the apportionment factor.

52.1(5) Taxation of “S” corporations, domestic international sales corporations and real estate investment trusts. Certain corporations and other types of entities, which are taxable as corporations for federal purposes, may by federal election and qualification have a portion or all of their income taxable to the shareholders or the beneficiaries. Generally, the state of Iowa follows the federal provisions (with adjustments provided by Iowa law) for determining the amount and to whom the income is taxable.
Examples of entities which may avail themselves of pass-through provisions for taxation of at least part of their net income are real estate investment trusts, small business corporations electing to file under Sections 1371-1378 of the Internal Revenue Code, domestic international sales corporations as authorized under Sections 991-997 of the Internal Revenue Code, and certain types of cooperatives and regulated investment companies. The entity’s portion of the net income which is taxable as corporation net income for federal purposes is generally also taxable as Iowa corporation income (with adjustments as provided by Iowa law) and the shareholders or beneficiaries will report on their Iowa returns their share of the organization’s income reportable for federal purposes as shareholder income (with adjustments provided by Iowa law). Nonresident shareholders or beneficiaries are required to report their distributive share of said income reasonably attributable to Iowa sources. Schedules shall be filed with the individual’s return showing the computation of the income attributable to Iowa sources and the computation of the nonresident taxpayer’s distributive share thereof. Entities with a nonresident beneficiary or shareholder shall include a schedule in the return computing the amount of income as determined under 701—Chapter 54. It will be the responsibility of the entity to make the apportionment of the income and supply the nonresident taxpayer with information regarding the nonresident taxpayer’s Iowa taxable income.

For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1995, S corporations which are subject to tax on built-in gains under Section 1374 of the Internal Revenue Code or passive investment income under Section 1375 of the Internal Revenue Code are subject to Iowa corporation income tax on this income to the extent received from business carried on in this state or from sources in this state.

a. The starting point for computing the Iowa tax on built-in gains is the amount of built-in gains subject to federal tax after considering the federal income limitation. The starting point for computing the capital gains subject to Iowa tax is the amount of capital gains subject to federal tax. The starting point for computing the passive investment income subject to Iowa income tax is the amount of passive investment income subject to federal tax. To the extent that any of the above three types of income exist for federal income tax purposes, they are combined for Iowa income tax purposes.

b. No adjustment is made to the above amounts for either 50 percent of federal income tax or Iowa corporation income tax deducted in computing the federal net income of the S corporation for tax years beginning prior to January 1, 2008, and for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2014. The 50 percent of federal income tax and Iowa corporation income tax deducted in computing federal net income are adjustments to the Iowa net income which flows through to the shareholders for tax years beginning prior to January 1, 2008, and for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2014. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2008, but before January 1, 2014, an adjustment is made to the above amounts for either 50 percent of federal income tax or Iowa corporation income tax deducted in computing the federal net income of the S corporation.

c. The allocation and apportionment rules of 701—Chapter 54 apply to nonresident shareholders if the S corporation is carrying on business within and without the state of Iowa.

d. Any net operating loss carryforward arising in a taxable year for which the corporation was a C corporation shall be allowed as a deduction against the net recognized built-in gain, capital gains, or passive investment income of the S corporation for the taxable year. For purposes of determining the amount of any such loss which may be carried to any of the 15 subsequent taxable years, after the year of the net operating loss, the amount of the net recognized built-in gain shall be treated as taxable income. For taxable years beginning after August 5, 1997, a net operating loss can be carried forward 20 taxable years.

e. Except for estimated and other advance tax payments and any credit carryforward under Iowa Code section 422.33 arising in a taxable year for which the corporation was a C corporation no credits shall be allowed against the built-in gains tax or the tax on capital gains or passive investment income.

For tax years beginning after 1996, Iowa recognizes the federal election to treat subsidiaries of a parent corporation that has elected S corporation status as “qualified subchapter S subsidiaries” (QSSSs). To the extent that, for federal income tax purposes, the incomes and expenses of the QSSSs are combined with the parent’s income and expenses, they must be combined for Iowa tax purposes.

52.1(6) Exempted corporations and organizations filing requirements.
a. **Exempt status.** An organization that is exempt from federal income tax under Section 501 of the Internal Revenue Code, unless the exemption is denied under Section 501, 502, 503 or 504 of the Internal Revenue Code, is exempt from Iowa corporation income tax except as set forth in paragraph “c” of this subrule. The department may, if a question arises regarding the exempt status of an organization, request a copy of the federal determination letter.

b. **Information returns.** Every corporation shall file returns of information as provided by Iowa Code sections 422.15 and 422.16 and any regulations regarding information returns.

c. **Annual return.** An organization or association which is exempt from Iowa corporation income tax because it is exempt from federal income tax is not required to file an annual income tax return unless it is subject to the tax on unrelated business income. The organization shall inform the director in writing of any revocation of or change of exempt status by the Internal Revenue Service within 30 days after the federal determination.

d. **Tax on unrelated business income for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1988.** A tax is imposed on the unrelated business income of corporations, associations, and organizations exempt from the general business tax on corporations by Iowa Code section 422.34, subsection 2, to the extent this income is subject to tax under the Internal Revenue Code. The exempt organization is also subject to the alternative minimum tax imposed by Iowa Code section 422.33(4).

The exempt corporation, association, or organization must file Form IA 1120, Iowa Corporation Income Tax Return, to report its income and complete Form IA 4626 if subject to the alternative minimum tax. The exempt organization must make estimated tax payments if its expected income tax liability for the year is $1,000 or more.

The tax return is due the last day of the fourth month following the last day of the tax year and may be extended for six months by filing Form IA 7004 prior to the due date. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1991, the tax return is due on the fifteenth day of the fifth month following close of the tax year and may be extended six months if 90 percent of the tax is paid prior to the due date.

The starting point for computing Iowa taxable income is federal taxable income as properly computed before deduction for net operating losses. Federal taxable income shall be adjusted as required in Iowa Code section 422.35.

If the activities which generate the unrelated business income are carried on partly within and partly without the state, then the taxpayer should determine the portion of unrelated business income attributable to Iowa by the apportionment and allocation provisions of Iowa Code section 422.33.

The provisions of 701—Chapters 51, 52, 53, 54, 55 and 56 apply to the unrelated business income of organizations exempt from the general business tax on corporations.

e. **Certain posts or organizations of past or present armed forces members may be tax-exempt corporations for tax years beginning after May 21, 2003.** An organization that would have qualified as an organization exempt from federal income tax under Section 501(c)(19) of the Internal Revenue Code but for the fact that the requirement that 75 percent of the members need to be past or present armed forces members is not met because the membership includes ancestors or lineal descendants is considered to be an organization exempt from federal income tax.

This change is effective for tax years beginning after May 21, 2003.

f. **Out-of-state business performing work in Iowa due to state-declared disaster.** On or after January 1, 2016, see 701—Chapter 242 for filing requirements for an out-of-state business who enters Iowa to perform disaster and emergency-related work during a disaster response period as those terms are defined in Iowa Code section 29C.24.

52.1(7) **Income tax of corporations in liquidation.** When a corporation is in the process of liquidation, or in the hands of a receiver, the income tax returns must be made under oath or affirmation of the persons responsible for the conduct of the affairs of such corporations, and must be filed at the same time and in the same manner as required of other corporations.

52.1(8) **Income tax returns for corporations dissolved.** Corporations which have been dissolved during the income year must file income tax returns for the period prior to dissolution which has not already been covered by previous returns. Officers and directors are responsible for the filing of the returns and for the payment of taxes, if any, for the audit period provided by law.
Where a corporation dissolves and disposes of its assets without making provision for the payment of its accrued Iowa income tax, liability for the tax follows the assets so distributed and upon failure to secure the unpaid amount, suit to collect the tax may be instituted against the stockholders and other persons receiving the property, to the extent of the property received, except bona fide purchasers or others as provided by law.

52.1(9) Income tax returns for corporations storing goods in an Iowa warehouse. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2001, foreign corporations are not required to file income tax returns if their only activities in Iowa are the storage of goods for a period of 60 consecutive days or less in a warehouse for hire located in Iowa, provided that the foreign corporation transports or causes a carrier to transport such goods to that warehouse and that none of these goods are delivered or shipped to a purchaser in Iowa.

The following nonexclusive examples illustrate how this subrule applies:

EXAMPLE 1: A, a foreign corporation, stores goods in a warehouse for hire in Iowa for a period of 45 consecutive days. The goods are then delivered to a purchaser outside Iowa. If this is A's only activity in Iowa, A is not required to file an Iowa income tax return.

EXAMPLE 2: B, a foreign corporation, stores goods in a warehouse for hire in Iowa for a period of 75 consecutive days. The goods are then delivered to a purchaser outside Iowa. B is required to file an Iowa income tax return because the goods were stored in Iowa for more than 60 consecutive days.

EXAMPLE 3: C, a foreign corporation, stores goods in a warehouse for hire in Iowa for a period of 30 consecutive days. One percent of these goods are shipped to a purchaser in Iowa, and the other 99 percent are shipped to a purchaser outside Iowa. C is required to file an Iowa income tax return because a portion of the goods were shipped to a purchaser in Iowa.

EXAMPLE 4: D, a foreign corporation, has retail stores in Iowa. D also stores goods in a warehouse for hire in Iowa for a period of 30 consecutive days. The goods are then delivered to a purchaser outside Iowa. D is required to file an Iowa income tax return because its Iowa activities are not limited to the storage of goods in a warehouse for hire in Iowa.

EXAMPLE 5: E, a foreign corporation, has goods delivered by a common carrier, F, into a warehouse for hire in Iowa. The goods are stored in the warehouse for a period of 40 consecutive days, and are then delivered to a purchaser outside Iowa. If this is E’s only activity in Iowa, E is not required to file an Iowa income tax return. However, F is required to file an Iowa income tax return because it derives income from transportation operations in Iowa.

52.1(10) Deferment of income for start-up companies. For tax periods beginning on or after January 1, 2002, but before January 1, 2008, a business that qualifies as a “start-up” business can defer taxable income for the first three years that the business is in operation. The deferment of income for start-up companies is repealed effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2008.

a. Definition of start-up business. A start-up business for purposes of this subrule does not include any of the following:

(1) An existing business locating in Iowa from another state.
(2) An existing business locating in Iowa from another location in Iowa.
(3) A newly created business which is the result of the merger of two or more businesses.
(4) A newly created subsidiary or new business of a corporation.
(5) A previously existing business which has been dissolved and reincorporated.
(6) An existing business operating under a different name and located in a different location.
(7) A newly created partnership owned by two or more of the same partners as an existing business and engaging in similar business activity as the existing business.
(8) A business entity that reorganizes or experiences a change in either the legal or trade name of the business.
(9) A joint venture.

b. Criteria for deferment of taxable income. In order to qualify for the deferment of taxable income for a start-up business, each of the following criteria must be met:

(1) The taxpayer is a business that is a wholly new start-up business beginning operations during the first tax year for which the deferment of taxable income is claimed.
(2) The business has its commercial domicile, as defined by Iowa Code section 422.32, in Iowa.

(3) The operations of the business are funded by at least 25 percent venture capital moneys. “Venture capital moneys” means an equity investment from an individual or a private seed and venture capital fund whose only business is investing in seed and venture capital opportunities. “Venture capital moneys” does not mean a loan or other nonequity financing from a person, financial institution or other entity.

(4) The taxpayer does not have any delinquent taxes or other debt outstanding and owing to the state of Iowa.

c. Request for deferral of income. A taxpayer must submit a request to the department for the deferral of taxable income. The request must provide evidence that all of the criteria to qualify as a start-up business have been met. The request should be made as soon as possible after the close of the first tax year of the business. The request is to be filed with the Iowa Department of Revenue, Policy Section, Compliance Division, P.O. Box 10457, Des Moines, Iowa 50306-0457. Upon determination that the criteria have been met, the department will notify the taxpayer that the deferral of taxable income is approved. If the request for deferral of taxable income is denied, the taxpayer may file a protest within 60 days of the date of the letter denying the request for deferral of taxable income. The department’s determination letter shall set forth the taxpayer’s rights to protest the department’s determination.

d. Filing of tax returns. If the request for deferral of taxable income is approved, taxable income for the first three years that the business is in operation is deferred. The taxpayer shall pay taxes on the deferred taxable income in five equal annual installments during the five tax years following the three years of deferral. Tax returns must be filed for each tax year in which the deferral is approved. If the taxpayer has a net loss during any tax year during the three-year deferral period, the loss may be applied to any deferred taxable income during that period. For purposes of assessing penalty and interest, the tax on any deferred income is not due and payable until the tax years in which the five equal annual installments are due and payable.

The following nonexclusive examples illustrate how this subrule applies:

EXAMPLE 1: A qualifying start-up business reports Iowa taxable income of $1,000 in year one, $5,000 in year two and $10,000 in year three. The total tax deferred is $60 in year 1, $300 in year two and $600 in year three, or $960. The taxpayer shall pay $192 ($960 divided by 5) in deferred tax for each of the next five tax returns. No penalty or interest is due on the deferred annual tax of $192 if the returns for years four through eight are filed by the due date and the tax is timely paid. After the return for year three is filed, the department will issue a schedule to the qualifying business indicating that $192 of additional tax is due annually for years four through eight, and when the additional payments of $192 are due.

EXAMPLE 2: A qualifying start-up business reports an Iowa taxable loss of $10,000 in year one, a loss of $2,000 in year two and taxable income of $22,000 in year three. The losses for year one and year two can be netted against the income in year three, resulting in deferred taxable income of $10,000. The tax of $600 computed on income of $10,000 will be paid in five equal installments of $120 for the next five tax returns. No penalty or interest is due on the deferred annual tax of $120 if the returns for years four through eight are filed by the due date and the tax is timely paid. After the return for year three is filed, the department will issue a schedule to the qualifying business indicating that $120 of additional tax is due annually for years four through eight and when the additional payments of $120 are due.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 422.21, 422.32, 422.33, 422.34, 422.34A, and 422.36 and Iowa Code section 422.24A as amended by 2008 Iowa Acts, Senate File 2400, section 66.

[ARC 7761B, IAB 5/6/09; effective 6/10/09; ARC 1303C, IAB 2/5/14; effective 3/12/14; ARC 1665C, IAB 10/15/14, effective 11/19/14; ARC 3085C, IAB 5/24/17; effective 6/28/17]

701—52.2(422) Time and place for filing return.

52.2(1) Returns of corporations. A return of income for all corporations must be filed on or before the due date. The due date for all corporations excepting cooperative associations as defined in Section 6072(d) of the Internal Revenue Code is the last day of the fourth month following the close of the
taxpayer’s taxable year, whether the return be made on the basis of the calendar year or the fiscal year; or the last day of the period covered by an extension of time granted by the director. When the due date falls on a Saturday, Sunday or a legal holiday, the return will be due the first business day following the Saturday, Sunday or legal holiday. If a return is placed in the mails, properly addressed and postage paid in ample time to reach the department on or before the due date for filing, no penalty will attach should the return not be received until after that date. Mailed returns should be addressed to Corporate Income Tax Processing, Hoover State Office Building, Des Moines, Iowa 50319.

52.2(2) Returns of cooperatives. A return of income for cooperatives, defined in Section 6072(d) of the Internal Revenue Code, must be filed on or before the fifteenth day of the ninth month following the close of the taxpayer’s taxable year.

52.2(3) Short period returns. Where under a provision of the Internal Revenue Code, a corporation is required to file a tax return for a period of less than 12 months, a short period Iowa return must be filed for the same period. The short period Iowa return is due 45 days after the federal due date, not considering any federal extension of time to file.


This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 422.21 and 422.24.

701—52.3(422) Form for filing.

52.3(1) Use and completeness of prescribed forms. Returns shall be made by corporations on forms supplied by the department. Taxpayers not supplied with the proper forms shall make application for same to the department in ample time to have their returns made, verified and filed on or before the due date. Each taxpayer shall carefully prepare the taxpayer’s return so as to fully and clearly set forth the data required. For lack of a prescribed form, a statement made by a taxpayer disclosing the taxpayer’s gross income and the deductions therefrom may be accepted as a tentative return, and if verified and filed within the prescribed time, will relieve the taxpayer from liability to penalties, provided that without unnecessary delay such a tentative return is replaced by a return made on the proper form. Each question shall be answered and each direction complied with in the same manner as if the forms and instructions were embodied in these rules.

Failure to receive the proper forms does not relieve the taxpayer from the obligation of making any return required by the statute.

Returns received which are not completed, but merely state “see schedule attached” are not considered to be a properly filed return and may be returned to the taxpayer for proper completion. This may result in the imposition of penalties and interest due to the return being filed after the due date.

52.3(2) Form for filing—domestic corporations. A domestic corporation, as defined by Iowa Code subsection 422.32(5), is required to file a complete Iowa return for each year of its existence regardless of whether the corporation has income, loss, or inactivity. For tax periods beginning on or after January 1, 1999, domestic corporations are required to file a complete Iowa return only if they are doing business in Iowa, or deriving income from sources within Iowa. For tax periods beginning on or after July 1, 2012, domestic corporations must also include a true and accurate copy of their federal corporation income tax return as filed with the Internal Revenue Service with the filing of their Iowa return. At a minimum this return includes the following federal schedules: income statement, balance sheet, reconciliation of income per books with income per return, analysis of unappropriated retained earnings per books, dividend income and special deductions, cost of goods sold, capital gains, tax computation and tax deposits, alternative minimum tax computation, and statements detailing other income and other deductions.

When a domestic corporation is included in the filing of a consolidated federal income tax return, the Iowa corporation income tax return shall include a schedule of the consolidating income statements as properly computed for federal income tax purposes showing the income and expenses of each member of the consolidated group, and a schedule of capital gains on a separate basis.

If a domestic corporation claims a foreign tax credit, research activities credit, alcohol fuel credit, employer social security credit, or work opportunity credit on its federal income tax return, a detailed
computation of the credits claimed shall be included with the Iowa return upon filing. In those instances where the domestic corporation is involved in the filing of a consolidated federal income tax return, the credit computations shall be reported on a separate entity basis.

Similarly, where a domestic corporation is charged with a holding company tax or an alternative minimum tax, the details of the taxes levied shall be put forth in a schedule to be included with the Iowa return. Furthermore, these taxes shall be identified on a separate company basis where the domestic corporation files as a member of a consolidated group for federal purposes.

52.3(3) Form for filing—foreign corporations. Foreign corporations, as defined by Iowa Code subsection 422.32(6), must include a true and accurate copy of their federal corporation income tax return as filed with the Internal Revenue Service with the filing of their Iowa return. At a minimum this return includes the following federal schedules: income statement, balance sheet, reconciliation of income per books with income per return, analysis of unappropriated retained earnings per books, dividend income and special deductions, cost of goods sold, capital gains, tax computation and tax deposits, research activities credit computation, work opportunity credit computation, foreign tax credit computation, alcohol fuel credit computation, employer social security credit computation, alternative minimum tax computation, and statements detailing other income and other deductions.

When a foreign corporation whose income is included in a consolidated federal income tax return files an Iowa return, federal consolidating income statements as properly computed for federal income tax purposes showing the income and expenses of each member of the consolidated group shall be required together with the following additional schedules on a separate basis:

a. Capital gains.
b. Dividend income and special deductions.
c. Research activities credit, alcohol fuel credit and employer social security credit computations.
d. Work opportunity credit computation.
e. Foreign tax credit computation.
f. Holding company tax computation.
g. Alternative minimum tax computation.
h. Schedules detailing other income and other deductions.

52.3(4) Amended returns. If it becomes known to the taxpayer that the amount of income reported to be federal net income or Iowa taxable income was erroneously stated on the Iowa return, or changed by Internal Revenue Service audit, or otherwise, the taxpayer shall file an amended Iowa return along with supporting schedules, to include the amended federal return and a copy of the federal revenue agent’s report if applicable. A copy of the federal revenue agent’s report and notification of final federal adjustments provided by the taxpayer will be acceptable in lieu of an amended return. The assessment or refund of tax shall be dependent on the statute of limitations as set forth in 701—subrule 51.2(1) and rule 701—55.3(422).

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 422.21 and section 422.36 as amended by 2012 Iowa Acts, Senate File 2328.

[ARC 0337C, IAB 9/19/12, effective 10/24/12]

701—52.4(422) Payment of tax.

52.4(1) Quarterly estimated payments. Effective for taxable years beginning on or after July 1, 1977, corporations are required to make quarterly payments of estimated income tax. Rules pertaining to the estimated tax are contained in 701—Chapter 56.

52.4(2) Full estimated payment on original due date. Rescinded IAB 3/15/95, effective 4/19/95.

52.4(3) Penalty and interest on unpaid tax. See rule 701—10.6(421) for penalty for tax periods beginning on or after January 1, 1991. See rule 701—10.8(421) for statutory exemptions to penalty for tax periods beginning on or after January 1, 1991.

Interest shall accrue on tax due from the original due date of the return. Interest on refunds of any portion of the tax imposed by statute which has been erroneously refunded and which is recoverable by the department shall bear interest as provided by law from the date of payment of the refund, considering each fraction of a month as an entire month. See rule 701—10.2(421) for the statutory interest rate.
All payments shall be first applied to the penalty and then to the interest, and the balance, if any, to the amount of tax due.

52.4(4) Payment of tax by uncertified checks. The department will accept uncertified checks in payment of income taxes, provided the checks are collectible for their full amount without any deduction for exchange or other charges unless requirements for electronic transmission of remittances and related information specify otherwise. The date on which the department receives the check will be considered the date of payment, so far as the taxpayer is concerned, unless the check is dishonored. If one check is remitted to cover two or more corporations’ taxes, the remittance must be accompanied by a letter of transmittal stating: (a) the name of the drawer of the check; (b) the amount of the check; (c) the amount of any cash, money order or other instrument included in the same remittance; (d) the name of each corporation whose tax is to be paid by the remittance; and (e) the amount of payment on account of each corporation.

52.4(5) Procedure with respect to dishonored checks. If any check is returned unpaid, all expenses incidental to the collection thereof will be charged to the taxpayer. If any taxpayer whose check has been returned by the depository bank uncollected should fail at once to make the check good, the director will proceed to collect the tax as though no check had been given. A taxpayer who tenders a certified check in payment for taxes is not relieved from his obligation until the check has been paid.

52.4(6) New jobs credit. Transferred to 701—52.8(422) IAB 11/28/90, effective 1/2/91.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 422.21, 422.24, 422.25, 422.33 and 422.86.

701—52.5(422) Minimum tax.

52.5(1) Rescinded IAB 11/24/04, effective 12/29/04.

52.5(2) For tax years beginning after 1997, a small business corporation or a new corporation for its first year of existence, which through the operation of Internal Revenue Code Section 55(e) is exempt from the federal alternative minimum tax, is not subject to Iowa alternative minimum tax. A small business corporation may apply any alternative minimum tax credit carryforward to the extent of its regular corporation income tax liability.

For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1987, the minimum tax is imposed only to the extent that it exceeds the taxpayer’s regular tax liability computed under Iowa Code subsection 422.33(1). The minimum tax rate is 60 percent of the maximum corporate tax rate rounded to the nearest one-tenth of 1 percent or 7.2 percent. Minimum taxable income is computed as follows:

\[
\text{State taxable income as adjusted by Iowa Code section 422.35} \]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Plus:} & \quad \text{Tax preference items, adjustments and losses added back} \\
\text{Less:} & \quad \text{Allocable income including allocable preference items and adjustments under Section 56 of the Internal Revenue Code including adjusted current earnings related to allocable income including the allocable preference items} \\
& \quad \text{Subtotal} \\
\text{Times:} & \quad \text{Apportionment percentage} \\
\text{Result} & \quad \\
\text{Plus:} & \quad \text{Income allocable to Iowa including allocable preference items and adjustments under Section 56 of the Internal Revenue Code including adjusted current earnings related to allocable income including the allocable preference items} \\
\text{Less:} & \quad \text{Iowa alternative tax net operating less deduction} \\
& \quad \$40,000 \text{ exemption amount} \\
\text{Equals:} & \quad \text{Iowa alternative minimum taxable income}
\end{align*}
\]

For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1987, the items of tax preference are the same items of tax preference under Section 57 except for Subsections (a)(1) and (a)(5) of the Internal Revenue Code used to compute federal alternative minimum taxable income. The adjustments to state taxable
income are those adjustments required by Section 56 except for Subsections (a)(4) and (d) of the Internal Revenue Code used to compute federal alternative minimum taxable income. In making the adjustment under Section 56(c)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code, interest and dividends from federal securities net of amortization of any discount or premium shall be subtracted. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1988, in making the adjustment under Section 56(c)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code, interest and dividends from state and other political subdivisions and from regulated investment companies exempt from federal income tax under the Internal Revenue Code shall be subtracted net of amortization of any discount or premium. In making the adjustment for adjusted current earnings, subtract Foreign Sales Company (FSC) dividend income and Puerto Rican dividend income computed under Internal Revenue Code Section 936 to the extent they are included in the federal computation of adjusted current earnings. Losses to be added are those losses required to be added by Section 58 of the Internal Revenue Code in computing federal alternative minimum taxable income.

a. Tax preference items are:
   1. Intangible drilling costs;
   2. Incentive stock options;
   3. Reserves for losses on bad debts of financial institutions;
   4. Appreciated property charitable deductions;
   5. Accelerated depreciation or amortization on certain property placed in service before January 1, 1987.

b. Adjustments are:
   1. Depreciation;
   2. Mining exploration and development;
   3. Long-term contracts;
   4. Iowa alternative minimum net operating loss deduction;
   5. Book income or adjusted earnings and profits.

c. Losses added back are:
   1. Farm losses;
   2. Passive activity losses.

Computation of Iowa alternative minimum tax net operating loss deduction.

Net operating losses computed under rule 701—53.2(422) carried forward from tax years which begin before January 1, 1987, are deductible without adjustment.

Net operating losses from tax years which begin after December 31, 1986, which are carried back or carried forward to the current tax year shall be reduced by the amount of tax preferences and adjustments taken into account in computing the net operating loss prior to applying rule 701—53.2(422). The deduction for a net operating loss from a tax year beginning after December 31, 1986, which is carried back or carried forward shall not exceed 90 percent of the alternative minimum taxable income computed without regard for the net operating loss deduction.

The exemption amount shall be reduced by 25 percent of the amount that the alternative minimum taxable income computed without regard to the $40,000 exemption exceeds $150,000. The exemption shall not be reduced below zero.

EXAMPLE: The following example shows the computation of the alternative minimum tax when there are net operating loss carryforwards and carrybacks including an alternative minimum tax net operating loss.

For tax year 1987, the following information is available:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Federal taxable income before NOL</td>
<td>$182,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal NOL carryforward</td>
<td>&lt;97,000&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal income tax</td>
<td>19,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax preferences and adjustments</td>
<td>48,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iowa income tax expensed on federal</td>
<td>2,570</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iowa NOL carryforward</td>
<td>147,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
For tax year 1988, the following information is available:

Federal taxable income before NOL $<154,000>
Federal income tax refund 15,460
Tax preferences and adjustments 78,000
Iowa income tax refund reported on federal 2,570

The alternative minimum tax for 1987 before the 1988 net operating loss carryback should be computed as follows:

Regular Iowa Tax
Federal taxable income $182,000
less 50% federal tax $<9,875>
add Iowa income tax expensed 2,570
Iowa taxable income before NOL carryforward $174,695
less NOL carryforward $<147,000>
Iowa taxable income $27,695
Iowa income tax $1,716

Alternative Minimum Tax
Iowa taxable income before NOL $174,695
add preferences and adjustments 48,000
Total $222,695
less NOL carryforward* $<147,000>

Iowa alternative taxable income $75,695
less exemption amount $<40,000>
Total $35,695
Times 7.2% 2,570
Less regular tax $<1,715>
Alternative minimum tax $855

*Net operating loss carryforwards from tax years beginning before January 1, 1987, are deductible at 100 percent without reduction for items of tax preference or adjustments arising in the tax year.

The alternative minimum tax for 1987 after the 1988 net operating loss carryback should be computed as follows:

Regular Iowa Tax
Federal taxable income $182,000
less 50% federal tax $<9,875>
add Iowa income tax expensed 2,570
Iowa taxable income before NOL carryforward $174,695
less NOL carryforward $<147,000>
NOL carryforward $<121,145>
Alternative Minimum Tax

Iowa taxable income before NOL $174,695
add preferences and adjustments 48,000
Total $222,695
less NOL carryforward from pre-1987 tax year $<147,000>
Total $75,695
less alternative minimum tax NOL\(^2\) $<68,126>
Total $7,569
less exemption $<40,000>
Alternative minimum taxable income after NOL $-0-

\(^1\) Computation of 1988 Iowa NOL

Federal NOL $<154,000>
add 50% of federal refund 7,730
less Iowa refund in federal income $<2,570>
Iowa NOL $<148,840>

\(^2\) Computation of 1988 Alternative Minimum Tax NOL

Iowa NOL $<148,840>
add preferences and adjustments 78,000
Total $<70,840>
NOL carryback limited to 90% of alternative minimum income before NOL and exemption* $<68,126>
Alternative minimum tax NOL carryforward $2,705

*For purposes of the alternative minimum tax, net operating loss carryforward or carryback from tax years beginning after December 31, 1986, must be reduced by items of tax preference and adjustments, and are limited to 90 percent of alternative minimum taxable income before deduction of the post-1986 NOL and the $40,000 exemption amount ($75,695 \times 90\% = $68,126).

\(52.5(3)\) Effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1986, estimated payments are required for minimum tax.

\(52.5(4)\) Alternative minimum tax credit for minimum tax paid in a prior tax year. Minimum tax paid by a taxpayer in prior tax years commencing with tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1987, 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 for use, 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 up against the regular tax for a tax year, the remaining credit is carried to the following tax year to be applied against the regular income tax liability for that period.

\(a\). Computation of minimum tax credit on Schedule IA 8827. The minimum tax credit is computed on Schedule IA 8827 from information on Schedule IA 4626 for prior tax years, from Form IA 1120 and Schedule IA 4626 for the current year and from Schedule IA 8827 for prior tax years.

\(b\). Examples of computation of the minimum tax credit and carryover of the credit.

**Example 1.** Taxpayer reported $5,000 of minimum tax for 2007. For 2008, taxpayer reported regular tax of $8,000 and the minimum tax liability is $6,000. The minimum tax credit is $2,000 for 2008 because, although the taxpayer had an $8,000 regular tax liability, the credit is allowed only up 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. Taxpayer reported $2,500 of minimum tax for 2007. For 2008, taxpayer reported regular tax 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 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.

c. **Computation of the minimum tax credit attributable to a member leaving an affiliated group filing a consolidated Iowa corporation income tax return.** The amount of minimum tax credit available for carryforward attributable to a member of a consolidated Iowa income tax return shall be computed as follows: The consolidated minimum tax credit available for carryforward from each tax year is multiplied by a fraction, the numerator of which is the separate member’s tax preferences and adjustments for the tax year and the denominator of which is the total tax preferences and adjustments of all members of the consolidated Iowa income tax return for the tax year.

d. **Computation of the amount of minimum tax credit which may be used by a new member of a consolidated Iowa corporation income tax return.** The amount of minimum tax credit carryforward which may be used by a new member of a consolidated Iowa income tax return is limited to the separate member’s contribution to the amount by which the regular income tax set forth in Iowa Code section 422.33 exceeds the tentative minimum tax.

The separate member’s contribution to the amount by which the regular income tax exceeds the tentative minimum tax shall be computed as follows:

\[
\frac{[A \times C + D]}{B} \times F = \text{Separate member’s contribution to the amount by which regular income tax set forth in section 422.33 exceeds the tentative minimum tax.}
\]

A = Separate corporation gross sales within Iowa after elimination of all intercompany transactions.
B = Consolidated gross sales within and without Iowa after elimination of all intercompany transactions.
C = Iowa consolidated income subject to apportionment.
D = Separate corporation income allocable to Iowa.
E = Iowa consolidated income subject to tax.
F = The amount by which the regular income tax set forth in Iowa Code section 422.33 exceeds the tentative minimum tax.

e. **Minimum tax credit after merger.** When two or more corporations merge or consolidate into one corporation, the minimum tax credit of the merged or consolidated corporations is available for use by the survivor of the merger or consolidation.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 422.33.

[ARC 7761B, IAB 5/6/09, effective 6/10/09; ARC 2829C, IAB 11/23/16, effective 1/1/17]

**701—52.6(422) Motor fuel credit.** A corporation may elect to receive an income tax credit in lieu of the motor fuel tax refund provided by Iowa Code chapter 452A. A corporation which holds a motor fuel tax refund permit 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 amount of the 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.

Shareholders of S corporations may claim an income tax credit on their individual income tax returns for their respective shares of the motor vehicle fuel taxes paid by the corporations. The credit for a
shareholder is that person’s pro rata share of the fuel tax paid by the corporation. A schedule must be attached to the individual’s return showing the distribution of gallons and the amount of credit claimed by each shareholder.

The corporation must attach to its return a schedule showing the allocation to each shareholder of the motor fuel purchased by the corporation.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 422.33.

701—52.7(422) Research activities credit. The taxes imposed on corporate income shall be reduced by a state tax credit for increasing research activities in this state. For corporate income tax, the requirements of the research activities credit are described in Iowa Code section 422.33. This rule explains terms not defined in the statute and procedures for claiming the credit.

52.7(1) Definitions.

“Accountant” means a person authorized under Iowa Code chapter 542 to engage in the practice of public accounting in Iowa as defined in Iowa Code section 542.3(23) or authorized to engage in such practice in another state under a similar law of another state.

“Architect” means a person licensed under Iowa Code chapter 544A or a similar law of another state.

“Aviation and aerospace” means the design, development or production of aircraft, rockets, missiles, spacecraft and other machinery and equipment that operate in aerospace.

“Collection agency” means a person primarily engaged in the business of collecting debt, including but not limited to consumer debt collection subject to the provisions of the federal Fair Debt Collections Practices Act in 15 U.S.C. §1692 et seq., the Iowa debt collection practices Act in Iowa Code sections 537.7101 through 537.7103, or other similar state law.

“Finance or investment company” means a person primarily engaged in finance or investment activities broadly consisting of the holding, depositing, or management of a customer’s money or assets for investment purposes, or the provision of loans or other similar financing or credit to customers. “Finance or investment company” includes but is not limited to a person organized or licensed under Iowa Code chapter 524, 533, or 533D or other similar state or federal law, or an investment company as defined in 15 U.S.C. §80a-3.

“Life sciences” means the sciences concerned with the study of living organisms, including agriscience, biology, botany, zoology, microbiology, physiology, biochemistry, and related subjects.

“Manufacturing” means the same as defined in 2018 Iowa Acts, Senate File 2417, section 183.

“Publisher” means a person whose primary business is the publishing of books, periodicals, newspapers, music, or other works for sale in any format.

“Real estate company” means a person licensed under Iowa Code chapter 543B or otherwise primarily engaged in acts constituting dealing in real estate as described in Iowa Code section 543B.6.

“Retailer” means a person that primarily engages in sales of personal property as defined in 2018 Iowa Acts, Senate File 2417, section 158, or services directly to an ultimate consumer. A business that primarily makes sales for resale is not a retailer.

“Software engineering” means the detailed study of the design, development, operation, and maintenance of software.

“Transportation company” means a person whose primary business is the transportation of persons or property from one place to another.

“Wholesaler” means a person that primarily engages in buying large quantities of goods and reselling them in smaller quantities to retailers or other merchants who in turn sell those goods to the ultimate consumer.

52.7(2) Requirement that the business claim and be allowed the federal credit. To claim this credit, a taxpayer’s business must claim and be allowed a research credit for such qualified research expenses under Section 41 of the Internal Revenue Code for the same taxable year as the taxpayer’s business is claiming the credit.

a. Being “allowed” the federal credit. For purposes of this subrule, a federal credit is “allowed” if the taxpayer meets all requirements to claim the credit under Section 41 of the Internal Revenue Code
and any applicable federal regulation and Internal Revenue Service guidance and such credit has not been disallowed by the Internal Revenue Service.

b. Applicability of requirement to pass-throughs. If the individual received the Iowa credit through a pass-through entity, the pass-through entity that conducted the research must have claimed and been allowed the federal credit in order for the individual to claim the Iowa credit.

c. Impact of federal audit. If the Internal Revenue Service audits or otherwise reviews the return and disallows the credit, the taxpayer shall file an amended Iowa return along with supporting schedules, including an amended federal return or a copy of the federal revenue agent’s report and notification of final federal adjustments, to add back the Iowa credit to the extent not previously disallowed by the department.

d. Authority of the department. Nothing in this subrule shall limit the department’s authority to review, examine, audit, or otherwise challenge an Iowa tax credit claim under Iowa Code section 422.33, regardless of inaction, a settlement, or a determination by the Internal Revenue Service under Section 41 of the Internal Revenue Code.

52.7(3) Calculating the credit. For information on how the credit is calculated, see Iowa Code section 422.33.

52.7(4) Claiming the tax credit.

a. Forms. The credit must be claimed on the forms provided on the department’s website and must include all information required by the forms.

b. Allocation to the individual owners of an entity or beneficiaries of an estate or trust. If the business is a partnership, S corporation, limited liability company, estate or trust where the income from the business is taxed to the individual owners of the business, these individual owners may claim the research activities credit allowed to the business. The research credit is allocated to each of the individual owners of the business on the basis of the pro rata share of that individual’s earnings from the business.

c. Refundability. Any research credit in excess of the corporation’s tax liability for the taxable year may be refunded to the taxpayer or credited to the corporation’s tax liability for the following year.

d. Transferability. Tax credit certificates shall not be transferred to any other person.

e. Enterprise zone claimants. The enterprise zone program was repealed on July 1, 2014. Any supplemental research activities credit earned by businesses pursuant to Iowa Code section 15.335 and approved under the enterprise zone program prior to July 1, 2014, remains valid and can be claimed on tax returns filed after July 1, 2014.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 15.335 and 422.33 as amended by 2018 Iowa Acts, Senate File 2417.

[ARC 8589B, IAB 3/10/10, effective 4/14/10; ARC 8702B, IAB 4/21/10, effective 5/26/10; ARC 9104B, IAB 9/22/10, effective 10/27/10; ARC 9820B, IAB 11/2/11, effective 12/7/11; ARC 0337C, IAB 9/19/12, effective 10/24/12; ARC 1101C, IAB 10/16/13, effective 11/20/13; ARC 1545C, IAB 7/23/14, effective 8/27/14; ARC 1744C, IAB 11/26/14, effective 12/31/14; ARC 4143C, IAB 11/21/18, effective 12/26/18]

701—52.8(422) New jobs credit. A tax credit is available to a corporation which has entered into an agreement under Iowa Code chapter 260E and has increased employment by at least 10 percent.

52.8(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 the state.

b. The term “jobs directly related to new jobs” means those jobs which directly support the new jobs but does not include in-state 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.

EXAMPLE A. A taxpayer who has entered into a chapter 260E agreement to train new employees for a new product line transfers an in-state employee to be supervisor of the new product line but does not fill the transferred employee’s position. The new supervisor’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 in-state employee to be supervisor of the new product line and fills the transferred employee’s position with a new employee. The new supervisor’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.

The burden of proof that a job is directly related to new jobs is on the taxpayer.

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 commitment 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 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 or 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Average Number of Weekly Hours</th>
<th>Category</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>More than 0 but less than 15</td>
<td>¼</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 or more but less than 25</td>
<td>½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 or more but less than 35</td>
<td>¾</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 or more</td>
<td>1 (full-time)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

52.8(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 which 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.

52.8(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 2 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 seven new employees.

A shareholder in an S corporation may claim the pro rata share of the Iowa new jobs credit on the shareholder’s individual tax return. The S corporation shall provide each shareholder with a schedule showing the computation of the corporation’s Iowa new jobs credit and the shareholder’s pro rata share. The shareholder’s pro rata share of the Iowa new jobs credit shall be in the same ratio as the shareholder’s pro rata share in the earnings of the S corporation. All shareholders of an S corporation shall elect to take the Iowa new jobs credit the same year.

Any new jobs credit in excess of the corporation’s tax liability less the credits authorized in Iowa Code sections 422.33, 422.91, and 422.110 may be carried forward for ten years or until it is used, whichever is the earliest.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 422.33.

701—52.9(422) Seed capital income tax credit. Rescinded IAB 3/6/02, effective 4/10/02.

701—52.10(15) New jobs and income program tax credits. For tax years ending after May 1, 1994, for programs approved after May 1, 1994, but before July 1, 2005, an investment tax credit under Iowa Code section 15.333 and an additional research activities credit under Iowa Code section 15.335 are available to an eligible business. 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—52.28(15) for information on the investment tax credit and additional research activities credit under the high quality job creation program. Any investment tax credit and additional research activities 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.

52.10(1) Definitions:
   a. “Eligible business” means a business meeting the conditions of Iowa Code section 15.329.
   b. “Improvements to real property” includes the cost of utility lines, drilling wells, construction of sewage lagoons, parking lots and permanent structures. The term does not include temporary structures.
   c. “Machinery and equipment” means machinery used in manufacturing establishments and computers except point-of-sale equipment as defined in Iowa Code section 427A.1. The term does not include computer software.
   d. “New investment directly related to new jobs created by the location or expansion of an eligible business under the program” means the cost of machinery and equipment purchased for use in the operation of the eligible business which has been depreciated in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and the cost of improvements to real property.

For the cost of improvements to real property to be eligible for an investment tax credit, the improvements to real property must have received an exemption from property taxes under Iowa Code section 15.332. Replacement machinery and equipment and additional improvements to real property placed in service during the period of property tax exemption by an eligible business qualify for an investment tax credit.

For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2001, the requirement that the improvements to real property must have received an exemption from property taxes under Iowa Code section 15.332 has been eliminated.

52.10(2) Investment tax credit. 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. The credit is available for machinery and equipment or improvements to real property placed in service after May 1, 1994. The credit is to be taken in the year the qualifying asset is placed in service. For business applications received on or after July 1, 1999, for purposes of the investment tax credit claimed under Iowa Code section 15.333, the cost of land and any buildings and structures located on the land will be considered to be a 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 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.

If an eligible business fails to maintain the requirements of the new jobs and income 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 taxpayer to maintain the requirements of the new jobs and income program because this is a recovery of an incentive, rather than an adjustment to the taxpayer’s tax liability. Details on the calculation of the repayment can be found in 261—subrule 187.5(4) of the administrative rules of the economic development authority. If the business 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, the department may proceed to collect the tax incentives against the partners, members, shareholders or beneficiaries to whom the tax incentives were passed through. See Decision of the Administrative Law Judge in Damien & Colette Trebilcock, et al., Docket No. 11DORF 042-044, June 11, 2012.

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 tax credit was claimed
under this subrule, 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.

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 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.

**52.10(3) Research activities credit.** An additional research activities credit of 6½ percent of the state’s apportioned share of “qualifying expenditures” is available to an eligible business. The credit is available for qualifying expenditures incurred after May 1, 1994. The additional research activities credit is in addition to the credit set forth in Iowa Code section 422.33(5).

See rule 701—52.7(422) for the computation of the research activities credit.

See also subrule 52.7(3) for the computation of the research activities credit for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2000, and subrule 52.7(4) for the research activities credit for an eligible business for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2000.

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. This is in contrast to the research activities credit in Iowa Code section 422.33(5) where any credit in excess of the tax liability for the tax year may be carried forward until used or refunded. For tax years ending on or after July 1, 1996, the additional research activities credit may at the option of the taxpayer be refunded.

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 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.

**52.10(4) Investment tax credit—value-added agricultural products.** 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 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 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.

Eligible businesses that elect to receive a refund shall apply to the economic development authority for tax credit certificates between May 1 and May 15 of each fiscal year through the fiscal year ending June 30, 2009. The election to receive a refund of all or a portion of an unused investment tax credit is no longer available beginning with the fiscal year ending June 30, 2010. Only those businesses that have completed projects before the May 1 filing date may apply for a tax credit certificate. The economic development authority will not issue tax credit certificates for more than $4 million during a fiscal year. If applications are received for more than $4 million, the applicants shall receive certificates for a prorated amount.
The economic development authority 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 included with 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 cooperatives that are not required to file an Iowa income tax return because they are 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 economic development authority will issue a tax credit certificate to each member on the list.

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 economic development authority 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 following nonexclusive examples illustrate how this subrule applies:

EXAMPLE 1. Corporation A completes a value-added agricultural project in October 2001 and has an investment tax credit of $1 million. Corporation A is required to file an Iowa income tax return but expects no tax liability for the year ending December 31, 2001. Thus, Corporation A applies for a tax credit certificate for the entire unused credit of $1 million in May 2002. The entire $1 million is approved by the economic development authority, so the tax credit certificate is included with the tax return for the year ending December 31, 2002. Corporation A will request a refund of $1 million on this tax return.

EXAMPLE 2. Corporation B completes a value-added agricultural project in October 2001 and has an investment tax credit of $1 million. Corporation B is required to file an Iowa income tax return but expects no tax liability for the year ending December 31, 2001. Thus, Corporation B applies for a tax credit of $1 million in May 2002. Due to the proration of available credits, Corporation B is awarded a tax credit certificate for $400,000. The tax credit certificate is included with the tax return for the year ending December 31, 2002. Corporation B will request a refund of $400,000 on this tax return. The remaining $600,000 of unused credit can be carried forward for the following seven tax years or until the credit is depleted, whichever occurs first. If Corporation B expects no tax liability for the tax period ending December 31, 2002, Corporation B may apply for a tax credit certificate in May 2003 for this $600,000 amount.

EXAMPLE 3. Corporation C completes a value-added agricultural project in March 2002 and has an investment tax credit of $1 million. Corporation C is required to file an Iowa income tax return and expects a tax liability of $200,000 for the tax period ending December 31, 2002. Thus, Corporation C applies for a tax credit certificate for the unused credit of $800,000 in May 2002. A tax credit certificate is awarded for the entire $800,000. The tax credit certificate for $800,000 shall be included with the tax return for the period ending December 31, 2003, since the certificate is not valid until the year following the project’s completion. The tax return for the period ending December 31, 2002, reports a tax liability of $150,000. The investment credit is limited to $150,000 for the period ending December 31, 2002, and the remaining $50,000 can be carried forward for the following seven tax years.

EXAMPLE 4. Corporation D is a cooperative described in Section 521 of the Internal Revenue Code that completes a project involving ethanol in August 2002. Corporation D has an investment tax credit of $500,000. Corporation D is not required to file an Iowa income tax return because Corporation D is exempt from federal income tax. When filing for the tax credit certificate in May 2003 for the $500,000
unused credit, Corporation D must attach a list of its members and the share of each member’s interest in the cooperative. The economic development authority will issue tax credit certificates to each member on the list based on each member’s interest in the cooperative. The members can include the tax credit certificate with their Iowa income tax returns for the year ending December 31, 2003, since the certificate is not valid until the year following project completion.

**EXAMPLE 5.** Corporation E is a cooperative described in Section 521 of the Internal Revenue Code that completes a project involving ethanol in August 2002. Corporation E has an investment tax credit of $500,000. Corporation E is required to file an Iowa income tax return because Corporation E is not exempt from federal income tax. Corporation E expects a tax liability of $100,000 on its Iowa income tax return for the year ending December 31, 2002. Corporation E applies for a tax credit certificate for the unused credit of $400,000 and elects to transfer the $400,000 unused credit to its members. When applying for the tax credit certificate in May 2003, Corporation E must provide a list of its members and the pro rata share of each member’s earnings in the cooperative. The economic development authority will issue tax credit certificates to each member of the cooperative. The members can include the tax credit certificate with their Iowa income tax returns for the year ending December 31, 2003, since the certificate is not valid until the year following project completion.

**EXAMPLE 6.** Corporation F is a cooperative described in Section 521 of the Internal Revenue Code that completes a project involving ethanol in August 2002. Corporation F is a limited liability company that files a partnership return for federal income tax purposes. Corporation F is required to file an Iowa partnership return because Corporation F is not exempt from federal income tax. Corporation F has an investment tax credit of $500,000 which must be claimed by the individual partners of the partnership based on their pro rata share of individual earnings of the partnership. Corporation F expects a tax liability of $200,000 for the individual partners. Corporation F may apply for a tax credit certificate in May 2003 for the unused credit of $300,000. Corporation F must list the names of each partner and the ownership interest of each partner in order to allocate the investment credit for each partner. The tax credit certificate may be claimed on the partner’s Iowa income tax return for the period ending December 31, 2003.

52.10(5) **Corporate tax credit—certain sales taxes paid by developer.** For eligible businesses approved by the Iowa department of economic development on or after March 17, 2004, the eligible business may claim a corporate tax credit for certain sales taxes paid by a third-party developer.

a. **Sales taxes eligible for the credit.** The sales taxes paid by the third-party developer which are eligible for this credit include the following:

   1. Iowa sales and use tax for gas, electricity, water, or sewer utility services, goods, wares, or merchandise, or on services rendered to, furnished to or performed for a contractor or subcontractor and used in the fulfillment of a written contract relating to the construction or equipping of a facility within the economic development area.

   2. Iowa sales and use tax paid for racks, shelving, and conveyor equipment to be used in a warehouse or distribution center within the economic development area.

   Any Iowa sales and use tax paid relating to intangible property, furniture and other furnishings is not eligible for the corporate tax credit.

b. **How to claim the credit.** The third-party developer must provide to the economic development authority the amount of Iowa sales and use tax paid as described in paragraph “a.” Beginning on July 1, 2009, this information must be provided to the Iowa department of revenue. The amount of Iowa sales and use tax attributable to racks, shelving, and conveyor equipment must be identified separately.

The economic development authority will issue a tax credit certificate to the eligible business equal to the Iowa sales and use tax paid by the third-party developer for gas, electricity, water, or sewer utility services, goods, wares, or merchandise, or on services rendered to, furnished to or performed for a contractor or subcontractor and used in the fulfillment of a written contract relating to the construction or equipping of a facility. In addition, the economic development authority will also issue a separate tax credit certificate to the eligible business equal to the Iowa sales and use tax paid by the third-party developer for racks, shelving, and conveyor equipment to be used in a warehouse or distribution center. Beginning on July 1, 2009, the Iowa department of revenue shall issue these tax credit certificates.
The tax credit certificate shall contain the name, address, and tax identification number of the eligible business, along with the amount of the tax credit and the year in which the tax credit can be claimed. The tax credit certificate must be included with the taxpayer’s income tax return for the tax year for which the tax credit is claimed. Any tax 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 seven years or until it is used, whichever is the earlier.

For the tax credit certificate relating to Iowa sales and use tax paid by the third-party developer for racks, shelving, and conveyor equipment, the aggregate amount of tax credit certificates and tax refunds for Iowa sales and use tax paid for racks, shelving, and conveyor equipment to eligible businesses under the new jobs and income program, high quality job creation program, enterprise zone program, new capital investment program and high quality jobs program cannot exceed $500,000 in a fiscal year. The requests for tax credit certificates or refunds will be processed in the order they are received on a first-come, first-served basis until the amount of credits authorized for issuance has been exhausted. If applications for tax credit certificates or refunds exceed the $500,000 limitation for any fiscal year, the applications shall be considered in succeeding fiscal years.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 15.331C, 15.333 as amended by 2010 Iowa Acts, Senate File 2380, and 15.335.

[ARC 8685B, IAB 3/10/10, effective 4/14/10; ARC 9104B, IAB 9/22/10, effective 10/27/10; ARC 1744C, IAB 11/26/14, effective 12/31/14]

701—52.11(422) Refunds and overpayments.

52.11(1) to 52.11(6) Reserved.

52.11(7) Computation of interest on refunds resulting from net operating losses or net capital losses for tax years or periods beginning on or after January 1, 1974. Rescinded IAB 11/24/04, effective 12/29/04.

52.11(8) Computation of interest on refunds resulting from net operating losses or net capital losses for tax years or periods beginning on or after January 1, 1974, and ending on or after July 1, 1980. Rescinded IAB 11/24/04, effective 12/29/04.

52.11(9) Computation of interest on refunds resulting from net operating losses or net capital losses for tax years ending on or after April 30, 1981. Rescinded IAB 11/24/04, effective 12/29/04.

52.11(10) For refund claims received by the department after June 11, 1984. If the amount of tax is reduced as a result of a net operating loss or net capital loss, interest shall accrue on the refund resulting from the loss carryback beginning on the date a claim for refund or amended return carrying back the net operating loss or net capital loss is filed with the department or the first day of the second calendar month following the actual payment date, whichever is later.


52.11(12) Interest commencing on or after January 1, 1982. See rule 701—10.2(421) regarding the rate of interest charged by the department on delinquent taxes and the rate paid by the department on refunds commencing on or after January 1, 1982.


52.11(14) Overpayment—interest accruing on overpayments resulting from returns due on or after April 30, 1981. If the amount of tax determined to be due by the department is less than the amount paid, the excess to be refunded will accrue interest from the first day of the second calendar month following the date of payment or the date the return was due to be filed or was filed, whichever is the later.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 422.25.

701—52.12(422) Deduction of credits.

52.12(1) Sequencing of credit deductions. The credits against computed tax set forth in Iowa Code sections 422.33 and 422.110 shall be claimed in the following sequence.

a. Franchise tax credit.

b. Alternative minimum tax credit (for tax years beginning during 2021 only).
c. Qualifying business investment tax credit (also known as angel investor tax credit).

d. Historic preservation tax credit (when the taxpayer has elected that the credit be nonrefundable under Iowa Code section 404A.2(4)).

e. School tuition organization tax credit.

f. Innovation fund investment tax credit.

g. Endow Iowa tax credit.

h. Redevelopment tax credit.

i. From farm to food donation tax credit.

j. Workforce housing tax credit.

k. Hoover presidential library tax credit.

l. Enterprise zone tax credit.

m. High quality jobs investment tax credit.

n. Wind energy production tax credit.

o. Renewable energy tax credit.

p. New jobs tax credit.

q. Beginning farmer tax credit.

r. Agricultural assets transfer tax credit.

s. Custom farming contract tax credit.

t. Solar energy system tax credit.

u. Charitable conservation contribution tax credit.

v. Alternative minimum tax credit (for tax years beginning before January 1, 2021, only).

w. Historic preservation tax credit (when the taxpayer has elected that the credit be refundable under Iowa Code section 404A.2(4)).

x. High quality jobs third-party developer tax credit.

y. Research activities credit.

z. Assistive device tax credit.

aa. Motor fuel tax credit.

ab. E-85 gasoline promotion tax credit.

ac. Biodiesel blended fuel tax credit.

ad. E-15 plus gasoline promotion tax credit.

ae. Renewable chemical production tax credit.

af. Estimated tax and payment with vouchers.

52.12(2) Order of credits carried forward from a previous tax year. A credit carried forward from a previous tax year shall be applied against computed tax before a credit earned under the same credit program in the current tax year. However, a credit carried forward from a previous tax year cannot be applied against computed tax before a credit awarded under a different credit program in a later year that appears before it in the sequence in subrule 52.12(1). For example, a school tuition organization tax credit awarded in the current tax year must be applied against computed tax before a renewable energy tax credit carried forward from a previous tax year.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 422.33, 422.91 and 422.110.

[ARC 8589B, IAB 3/10/10, effective 4/14/10; ARC 9104B, IAB 9/22/10, effective 10/27/10; ARC 9876B, IAB 11/30/11, effective 1/4/12; ARC 0398C, IAB 10/17/12, effective 11/21/12; ARC 1303C, IAB 2/5/14, effective 3/12/14; ARC 1744C, IAB 11/26/14, effective 12/31/14; ARC 6030C, IAB 11/3/21, effective 12/8/21]

701—52.13(422) Livestock production credits. For rules relating to the livestock production income tax credit refunds see rule 701—43.8(422).

This rule is intended to implement 1996 Iowa Acts, chapter 1197, sections 19, 20, and 21.

701—52.14(15E) Enterprise zone tax credits. For tax years ending after July 1, 1997, for programs approved after July 1, 1997, but before July 1, 2014, a business which qualifies under the enterprise zone program is eligible to receive tax credits. The enterprise zone program was repealed on July 1, 2014. Any tax credits earned by businesses approved under the enterprise zone program prior to July 1, 2014, remain valid and can be claimed on tax returns filed after July 1, 2014. An eligible business
under the enterprise zone program must be approved by the economic development authority and meet the requirements of 2014 Iowa Code section 15E.193. The administrative rules for the enterprise zone program for the economic development authority may be found at 261—Chapter 59.

52.14(1) Supplemental new jobs credit from withholding. An eligible business approved under the enterprise zone program is allowed the supplemental new jobs credit from withholding as provided in 701—subrule 46.9(1).

52.14(2) Investment tax credit. An eligible business approved under the enterprise zone program is allowed 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 the eligible business.

The provisions under the new jobs and income program for the investment tax credit described in rule 701—52.10(15) are applicable to the enterprise zone program with the following exceptions:

a. The corporate tax credit for certain sales taxes paid by a developer described in subrule 52.10(5) does not apply for the enterprise zone program.

b. 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 52.28(2).

c. 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 credit as described in subrule 52.10(4).

52.14(3) Research activities credit. An eligible business approved under the enterprise zone program is eligible for an additional research activities credit as described in subrules 52.7(5) and 52.7(6).

a. Tax years ending on or after July 1, 2005, but before 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. For purposes of this subrule, 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 described in subrule 52.28(1) 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 subrule 52.7(5) for businesses in enterprise zones and the additional research activities credit set forth in subrule 52.28(1) for businesses approved under the high quality job creation program, and are not applicable to the research activities credit set forth in subrule 52.7(3).

b. 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 52.28(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 52.7(5) for businesses in enterprise zones and the additional research activities credit set forth in subrule 52.40(1) for businesses approved under the high quality jobs program, and are not applicable to the research activities credit set forth in subrule 52.7(3).
52.14(4) Repayment of incentives. Effective July 1, 2003, eligible businesses in an enterprise zone may 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. 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 enterprise zone program because this is a recovery of an incentive, rather than an adjustment to the taxpayer’s tax liability. Details on the calculation of the repayment can be found in 261—subrule 187.5(4) of the administrative rules of the economic development authority. If the business 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, the department may proceed to collect the tax incentives against the partners, members, shareholders or beneficiaries to whom the tax incentives were passed through. See Decision of the Administrative Law Judge in Damien & Colette Trebilcock, et al., Docket No. 1IDORF 042-044, June 11, 2012.

This rule is intended to implement 2014 Iowa Code sections 15E.193 and 15E.196. [ARC 8589B, IAB 3/10/10, effective 4/14/10; ARC 9104B, IAB 9/22/10, effective 10/27/10; ARC 1744C, IAB 11/26/14, effective 12/31/14]

701—52.15(15E) Eligible housing business tax credit. A corporation which 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 enterprise zone program was repealed on July 1, 2014, and the eligible housing business tax credit has been replaced with the workforce housing tax incentives program. See rule 701—52.46(15) for information on the tax incentives provided under the workforce housing tax incentives program. Any investment tax credit earned by businesses approved under the enterprise zone program prior to July 1, 2014, remains valid and can be claimed on tax returns filed after July 1, 2014. 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 2014 Iowa Code section 15E.193B.

52.15(1) Computation of tax 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, hand or power tools necessary to build or rehabilitate homes.

A taxpayer may claim on the taxpayer’s corporation income tax return the pro rata share of the Iowa eligible housing business tax credit from a partnership, limited liability company, estate, or trust. The portion of the credit claimed by the taxpayer shall be in the same ratio as the taxpayer’s pro rata share of the earnings of the partnership, limited liability company, or estate or trust, except 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 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.

Any Iowa eligible housing business tax credit in excess of the corporation’s tax liability 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 to be an eligible housing business, the taxpayer may be required to repay all or a part of the tax incentives the business 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 is because it is a recovery of an incentive, rather than an adjustment to the taxpayer’s tax liability. Details on the calculation of the repayment can be found in 261—subrule 187.5(4) of the administrative rules.
of the economic development authority. If the business 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, the department may proceed to collect the tax incentives against the partners, members, shareholders or beneficiaries to whom the tax incentives were passed through. See Decision of the Administrative Law Judge in Damien & Colette Trebilcock, et al., Docket No. 11DORF 042-044, June 11, 2012.

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 economic development authority 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 52.15(2). The tax credit certificate must be included with 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 economic development authority may be found under 261—Chapter 59.

52.15(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.

The excess of the $3 million limitation of tax credits eligible for transfer in the 2013 and 2014 calendar years for housing developments located in brownfield sites or blighted areas cannot be claimed by a transferee prior to January 1, 2016. The eligible housing business must have notified the economic development authority in writing before July 1, 2014, of the business’s intent to transfer any tax credits for housing developments located in brownfield sites or blighted areas. If a tax credit certificate is issued by the economic development authority for a housing development approved prior to July 1, 2014, that is located in a brownfield site or blighted area, the tax credit can still be claimed by the eligible business, but the tax credit cannot be transferred by the eligible business if the economic development authority was not notified prior to July 1, 2014.

EXAMPLE 1: A housing development located in a brownfield site was completed in December 2013 and was issued a tax credit certificate totaling $250,000. The $3 million calendar cap for transferred tax credits for brownfield sites and blighted areas has already been reached for the 2013 and 2014 tax years. The $250,000 tax credit is going to be transferred to ABC Company, and the economic development authority was notified of the transfer prior to July 1, 2014. Once a replacement tax credit certificate has been issued, ABC Company cannot file an amended Iowa corporation income tax return for the 2013 tax year until January 1, 2016, to claim the $250,000 tax credit.

EXAMPLE 2: A housing development located in a blighted area was completed in May 2014 and was issued a tax credit certificate totaling $150,000. The $3 million calendar cap for transferred tax credits for brownfield sites and blighted areas has already been reached for the 2014 tax year. The $150,000 tax credit is going to be transferred to XYZ Company, and the economic development authority was notified of the transfer prior to July 1, 2014. Once a replacement tax credit certificate has been issued, XYZ Company cannot file an amended Iowa corporation income tax return for the 2014 tax year until January 1, 2016, to claim the $150,000 tax credit.
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 economic development authority, 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 economic development authority 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 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.

This rule is intended to implement 2014 Iowa Code section 15E.193B.

[ARC 1744C, IAB 11/26/14, effective 12/31/14]

701—52.16(422) Franchise tax credit. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1998, 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.

The credit must be computed by recomputing the amount of tax computed under Iowa Code section 422.33 by reducing the shareholder’s taxable income by the shareholder’s pro rata share of the items of income and expenses of the financial institution and deducting from the recomputed tax the credits allowed by Iowa Code section 422.33. The recomputed tax must be subtracted from the amount of tax computed under Iowa Code section 422.33 reduced by the credits allowed in Iowa Code section 422.33.

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

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 422.33, as amended by 1999 Iowa Acts, chapter 95.

701—52.17(422) Assistive device tax credit. Effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2000, a taxpayer who 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 is not to deduct for Iowa income tax purposes any amount of the cost of the 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.

52.17(1) Submitting applications for the credit. A small business wanting 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 for entitlement of the assistive device credit is to 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 and the date when it is anticipated that the assistive device project will be completed and a space on the application where the taxpayer is to enter the date that the assistive device project was completed. The certificate for 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, 2000, and completed the assistive device workplace modification project on January 15, 2001, taxpayer A could claim the assistive device credit on taxpayer A’s 2001 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 included with the taxpayer’s income tax return. If the taxpayer has been granted a certificate of entitlement and the taxpayer is an S corporation, 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 shareholders with a statement showing how the credit is to be allocated among the individual owners of the S corporation. An individual owner is to include a copy of the certificate of entitlement and the statement of allocation of the assistive device credit with the individual’s state income tax return.

52.17(2) Definitions. The following definitions are applicable to this subrule:

“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 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 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 is not to be considered to be 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 is to work.

52.17(3) Allocation of 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 is to 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 an S corporation has an assistive device credit for a tax year of $2,500 and one shareholder of the S corporation receives 25 percent of the earnings of the corporation, that shareholder would receive an assistive device credit for the tax year of $625 or 25 percent of the total assistive device credit of the S corporation.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 422.33.

[ARC 1744C, IAB 11/26/14, effective 12/31/14]

701—52.18(404A,422) Historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit for projects with Part 2 applications approved and tax credits reserved prior to July 1, 2014. 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 corporate 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 the approved rehabilitation projects of eligible property in Iowa.

The general assembly has mandated that the department of cultural affairs and the department of revenue adopt rules to jointly administer Iowa Code chapter 404A. 2014 Iowa Acts, House File 2453, amended the historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit program effective July 1, 2014. The department of revenue’s provisions for projects with tax credits reserved prior to July 1, 2014, are found in this rule. The department of revenue’s provisions for projects with agreements entered into on or after July 1, 2014, are found in rule 701—52.47(404A,422). The department of cultural affairs’ rules related to this program may be found at 223—Chapter 48. Division I of 223—Chapter 48 applies to projects with reservations approved prior to July 1, 2014. Division II of 223—Chapter 48 applies to projects with agreements entered into on or after July 1, 2014.

Notwithstanding anything contained herein to the contrary, the department of cultural affairs shall not reserve tax credits under 2013 Iowa Code chapter 404A as amended by 2013 Iowa Acts, chapter 112, section 1, for applicants that do not have an approved Part 2 application and a tax credit reservation on or before June 30, 2014. Projects with approved Part 2 applications and provisional tax credit reservations on or before June 30, 2014, shall be governed by 2013 Iowa Code chapter 404A as amended by 2013 Iowa Acts, chapter 112, section 1; by 223—Chapter 48, Division I; and by rule 701—52.18(404A,422). Projects for which Part 2 applications were approved and agreements entered into after June 30, 2014, shall be governed by 2014 Iowa Acts, House File 2453; by 223—Chapter 48, Division II; and by rule 701—52.47(404A,422).

52.18(1) Eligible property 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.

b. Property designated as of historic significance to a district listed in the National Register of Historic Places or eligible for such designation.

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

d. Any barn constructed prior to 1937.

52.18(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.

b. 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 applications to be processed.

52.18(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 eligible property in a project. Qualified rehabilitation costs are those rehabilitation costs approved by the state historic preservation office for a project for a particular taxpayer to the extent those rehabilitation costs are actually expended by that taxpayer.

a. In the case of commercial property, qualified rehabilitation costs must equal at least $50,000 or 50 percent of the assessed value of the property, excluding the value of the land, prior to rehabilitation, whichever is less. In the case of property other than commercial property, the qualified rehabilitation costs must equal at least $25,000 or 25 percent of the assessed value, excluding the value of the land, prior to the rehabilitation, whichever amount is less.

b. In computing the tax credit, the only costs which may be included are the qualified rehabilitation costs incurred commencing from the date on which the first qualified rehabilitation cost is incurred and ending with the end of the taxable year in which the property is placed in service. The rehabilitation period may include dates that precede approval of a project, provided that any qualified rehabilitation costs incurred prior to the date of approval of the project must be qualified rehabilitation costs.

c. 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 costs that are equal to the amount of the computed historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit for the tax year.

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. 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.

52.18(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 get 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 included with 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 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 is to 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, and any consideration received in exchange for the tax credit, as provided in subrule 52.18(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 should be provided with the certificate. The tax credit certificate should be included with the income tax return for the period in which the project was completed.

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.

52.18(5) Allocation of historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credits to individual owners of the entity for tax credits reserved for fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2012. For tax credits reserved for fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2012, 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. 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.

52.18(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.

a. For transfers on or after July 1, 2006, the department of revenue will issue the replacement tax credit certificate to the transferee. Within 90 days of the transfer of the tax credit certificate, the transferee must submit the transferred tax credit certificate to the department of revenue along with a statement containing the transferee’s name, tax identification number and address, the denomination that each replacement tax credit certificate is to carry, the amount of all consideration provided in exchange for the tax credit and the names of recipients of any consideration provided in exchange for the tax credit. If a payment of money was any part of the consideration provided in exchange for the tax credit, the transferee shall list the amount of the payment of money in its statement to the department of revenue. If any part of the consideration provided in exchange for the tax credit included nonmonetary consideration, including but not limited to any promise, representation, performance, discharge of debt or nonmonetary rights or property, the tax credit transferee shall describe the nature of nonmonetary consideration and disclose any value the transferor and transferee assigned to the nonmonetary consideration. The tax credit transferee must indicate on its statement to the department of revenue if no consideration was provided in exchange for the tax credit. 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.

b. 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.

c. 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 tax credit shall be fully refundable.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code chapter 404A as amended by 2013 Iowa Acts, Senate File 436, and Iowa Code section 422.33.

[ARC 7761B, IAB 5/6/09, effective 6/10/09; ARC 8589B, IAB 3/10/10, effective 4/14/10; ARC 9104B, IAB 9/22/10, effective 10/27/10; ARC 9876B, IAB 11/30/11, effective 1/4/12; ARC 0398C, IAB 10/17/12, effective 11/21/12; ARC 1138C, IAB 10/30/13, effective 12/4/13; ARC 1968C, IAB 4/15/15, effective 5/20/15]

701—52.19(422) Ethanol blended gasoline tax credit. Effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2002, an ethanol blended gasoline tax credit may be claimed against a taxpayer’s corporation income tax liability for retail dealers of gasoline. 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 fiscal years 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 55.3(5) has not yet expired.

EXAMPLE: 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 IA 6478. 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 can be taken only for those retail motor fuel sites for which more than 60 percent of gasoline sales involve 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—52.30(422) for the same tax year for the same ethanol gallons.

EXAMPLE: 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 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.

52.19(1) Definitions. The following definitions are applicable to this rule:

“Ethanol blended gasoline” means the same as defined in Iowa Code section 214A.1 as amended by 2006 Iowa Acts, House File 2754, section 3.

“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 this state 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.

52.19(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.

52.19(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—52.36(422) is available beginning January 1, 2009, for retail dealers of gasoline.

EXAMPLE: A taxpayer who is a retail dealer of gasoline has a fiscal year end of April 30, 2009. The taxpayer sold 150,000 gallons of gasoline from May 1, 2008, through December 31, 2008, at the taxpayer’s retail motor fuel site, of which 110,000 gallons was ethanol blended gasoline. The number of gallons in excess of 60 percent of all gasoline sold is 110,000 less 90,000, or 20,000 gallons. The taxpayer may claim the ethanol blended gasoline tax credit for the fiscal year ending April 30, 2009, in the amount of $500, or 20,000 gallons times two and one-half cents.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 422.33 as amended by 2006 Iowa Acts, House File 2754.

701—52.20(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, 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—52.21(15E,422) Venture capital credits.

52.21(1) Investment tax credit for an equity investment in a community-based seed capital fund or qualifying business.

a. Equity investments in a qualifying business or community-based seed capital fund before January 1, 2011. See rule 123—2.1(15E) for the discussion of the investment tax credit for an equity investment in a community-based seed capital fund or an equity investment made on or after January 1, 2004, in a qualifying business, along with the issuance of tax credit certificates by the Iowa capital investment board, for equity investments made before January 1, 2011.

b. Equity investments in a qualifying business or community-based seed capital fund on or after January 1, 2011, and before July 2, 2015. For equity investments made on or after January 1, 2011, see 261—Chapter 115 for information regarding eligibility for qualifying businesses and community-based seed capital funds, applications for the investment tax credit for equity investments in a qualifying business or community-based seed capital fund, and the issuance of tax credit certificates by the economic development authority.

(1) Certificate issuance. The department of revenue will be notified by the economic development authority when the tax credit certificates are issued.

(2) Amount of the tax credit. The credit is equal to 20 percent of the taxpayer’s equity investment in a qualifying business or community-based seed capital fund.

(3) Year in which the tax credit may be claimed. An investment shall be deemed to have been made on the same date as the date of acquisition of the equity interest as determined by the Internal Revenue Code. For investments made prior to January 1, 2014, a taxpayer shall not claim the tax credit prior to the third tax year following the tax year in which the investment is made. For investments made in qualifying businesses on or after January 1, 2014, the credit can be claimed in the year of the investment, but these investments cannot be redeemed prior to January 1, 2016. For example, if a corporation taxpayer whose tax year ends on December 31, 2012, makes an equity investment during the 2012 calendar year, the corporation taxpayer cannot claim the tax credit until the tax year ending December 31, 2015. For fiscal years beginning July 1, 2011, the amount of tax credits authorized cannot exceed $2 million. The tax credit certificate must be included with the taxpayer’s return for the tax year in which the credit may be redeemed as stated on the tax credit certificate.

(4) Carried over tax credits. If a tax credit is carried over and issued for the tax year immediately following the year in which the investment was made because the $2 million cap has been reached, the tax credit may be claimed by the taxpayer for the third tax year following the tax year for which the credit
is issued. For example, if a corporation taxpayer whose tax year ends on December 31, 2012, makes an equity investment in December 2012 and the $2 million cap for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2013, had already been reached, the tax credit will be issued for the tax year ending December 31, 2013, and cannot be redeemed until the tax year ending December 31, 2016.

5 Limitations. 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 cannot be carried back to a tax year prior to the tax year in which the taxpayer claims the tax credit. The tax credit is not transferable to any other taxpayer.

6 Pro rata tax credit claims for certain business entities. For equity investments made in a community-based seed capital fund and equity investments made on or after January 1, 2004, in a qualifying business, 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.

c. Equity investments in a qualifying business on or after July 2, 2015. For equity investments made on or after July 2, 2015, see 261—Chapter 115 for information regarding eligibility for qualifying businesses, applications for the investment tax credit for equity investments in a qualifying business, and the issuance of tax credit certificates by the economic development authority.

1 Certificate issuance. The department of revenue will be notified by the economic development authority when the tax credit certificates are issued.

2 Amount of the tax credit. For fiscal years beginning July 1, 2011, the amount of the tax credits authorized cannot exceed $2 million. The credit is equal to 25 percent of the taxpayer’s equity investment in a qualifying business. In any one calendar year, the amount of tax credits issued for any one qualifying business shall not exceed $500,000. For purposes of this paragraph, a tax credit issued to a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, estate or trust electing to have income taxed directly to the individual shall be deemed to be issued to the individual owners based upon a pro rata share of the individual’s earnings from the entity.

3 Year in which the credit may be claimed. A taxpayer shall not claim a tax credit prior to September 1, 2016. The tax credit certificate must be included with the taxpayer’s return for the tax year in which the credit may be redeemed as stated on the tax credit certificate. For the purposes of this paragraph, an investment shall be deemed to have been made on the same date as the date of acquisition of the equity interest as determined by the Internal Revenue Code.

4 Pro rata tax credit claims for certain business entities. 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. Any credits claimed by an individual are subject to the limitations provided in 701—paragraph 42.22(1)”c.”

5 Carryforward period. For a tax credit claimed against the taxes imposed in Iowa Code chapter 422, division III, any tax credit in excess of the taxpayer’s liability for the tax year may be credited to the tax liability for the following three years or until depleted, whichever is earlier.

6 Refunds, transfers, and carryback prohibited. The tax credit cannot be carried back to a tax year prior to the tax year in which the taxpayer claims the tax credit. The tax credit is not refundable and is not transferable to any other taxpayer.

52.21(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. This credit is repealed for investments in venture capital funds made after July 1, 2010.

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.

52.21(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.

52.21(4) Innovation fund investment tax credit. See 261—Chapter 116 for information regarding eligibility for an innovation fund, applications for the investment tax credit for investments in an innovation fund, and the issuance of tax credit certificates by the economic development authority.

The department of revenue will be notified by the economic development authority when the tax credit certificates are issued. The credit is equal to 20 percent of the taxpayer’s equity investment in the form of cash in an innovation fund for tax years beginning and investments made on or after January 1, 2011, and before January 1, 2013. For tax years beginning and investments made on or after January 1, 2013, the taxpayer may claim a tax credit equal to 25 percent of the taxpayer’s equity investment in the form of cash in an innovation fund. An investment shall be deemed to have been made on the same date as the date of acquisition of the equity interest as determined by the Internal Revenue Code. A taxpayer shall claim the tax credit for the tax year in which the investment is made. For fiscal years beginning July 1, 2011, the amount of tax credits authorized cannot exceed S8 million. No tax credit certificates will be issued prior to September 1, 2014. The tax credit certificate must be attached to the taxpayer’s return for the tax year in which the investment was made as stated on the tax credit certificate.

If a tax credit is carried over and issued for the tax year immediately following the year in which the investment was made because the S8 million cap has been reached, the tax credit may be claimed by the taxpayer for the tax year following the tax year for which the credit is issued. For example, if a corporation taxpayer whose tax year ending on December 31, 2013, makes an equity investment in December 2013 and the S8 million cap for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2014, had already been reached, the tax credit will be issued for the tax year ending December 31, 2014, and can be redeemed for the tax year ending December 31, 2014.

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 depleted, whichever is the earlier. The tax credit cannot be carried back to a tax year prior to the tax year in which the taxpayer claims the tax credit.

The innovation fund tax credit certificate may be transferred once 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, 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 innovation fund 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.

For equity investments made in an innovation 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.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 15E.42, 15E.52, 15E.66 and 422.33 and section 15E.43 as amended by 2015 Iowa Acts, chapter 138.

[ARC 9104B, IAB 9/22/10, effective 10/27/10; ARC 9966B, IAB 1/11/12, effective 2/15/12; ARC 1102C, IAB 10/16/13, effective 11/20/13; ARC 1665C, IAB 10/15/14, effective 11/19/14; ARC 2632C, IAB 7/20/16, effective 8/24/16]

701—52.22(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—52.28(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.

52.22(1) Research activities credit. A business approved under the new capital investment program is eligible for an additional research activities credit as described in subrule 52.7(5). This credit for increasing research activities is in lieu of the research activities credit described in subrule 52.7(3).

52.22(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 prorata 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 through the fiscal year ending June 30, 2009. The election to receive a refund of all or a portion of an unused investment tax credit is no longer available beginning with the fiscal year ending June 30, 2010. 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 52.10(4). If applications are received for more than $4 million, the applicants shall receive certificates for a prorated amount.

The economic development authority 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 included with 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 52.10(4). 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 economic development authority 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 of the taxpayer to maintain the requirements of the new capital investment program. This is because it is a recovery of an incentive, rather than an adjustment to the taxpayer’s tax liability. Details on the calculation of the repayment can be found in 261—subrule 187.5(4) of the administrative
rules of the economic development authority. If the business 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, the department may proceed to collect the tax incentives against the partners, members, shareholders or beneficiaries to whom the tax incentives were passed through. See Decision of the Administrative Law Judge in Damien & Colette Trebilcock, et al., Docket No. 11DORF 042-044, June 11, 2012.

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 investment 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.

52.22(3) Corporate tax credit—certain sales taxes paid by developer. For eligible businesses approved by the Iowa department of economic development on or after March 17, 2004, the eligible business may claim a corporate tax credit for certain sales taxes paid by a third-party developer.

a. Sales taxes eligible for the credit. The sales taxes paid by the third-party developer which are eligible for this credit include the following:

1. Iowa sales and use tax for gas, electricity, water, or sewer utility services, goods, wares, or merchandise, or on services rendered to, furnished to or performed for a contractor or subcontractor and used in the fulfillment of a written contract relating to the construction or equipping of a facility within the economic development area.
2. Iowa sales and use tax paid for racks, shelving, and conveyor equipment to be used in a warehouse or distribution center within the economic development area.

Any Iowa sales and use tax paid relating to intangible property, furniture and other furnishings is not eligible for the corporate tax credit.

b. How to claim the credit. The third-party developer must provide to the Iowa department of economic development the amount of Iowa sales and use tax paid as described in paragraph “a.” The amount of Iowa sales and use tax attributable to racks, shelving, and conveyor equipment must be identified separately.

The Iowa department of economic development will issue a tax credit certificate to the eligible business equal to the Iowa sales and use tax paid by the third-party developer for gas, electricity, water, or sewer utility services, goods, wares, or merchandise, or on services rendered to, furnished to or performed for a contractor or subcontractor and used in the fulfillment of a written contract relating to the construction or equipping of a facility. In addition, the Iowa department of economic development will also issue a separate tax credit certificate to the eligible business equal to the Iowa sales and use tax paid by the third-party developer for racks, shelving, and conveyor equipment to be used in a warehouse or distribution center.

The tax credit certificate shall contain the name, address, and tax identification number of the eligible business, along with the amount of the tax credit and the year in which the tax credit can be claimed. The tax credit certificate must be attached to the taxpayer’s income tax return for the tax year for which the tax credit is claimed. Any tax 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 seven years or until it is used, whichever is the earlier.

For the tax credit certificate relating to Iowa sales and use tax paid by the third-party developer for racks, shelving, and conveyor equipment, the aggregate amount of tax credit certificates and tax refunds for Iowa sales and use tax paid for racks, shelving, and conveyor equipment to eligible businesses under the new jobs and income program, enterprise zone program and new capital investment program cannot exceed $500,000 in a fiscal year. The requests for tax credit certificates or refunds will be processed in the order they are received on a first-come, first-served basis until the amount of credits authorized for issuance has been exhausted. If applications for tax credit certificates or refunds exceed the $500,000 limitation for any fiscal year, the applications shall be considered in succeeding fiscal years.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 15.331C, 15.333 as amended by 2010 Iowa Acts, Senate File 2380, and 15.381 to 15.387.

[ARC 9104B, IAB 9/22/10, effective 10/27/10; ARC 1744C, IAB 11/26/14, effective 12/31/14]

701—52.23(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 is $2.7 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 2011 is $3.5 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. For calendar year 2012 and subsequent calendar years, the total amount of endow Iowa tax credits is $6 million; the maximum amount of tax credit authorized to a single taxpayer is $300,000 ($6 million multiplied by 5 percent). 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 2013 Iowa Acts, House File 620, and Iowa Code section 422.33.

[ARC 8589B, IAB 3/10/10, effective 4/14/10; ARC 9104B, IAB 9/22/10, effective 10/27/10; ARC 9876B, IAB 11/30/11, effective 1/4/12; ARC 0398C, IAB 10/17/12, effective 11/21/12; ARC 1138C, IAB 10/30/13, effective 12/4/13]
701—52.24(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.
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 422.33 as amended by 2005 Iowa Acts, Senate File 389.

701—52.25(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.

52.25(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 5-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 within the previous 12 months in Iowa.
   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 the state.

52.25(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.

52.25(3) Application for the tax credit, tax credit certificate and 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 should 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 number 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 disapprove the application. If the department does not act on the application within 45 days, the application is deemed to be approved. If the department disapproves the application, the business may appeal the decision to the Iowa economic development board within 30 days of the notice of disapproval.

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 will 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 52.25(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 were 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 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. See 261—subrule 68.3(2) for more detail on the procedures to apply for a waiver of the 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 as amended by 2005 Iowa Acts, chapter 150, or moneys from the grow Iowa values fund.

52.25(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 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 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, 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 applications is received 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 applications is received 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.

52.25(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 52.25(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 as amended by 2008 Iowa Acts, House File 2700, section 167, and Iowa Code section 422.33(18).

701—52.26(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 corporation 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).

52.26(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, is located in Iowa, and must be 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 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 50 megawatts of nameplate generating capacity. 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).

52.26(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 52.26(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—7.8(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 52.26(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 include the tax credit certificate with 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.

**52.26(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 422.33 and chapter 476B as amended by 2011 Iowa Acts, House File 672.

[ARC 8589B, IAB 3/10/10, effective 4/14/10; ARC 9876B, IAB 11/30/11, effective 1/4/12; ARC 0251C, IAB 8/8/12, effective 9/12/12; ARC 1744C, IAB 11/26/14, effective 12/31/14]

701—52.27(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 corporation income tax liability.

52.27(1) Eligible facility application process.

a. Eligible facility application process, generally. A producer or purchaser of a renewable energy facility must be approved as an eligible renewable energy facility by the Iowa utilities board in order to qualify for the renewable energy tax 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, 2018. 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).

b. Limitations on maximum energy production and nameplate generating capacity. The maximum amount of nameplate generating capacity of all wind energy conversion facilities cannot exceed 363 megawatts of nameplate generating capacity. For tax years beginning prior to January 1, 2015, 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 53 megawatts of nameplate generating capacity and 167 billion British thermal units of heat for a commercial purpose. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2015, the maximum amount of energy production 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 63 megawatts of nameplate generating capacity and, annually, 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. Extensions can be renewed for succeeding 12-month periods if the facility applies for the extension prior to expiration of the current extension period. A producer of renewable energy, which 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. However, for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2015, an entity described in Iowa Code section 476C.1(6)“b”(4) or (5) may have
an ownership interest in up to four solar energy conversion facilities described in Iowa Code section 476C.3(4) "b" (3).

52.27(2) Tax credit certificate procedure.

a. Tax credit application process. 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). The utilities board will notify the department of the number of kilowatt-hours, standard cubic feet or British thermal units that were generated and purchased from an eligible facility or used for on-site consumption by the producer during the tax year for which the credit is applied.

b. Tax credit calculation. The department shall calculate the amount of the credit for which the applicant is eligible in accordance with subrules 52.27(3) and 52.27(4) and shall issue a tax credit certificate for that amount or shall notify the applicant in writing of its refusal to do so.

c. Tax credit certificate issuance. 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 52.27(5). Once a tax credit certificate is issued pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 476C, it shall not be terminated or rescinded.

d. Taxpayers that are partnerships, limited liability companies, S corporations, or estates or trusts. 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 of the beneficiary’s interest in the estate or trust.

e. Carryforward. To claim the tax credit, the taxpayer must include the tax credit certificate with 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.

52.27(3) Limitations.

a. Energy production. Of the maximum amount of energy production capacity equivalent for biogas recovery facilities, biomass conversion facilities, methane gas recovery facilities, solar energy conversion facilities and refuse conversion facilities;

(1) No single facility may be allocated more than ten megawatts of nameplate generating capacity or energy production capacity equivalent.

(2) For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2015, ten megawatts of nameplate generating capacity or energy production capacity equivalent shall be reserved for solar energy conversion facilities described in Iowa Code section 476C.3(4) "b" (3) that have a generating capacity of one and one-half megawatts or less.

(3) For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2014, 55 billion British thermal units of heat for a commercial purpose shall be reserved annually for an eligible facility that is a refuse conversion facility for processed, engineered fuel from a multicity solid waste management planning area.
(4) For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2014, the maximum annual amount of energy production capacity for a single refuse conversion facility is 55 billion British thermal units of heat for a commercial purpose.

b. Related persons. 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.

c. Operation. The facility must be 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 52.27(1).

d. Prohibited for persons that have received a credit under Iowa Code chapter 476B. A person that has received a wind energy production tax credit pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 476B may not be issued a renewable energy tax credit certificate.

e. Ten-year award limitation. The credit is allowed for a ten-year period beginning on the date the purchaser first purchases renewable energy from a qualified facility or on the date the qualified facility first began producing renewable energy for on-site consumption. For example, if a renewable energy facility first began producing energy for on-site consumption on April 1, 2006, the credit can be claimed for kilowatt-hours, standard cubic feet or British thermal units generated and used for on-site consumption by the producer between April 1, 2006, and March 31, 2016. Tax credit certificates cannot be issued for renewable energy purchased or produced for on-site consumption after December 31, 2027.

52.27(4) Computation of the credit. The renewable energy tax credit equals 1½ cents per kilowatt-hour of electricity, or $1.44 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 or used for on-site consumption by the producer 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 or used for on-site consumption by the producer may exceed 12 months if the facility was operational for fewer than 12 months in its initial year of operation.

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 or used for on-site consumption by the producer between April 1, 2006, and December 31, 2007.

52.27(5) Transfer of the renewable energy tax credit certificate.

a. One-transfer limitation. 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.

b. Transfer process—information required. 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; the amount of the tax credit being transferred; the value of any consideration provided by the transferee to the transferor; and any other information required by the department. 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.
c. **Tax year.** 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.

d. **Consideration.** 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.

**52.27(6) 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).

**52.27(7) Appeals.** 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—7.8(17A).

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 422.33 and chapter 476C as amended by 2015 Iowa Acts, chapter 124, and 2016 Iowa Acts, House File 2468.

**701—52.28(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—52.40(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.

**52.28(1) Research activities credit.** An eligible business approved under the high quality job creation program is eligible for an additional research activities credit as subrule described in 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 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 52.7(3). 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).

**52.28(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 “c” 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.

**EXAMPLE:** An eligible business which files tax returns on a calendar-year basis was awarded $500,000 in investment tax credits in December 2008. The credits were amortized over a five-year period, with $100,000 of investment tax credits being available for the fiscal years ending June 30, 2009, through June 30, 2013. This equates to the investment tax credit being available for the 2008-2012 calendar year returns since the due date of these returns range from April 30, 2009, through April 30, 2013, which falls within the fiscal years ending June 30, 2009, through June 30, 2013. The eligible business placed the qualifying assets in service during the 2010 calendar year. The eligible business can claim $300,000 of investment tax credit for 2010, $100,000 of investment tax credit for 2011 and $100,000 of investment tax credit for 2012. Of the $300,000 claimed for the 2010 tax year, $100,000 can be carried forward until the 2015 tax year, $100,000 can be carried forward to the 2016 tax year, and $100,000 can be carried forward to the 2017 tax year. The seven-year carryforward period is determined by the amortization schedule, not the initial year in which the investment tax credit can be claimed on an Iowa tax return.

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 through the fiscal
year ending June 30, 2009. The election to receive a refund of all or a portion of an unused investment tax credit is no longer available beginning with the fiscal year ending June 30, 2010. 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 52.14(2). If applications are received for more than $4 million, the applicants shall receive certificates for a prorated amount.

The economic development authority 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 included with 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 52.10(4). 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 economic development authority 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 it is a recovery of an incentive, rather than an adjustment to the taxpayer’s tax liability. Details on the calculation of the repayment can be found in 261—subrule 187.5(4) of the administrative rules of the economic development authority. If the business 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, the department may proceed to collect the tax incentives against the partners, members, shareholders or beneficiaries to whom the tax incentives were passed through. See Decision of the Administrative Law Judge in Damien & Colette Trebilcock, et al., Docket No. 11DORF 042-044, June 11, 2012.

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. Seventy 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 investment 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.

52.28(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—52.25(15H).

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code Supplement chapter 15.

[ARC 8589B, IAB 3/10/10, effective 4/14/10; ARC 9104B, IAB 9/22/10, effective 10/27/10; ARC 0398C, IAB 10/17/12, effective 11/21/12; ARC 1744C, IAB 11/26/14, effective 12/31/14]

701—52.29(15E,422) Economic development region revolving fund tax credit. Effective for tax years ending on or after July 1, 2005, but beginning before January 1, 2010, 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 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 tax credit is repealed for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2010.

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 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 422.33 as amended by 2010 Iowa Acts, Senate File 2380.

[ARC 9104B, IAB 9/22/10, effective 10/27/10]

701—52.30(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 IA 135.

52.30(1) Claiming the credit.

a. Amount of credit. 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Calendar years</th>
<th>Credit Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2006, 2007, and 2008</td>
<td>25 cents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009 and 2010</td>
<td>20 cents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>10 cents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012 through 2024</td>
<td>16 cents</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b. Claiming the credit with other credits. 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—52.19(422) for gallons sold prior to January 1, 2009, or the ethanol promotion tax credit provided in rule 701—52.36(422) for gallons sold on or after January 1, 2009, but prior to January 1, 2021, for the same tax year for the same ethanol gallons.
c. **Refundability.** 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.

d. **Transferability.** The credit may not be transferred to any other person.

e. **Example.** A taxpayer operated one retail motor fuel site in 2006 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 2006. 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 sold for the 2006 tax year.

52.30(2) **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, 2025, a taxpayer whose tax year ends prior to December 31, 2024, can continue to claim the tax credit in the following tax year for any E-85 gasoline sold through December 31, 2024. 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.

**EXAMPLE 1:** A taxpayer who is a retail dealer of gasoline has a fiscal year ending March 31, 2009. The taxpayer sold 2,000 gallons of E-85 gasoline for the period from April 1, 2008, through December 31, 2008, and sold 500 gallons of E-85 gasoline for the period from January 1, 2009, through March 31, 2009. The taxpayer is entitled to a total E-85 gasoline promotion tax credit of $600 for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2009, which consists of a $500 credit (2,000 gallons multiplied by 25 cents) for the period from April 1, 2008, through December 31, 2008, and a credit of $100 (500 gallons multiplied by 20 cents) for the period from January 1, 2009, through March 31, 2009.

**EXAMPLE 2:** A taxpayer who is a retail dealer of gasoline has a fiscal year ending April 30, 2006. The taxpayer sold 800 gallons of E-85 gasoline for the period from January 1, 2006, through April 30, 2006. The taxpayer is entitled to claim an E-85 gasoline promotion tax credit of $200 (800 gallons multiplied by 25 cents) on the taxpayer’s Iowa income tax return for the period ending April 30, 2006. In lieu of claiming the credit on the return for the period ending April 30, 2006, the taxpayer can claim the E-85 gasoline promotion tax credit on the tax return for the period ending April 30, 2007, including all E-85 gallons sold for the period from January 1, 2006, through April 30, 2007.

52.30(3) **Allocation of credit to owners of a business entity or to beneficiaries of an estate or trust.** If a taxpayer claiming the E-85 gasoline 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 422.33 as amended by 2016 Iowa Acts, Senate File 2309.

[ARC 9821B, IAB 11/2/11, effective 12/7/11; ARC 3043C, IAB 4/26/17, effective 5/31/17]

701—52.31(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 that meets the standards provided in Iowa Code section 214A.2. In determining the minimum percentage by volume of biodiesel, the department will take into account reasonable variances due to testing and other limitations. For purposes of this rule, tank wagon sales are considered retail sales. The credit is calculated on Form IA 8864.

52.31(1) **Calculating the credit.**

a. **Gallonage requirement.**
(1) Tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2006, but prior to January 1, 2009. In order for a retail dealer to qualify for the biodiesel blended fuel tax credit for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2006, but prior to January 1, 2009, of the total gallons of diesel fuel that the retail dealer sells and dispenses during the tax year, 50 percent or more of those gallons must be biodiesel blended fuel formulated with a minimum percentage of 2 percent by volume of biodiesel. The gallonage amounts for all motor fuel sites of a retail dealer are combined when calculating this gallonage requirement.

(2) Tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2009, but prior to January 1, 2012. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2009, but prior to January 1, 2012, 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 formulated with a minimum percentage of 2 percent by volume of biodiesel.

(3) Tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2012. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2012, the requirement that 50 percent of all diesel fuel gallons sold be biodiesel gallons to be eligible for the tax credit is eliminated. A retail dealer may qualify for the biodiesel fuel tax credit even if the gallons of biodiesel blended fuel sold is less than 50 percent of the total gallons of diesel fuel sold.  

b. Amount of credit.

(1) Fuel sold on or after January 1, 2006, but prior to January 1, 2012. For biodiesel blended fuel sold on or after January 1, 2006, but prior to January 1, 2012, the tax credit equals three cents multiplied by the qualifying number of biodiesel blended fuel gallons sold by the taxpayer during the tax year. Qualifying biodiesel blended fuel must be formulated with a minimum percentage of 2 percent by volume of biodiesel.

(2) Fuel sold on or after January 1, 2012, but prior to January 1, 2013. For biodiesel blended fuel sold on or after January 1, 2012, but prior to January 1, 2013, the tax credit equals the sum of two cents multiplied by the qualifying number of biodiesel blended fuel gallons sold by the taxpayer during the tax year that have a minimum percentage of 2 percent by volume of biodiesel but less than 5 percent by volume of biodiesel plus four and one-half cents multiplied by the qualifying number of biodiesel blended fuel gallons sold by the taxpayer during the tax year that have a minimum percentage of 5 percent by volume of biodiesel. In addition, the gallonage requirements described in paragraph 52.31(1)”a” do not apply to fuel sold on or after January 1, 2012.

(3) Fuel sold on or after January 1, 2013, but prior to January 1, 2018. For biodiesel blended fuel sold on or after January 1, 2013, but prior to January 1, 2018, the tax credit equals four and one-half cents multiplied by the qualifying number of biodiesel blended fuel gallons that have a minimum percentage of 5 percent by volume of biodiesel. Diesel fuel that contains less than 5 percent by volume of biodiesel does not qualify for the biodiesel blended fuel tax credit.

(4) Fuel sold on or after January 1, 2018, but prior to January 1, 2025.

1. Amount of credit. For biodiesel blended fuel sold on or after January 1, 2018, but prior to January 1, 2025, the tax credit equals the sum of three and one-half cents multiplied by the qualifying number of biodiesel blended fuel gallons sold by the taxpayer during the tax year that have a minimum percentage of 5 percent by volume of biodiesel but less than 11 percent by volume of biodiesel plus five and one-half cents multiplied by the qualifying number of biodiesel blended fuel gallons sold by the taxpayer during the tax year that have a minimum percentage of 11 percent by volume of biodiesel.

2. Blending errors. Where a blending error occurs and an insufficient amount of biodiesel has inadvertently been blended with petroleum-based diesel fuel so that the mixture fails to contain 11 percent by volume of biodiesel, a 1 percent tolerance applies in determining the credit amount for the blended product as described in 52.31(1)”b”(4)“2”:

   ● If the amount of the biodiesel erroneously blended with petroleum-based diesel is at least 10 percent of the total blended product by volume, the entire blended product qualifies for the credit amount available for biodiesel blended fuel that has a minimum percentage of 11 percent by volume of biodiesel.

   ● If the amount of biodiesel blended with petroleum-based diesel is at least 5 percent but less than 10 percent of the total blended product by volume, the entire blended product qualifies for the credit amount available for biodiesel blended fuel that has a minimum percentage of 5 percent by volume of biodiesel but less than 11 percent by volume of biodiesel.
• Numbered paragraph 52.31(1)“b”(4)“2” applies only if a retail dealer intends to sell and dispense biodiesel blended fuel that has a minimum percentage of 11 percent by volume of biodiesel. If a retail dealer does not intend to sell and dispense biodiesel blended fuel that has a minimum percentage of 11 percent by volume of biodiesel and the product sold and dispensed contains less than 11 percent biodiesel by volume, no error has occurred and the product does not qualify for the credit amount available for biodiesel blended fuel that has a minimum percentage of 11 percent by volume of biodiesel.

c. Refundability. 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.

d. Transferability. The credit may not be transferred to any other person.

e. Examples.

Example 1: A taxpayer operated four retail motor fuel sites during 2006 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 2: A taxpayer operated two retail motor fuel sites during 2006, and each site sold 40,000 gallons of diesel fuel. One site sold 25,000 gallons of biodiesel blended fuel containing a minimum percentage of 2 percent by volume of biodiesel, and the other site sold 10,000 gallons of biodiesel blended fuel containing a minimum percentage of 2 percent by volume of biodiesel. 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 2006 tax year.

Example 3: Same facts as in example 2, except the fuel sales occurred in 2009. The taxpayer can 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.

Example 4: Same facts as in example 2, except the fuel sales occurred in 2016, and all biodiesel blended fuel sold contains a minimum percentage of 5 percent by volume of biodiesel. The taxpayer can claim a biodiesel blended fuel tax credit totaling $1,575, which is 35,000 gallons multiplied by four and one-half cents, since the 50 percent biodiesel blended fuel requirement has been eliminated.

52.31(2) Fiscal year filers. For taxpayers whose tax year is not on a calendar-year basis and whose tax year ends before December 31, 2006, the taxpayer 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, 2025, a taxpayer whose tax year ends prior to December 31, 2024, may continue to claim the tax credit in the following tax year for any biodiesel blended fuel sold through December 31, 2024.

Example 1: A taxpayer who operates one retail motor fuel site has a fiscal year ending April 30, 2006. The taxpayer sold 60,000 gallons of diesel fuel for the period from May 1, 2005, through April 30, 2006, of which 28,000 gallons was biodiesel blended fuel. However, for the period from January 1, 2006, through April 30, 2006, the taxpayer sold 20,000 gallons of diesel fuel, of which 12,000 gallons was biodiesel blended fuel. The taxpayer is entitled to claim the biodiesel blended fuel tax credit of $360 (12,000 gallons multiplied by 3 cents) on the taxpayer’s Iowa income tax return for the period ending April 30, 2006, since more than 50 percent of all diesel fuel sold during the period from January 1, 2006, through April 30, 2006, was biodiesel blended fuel.

Example 2: A taxpayer who operates one retail motor fuel site has a fiscal year ending June 30, 2006. The taxpayer sold 80,000 gallons of diesel fuel for the period from July 1, 2005, through June 30, 2006, of which 42,000 gallons was biodiesel blended fuel. However, for the period from January 1, 2006, through June 30, 2006, the taxpayer sold 40,000 gallons of diesel fuel, of which 19,000 gallons was biodiesel blended fuel. The taxpayer is not entitled to claim the biodiesel blended fuel tax credit on
the taxpayer’s Iowa income tax return for the period ending June 30, 2006, since less than 50 percent of all diesel fuel sold during the period from January 1, 2006, through June 30, 2006, was biodiesel blended fuel, even though more than 50 percent of all diesel fuel sold during the period from July 1, 2005, through June 30, 2006, was biodiesel blended fuel.

**EXAMPLE 3:** A taxpayer who operates one retail motor fuel site has a fiscal year ending February 28, 2025. The taxpayer sold 100,000 gallons of diesel fuel for the period from March 1, 2024, through February 28, 2025, of which 60,000 gallons was biodiesel blended fuel containing a minimum percentage of 5 percent by volume of biodiesel. For the period from March 1, 2024, through December 31, 2024, the taxpayer sold 85,000 gallons of diesel fuel, of which 50,000 gallons was biodiesel fuel. The taxpayer is entitled to claim the biodiesel blended fuel tax credit of $2,250 (50,000 gallons multiplied by 4.5 cents) on the taxpayer’s Iowa income tax return for the period ending February 12, 2025, since the credit is computed only on gallons sold through December 31, 2024.

**52.31(3) Allocation of credit to owners of a business entity or to beneficiaries of an estate or trust.** 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 422.33 as amended by 2016 Iowa Acts, Senate File 2309.

[ARC 9821B, IAB 11/2/11, effective 12/7/11; ARC 3043C, IAB 4/26/17, effective 5/31/17]

**701—52.32(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.

**52.32(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.


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.

**52.32(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.
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.

52.32(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—7.8(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 Supplement section 422.33 as amended by 2008 Iowa Acts, Senate File 572.

[ARC 0251C, IAB 8/8/12, effective 9/12/12]

701—52.33(16,422) Agricultural assets transfer tax credit and custom farming contract tax credit.

52.33(1) **Agricultural assets transfer tax credit.** For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2007, but before January 1, 2013, an owner of agricultural assets that rents assets to qualified beginning farmers may claim an agricultural assets transfer tax credit for Iowa corporation income tax equal to 5 percent of the rental income received by the owner for cash rental agreements and 15 percent of the rental income received by the owner for commodity share agreements. Effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2013, an owner of agricultural assets that rents assets to qualified beginning farmers may claim an agricultural assets transfer tax credit for Iowa corporation income tax equal to 7 percent of the rental income received by the owner for cash rental agreements and 17 percent of the rental income received by the owner for commodity share agreements.

Also effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2013, if the beginning farmer is a veteran, the credit is equal to 8 percent of the rental income received by the owner for cash rental agreements, and the credit is equal to 18 percent of the rental income received by the owner for commodity share agreements for the first year that the credit is allowed. However, the taxpayer may only claim 7 percent of the rental income for cash rental agreements and 17 percent of the rental income for commodity share agreements in subsequent years if the agreement is renewed or a new agreement is executed by the same parties. The administrative rules for the agricultural assets transfer tax credit for the Iowa finance authority may be found under 265—Chapter 44.

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 finance authority, and the beginning farmer must be eligible to receive financial assistance under Iowa Code section 16.75.

The Iowa finance 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 include the tax credit certificate with the tax return for the tax period set forth on the certificate. The tax credit certificates will be issued on a first-come, first-served basis. For fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2009, but before July 1, 2013, the amount of tax credit certificates issued by the Iowa agricultural development authority for the agricultural assets transfer tax credit program cannot exceed $6 million.
For fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2013, the amount of tax credit certificates issued by the Iowa finance authority for the agricultural assets transfer tax credit program cannot exceed $8 million and the amount of the credit issued to an individual taxpayer cannot exceed $50,000. However, effective December 31, 2017, the amount of tax credits issued by the Iowa finance authority for the agricultural assets transfer tax credit shall revert back to $6 million.

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. However, for any agricultural assets transfer credits originally issued for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2008, any credit in excess of the tax liability may be credited to the tax liability for the following ten years. 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 Iowa finance 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 Iowa finance 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.

52.33(2) Custom farming contract tax credit. Effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2013, a landowner that hires a beginning farmer to custom farm agricultural land in this state may claim a custom farming contract tax credit for Iowa corporation income tax. The credit is equal to 7 percent of the value of the contract. If the beginning farmer is a veteran, the credit is equal to 8 percent of the value of the contract for the first year. However, the taxpayer may only claim 7 percent of the value of the contract in subsequent years if the agreement is renewed or a new agreement is executed by the same parties. The administrative rules for the custom farming contract tax credit for the Iowa finance authority may be found under 265—Chapter 44.

To qualify for the tax credit, the taxpayer 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 taxpayer and the beginning farmer must meet certain qualifications set forth by the Iowa finance authority, and the beginning farmer must be eligible to receive financial assistance under Iowa Code section 16.75.

The Iowa finance authority will issue a tax credit certificate to the taxpayer 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 include the tax credit certificate with the tax return for the tax period set forth on the certificate. For fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2013, the amount of tax credit certificates issued by the Iowa finance authority for the custom farming contract tax credit program cannot exceed $4 million, and the credit certificates will be issued on a first-come, first-served basis. The amount of the credit issued to an individual taxpayer cannot exceed $50,000. However, effective December 31, 2017, the Iowa finance authority will no longer issue custom farming contract tax credits.

Any 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. 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 the party entering into the custom farming contract with the beginning farmer 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 custom farming contract may be terminated by either the taxpayer or the beginning farmer. If the Iowa finance authority determines that the taxpayer 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 Iowa finance authority determines that the taxpayer 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 taxpayer 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 422.33; 2014 Iowa Acts, Senate File 2328, sections 60 and 61, as amended by 2014 Iowa Acts, House File 2454; and 2014 Iowa Acts, Senate File 2328, sections 120 and 122.

[ARC 8589B, IAB 3/10/10, effective 4/14/10; ARC 1138C, IAB 10/30/13, effective 12/4/13; ARC 1665C, IAB 10/15/14, effective 11/19/14]

701—52.34(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 corporation 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.

52.34(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.
5. Supplies.
6. Accounting services.
7. Animals and animal care services.
8. Artistic and design services.
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.
18. Photography.
20. Video and related services.
22. Research.
23. Site fees and rental.
24. Travel related to Iowa distant locations.
25. Trash removal and cleanup.

A detailed list of all qualified expenditures for each of these categories is available from the film office of IDED.
52.34(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 include the tax credit certificate with 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.

52.34(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.

52.34(4) Repeal of film qualified expenditure tax credit. The film qualified expenditure tax credit is repealed for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2012. However, the credit is still available for tax years beginning prior to January 1, 2012, if the contract or agreement related to a film project was entered into on or before May 25, 2012.

This rule is intended to implement 2012 Iowa Acts, House File 2337, sections 38 to 40, and Iowa Code section 422.33 as amended by 2012 Iowa Acts, House File 2337, section 34.

[ARC 8589B, IAB 3/10/10, effective 4/14/10; ARC 0398C, IAB 10/17/12, effective 11/21/12; ARC 1744C, IAB 11/26/14, effective 12/31/14]

701—52.35(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 corporation 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.

52.35(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 include the tax credit certificate with 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—52.34(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 52.34(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.

52.35(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.

52.35(3) Repeal of film investment tax credit. The film investment tax credit is repealed for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2012. However, the credit is still available for tax years beginning prior to January 1, 2012, if the contract or agreement related to a film project was entered into on or before May 25, 2012.

This rule is intended to implement 2012 Iowa Acts, House File 2337, sections 38 to 40, and Iowa Code section 422.33 as amended by 2012 Iowa Acts, House File 2337, section 34.

[ARC 8589B, IAB 3/10/10, effective 4/14/10; ARC 0398C, IAB 10/17/12, effective 11/21/12; ARC 1744C, IAB 11/26/14, effective 12/31/14]

701—52.36(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 IA 137.

52.36(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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Determination Period</th>
<th>More than 200,000 Gallons Sold by Retail Dealer</th>
<th>200,000 Gallons or Less Sold by Retail Dealer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

“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.

52.36(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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Biofuel Threshold Percentage Disparity</th>
<th>Tax Credit Rate per Gallon 2009-2010</th>
<th>Tax Credit Rate per Gallon 2011</th>
<th>Tax Credit Rate per Gallon 2012-2020</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0%</td>
<td>6.5 cents</td>
<td>8 cents</td>
<td>8 cents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.01% to 2.00%</td>
<td>4.5 cents</td>
<td>6 cents</td>
<td>6 cents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.01% to 4.00%</td>
<td>2.5 cents</td>
<td>2.5 cents</td>
<td>4 cents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.01% or more</td>
<td>0 cents</td>
<td>0 cents</td>
<td>0 cents</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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—52.30(422) or the E-15 plus gasoline promotion tax credit provided in rule 701—52.43(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 for tax years beginning prior to January 1, 2011. 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. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2011, the taxpayer may elect to compute the biofuel threshold percentage disparity and the tax credit on either a site-by-site basis or on a companywide basis. The election made on the first return beginning on or after January 1, 2011, for either the site-by-site method or the companywide method is binding on the taxpayer for subsequent tax years unless the taxpayer petitions the department for a change in the method. Any petition for a change in the method should be made within a reasonable period of time prior to the due date of the return for which the change is requested. For example, if a change is requested for the tax return beginning January 1, 2012, the petition should be made by January 31, 2013, which is 90 days prior to the due date of the return.

The mere fact that a change in the method will result in a larger tax credit for subsequent years is not, of itself, sufficient grounds for changing the method for computing the credit. An example of a case for which the department may grant a change in the method is if the taxpayer has a significant change in the type of fuel sold at the taxpayer’s retail sites in Iowa. For example, if a retail dealer opted to start selling E-85 gasoline at all the taxpayer’s retail sites in Iowa for a subsequent tax year, the department may grant a change in the method.

If a taxpayer chooses the site-by-site method to compute the biofuel threshold percentage disparity, the gallons sold at all sites in Iowa must be considered in determining if the biofuel threshold percentage as defined in subrule 52.36(1) is based on more than 200,000 gallons, or 200,000 gallons or less. For example, if a taxpayer operates three motor fuel sites in Iowa and each site sells 80,000 gallons of motor fuel during 2011, the biofuel threshold percentage of 12 percent must be used for each retail site if the tax credit is computed on a site-by-site basis, even though each retail site sold less than 200,000 gallons of motor fuel.

f. 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.

52.36(3) Fiscal year filers. or 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 52.36(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. For 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, the taxpayer 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.

52.36(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.

52.36(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 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 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. This 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 at this site during 2010 60,000 gallons of diesel fuel, 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 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site</th>
<th>70,000 times 10% equals</th>
<th>60,000 times 10% equals</th>
<th>10,000 times 79% equals</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>7,000</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>7,900</td>
<td>27,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>7,000</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>7,900</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>27,900</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site</th>
<th>7,000 times 6.5 cents equals</th>
<th>13,900 times 6.5 cents equals</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>$455.00</td>
<td>$903.50</td>
<td>$1,813.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>$455.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$1,813.50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 0% (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:

\[
\begin{array}{cc}
30,000 \times 6.5 \text{ cents} &= 1,950 \\
8,000 \times 4.5 \text{ cents} &= 360 \\
\text{Total} &= 2,310
\end{array}
\]

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.

EXAMPLE 6. Assume the same facts as Example 3, except that the gallons were sold in 2011. The taxpayer chose the companywide method to compute the biofuel threshold percentage disparity and the tax credit. The biofuel distribution percentage is 11.63%, and since the biofuel threshold percentage is 12% for retailers selling more than 200,000 gallons of motor fuel, the biofuel threshold percentage disparity is 0.37%. This results in an ethanol promotion tax credit on a companywide basis of 6 cents multiplied by the ethanol gallonage of 27,900 or $1,674.

EXAMPLE 7. Assume the same facts as Example 3, except that the gallons were sold in 2011. The taxpayer chose the site-by-site method to compute the biofuel threshold percentage disparity and the tax credit. The biofuel threshold percentage is still 12% since the retailer sold more than 200,000 gallons of motor fuel at all sites in Iowa. The biofuel distribution percentage for Site A and Site B is 7,000 divided by 80,000, or 8.75%. The biofuel threshold percentage disparity for Site A and Site B is 3.25%, or 12% less 8.75%. The biofuel distribution percentage for Site C is 13,900 divided by 80,000, or 17.38%. The biofuel threshold percentage disparity for Site C is 0% since the biofuel distribution percentage exceeds the biofuel threshold percentage. This results in an ethanol promotion tax credit on a site-by-site basis of $1,462, as shown below:
Site A – 7,000 times 2.5 cents equals $175
Site B – 7,000 times 2.5 cents equals $175
Site C – 13,900 times 8 cents equals $1,112
Total $1,462

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 422.33 as amended by 2011 Iowa Acts, Senate File 531.
[ARC 9821], IAB 11/2/11, effective 12/7/11]

701—52.37(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 corporation 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.

52.37(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.

52.37(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 a deduction for charitable contributions for Iowa income tax purposes.

52.37(3) Claiming the tax credit. The tax credit is claimed on Form IA 148, Tax Credits Schedule. The taxpayer must include a copy of federal Form 8283, Noncash Charitable Contributions, which reflects the calculation of the fair market value of the real property interest, with 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 included with federal Form 8283 for federal tax purposes, the appraisal and other relevant information must also be included with 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.

52.37(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 a deduction for charitable contributions on the Iowa corporation 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 a deduction for charitable contributions on the Iowa corporation income tax return for 2009.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code Supplement section 422.33 as amended by 2008 Iowa Acts, House File 2700, section 63.
[ARC 1744C, IAB 11/26/14, effective 12/31/14]

701—52.38(422) School tuition organization tax credit. For tax years beginning prior to January 1, 2021, a school tuition organization tax credit is available which is equal to 65 percent of the amount of the voluntary cash or noncash contribution made by a corporation taxpayer to a school tuition organization. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2021, the tax credit is equal to 75 percent of the amount of the voluntary cash or noncash contribution made by a corporation taxpayer to a school tuition organization. For S corporations, partnerships, limited liability companies, estates and trusts where the income is taxed directly to the individual shareholders, partners, members or beneficiaries, an individual may claim the credit. The amount of credit claimed by an individual shall be based on the pro rata share of the individual’s earnings of the S corporation, partnership, limited liability company, estate or trust. For information on the initial registration, participation forms and reporting requirements for school tuition organizations, see rule 701—42.32(422).

52.38(1) Amount of tax credit authorized—additional limitation for corporations.
   a. Of the $7.5 million of school tuition organization tax credits authorized for the 2009 through 2011 calendar years, no more than 25 percent, or $1,875,000, can be authorized for corporation income tax taxpayers.
   b. Of the $8.75 million of school tuition organization tax credits authorized for 2012 and 2013, no more than 25 percent, or $2,187,500, can be authorized for corporation income tax taxpayers.
   c. Of the $12 million of school tuition organization tax credits authorized for 2014 through 2018, no more than 25 percent, or $3 million, can be authorized for corporation income tax taxpayers.
   d. Of the $13 million of school tuition organization tax credits authorized for 2019, no more than 25 percent, or $3,250,000, can be authorized for corporation income tax taxpayers.
   e. Effective July 1, 2020, the prohibition against authorizing more than 25 percent of the total authorized tax credits for corporation income tax purposes was repealed. On or after July 1, 2020, of the total school tuition organization tax credits authorized for a year, any amount can be authorized for corporation income taxpayers.

52.38(2) 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 shall 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.

52.38(3) Claiming the tax credit. The taxpayer must include the tax credit certificate with the tax return for which the credit is claimed. The tax credit shall be claimed in the tax year during which the contribution is made. 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 taxpayer shall not claim a deduction for charitable contributions for Iowa corporation income tax purposes for the amount of the contribution made to the school tuition organization.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 422.33.
[ARC 8589B, IAB 3/10/10, effective 4/14/10; ARC 9876B, IAB 11/30/11, effective 1/4/12; ARC 1102C, IAB 10/16/13, effective 11/20/13; ARC 1744C, IAB 11/26/14, effective 12/31/14; ARC 5978C, IAB 10/20/21, effective 11/24/21]

701—52.39(15,422) Redevelopment tax credit. The economic development authority is authorized by the general assembly and the governor to oversee the implementation and administration of the redevelopment tax credit program. 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 and the economic development authority may claim a redevelopment tax credit once the taxpayer has been issued a tax credit certificate for the project by the economic development authority. The credit is
based on the taxpayer’s qualifying investment in a brownfield or grayfield site. The administrative rules for the economic development authority’s administration of this program, including definitions of brownfield and grayfield sites, may be found in rules 261—65.11(15) and 261—65.12(15).

52.39(1) Eligibility for the credit. The economic development authority is responsible for developing a system for registration and authorization of projects receiving redevelopment tax credits. For more information, see Iowa Administrative Code 261—Chapter 65.

52.39(2) Amount of the credit.
   a. Maximum credit total. For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2009, the maximum amount of tax credits allowed is $1 million, and the amount of credit authorized for any one redevelopment project cannot exceed $100,000. For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2011, the maximum amount of tax credits allowed cannot exceed $5 million, and the amount of credit authorized for any one redevelopment project cannot exceed $500,000. For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2012, the maximum amount of tax credits allowed cannot exceed $10 million, and the amount of credit authorized for any one redevelopment project cannot exceed $1 million. For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2013, and for each subsequent fiscal year, the maximum amount of tax credits issued by the authority shall be an amount determined by the economic development authority board but not in excess of the amount established pursuant to Iowa Code section 15.119.

   b. Maximum credit per project. The maximum amount of a tax credit for a qualifying investment in any one qualifying redevelopment project shall not exceed 10 percent of the maximum amount of tax credits available in any one fiscal year pursuant to paragraph 52.39(2)“a.”

   c. Percentage computation. 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).

52.39(3) Claiming the credit.
   a. Certificate issuance. Upon completion of the project, the economic development authority will issue a tax credit certificate to the taxpayer. The tax credit certificate shall 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 52.39(4). To claim the tax credit, the taxpayer must include the tax credit certificate with the tax return for the tax period set forth on the certificate.
   b. Pro rata share. 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.
   c. Carryforward. Except as provided in paragraph 52.39(3)“d,” 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.
   d. Refundability. A tax credit in excess of the taxpayer’s liability for the tax year is refundable if all of the conditions of economic development authority 261—paragraph 65.11(4)“b” are met.

52.39(4) Transfer of the credit. The redevelopment tax credit can be transferred to any person or entity. However, a certificate indicating that the credit is refundable is only transferrable to the extent permitted by economic development authority 261—paragraph 65.11(4)“b.”

   a. Submission of transferred tax credit certificate to the department—information required. 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, the amount of all consideration provided in exchange for the tax credit, and the names of recipients of any consideration provided in exchange for the tax credit. If a payment of money was any part of the consideration provided in exchange for the tax credit, the transferee shall list the amount of the payment of money in its statement to the department of revenue. If any part of the consideration provided in exchange for the tax credit included nonmonetary consideration, including but not limited to any promise, representation, performance, discharge of debt or nonmonetary rights or property, the transferee shall describe the nature of nonmonetary consideration and disclose any value the transferor and transferee assigned to the nonmonetary consideration. The transferee must indicate on its statement to the department of revenue if no consideration was provided in exchange for the tax credit. 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.

b. Issuance of replacement certificate by the department. 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.

c. Claiming the transferred tax credit. 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.

52.39(5) Basis reduction of the redevelopment property. 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 for which 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).

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 15.293A, 422.33 and 15.119.

[ARC 8702B, IAB 4/21/10, effective 5/26/10; ARC 9876B, IAB 11/30/11, effective 1/4/12; ARC 1102C, IAB 10/16/13, effective 11/20/13; ARC 1949C, IAB 4/1/15, effective 5/6/15]

701—52.40(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.

52.40(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 subrule 52.7(4) for awards issued by the Iowa department of economic development prior to July 1, 2010. The eligible business is eligible for the research activities credit as described in subrule 52.7(6) for awards issued by the Iowa department of economic development on or after July 1, 2010.

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 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 subrule 52.7(5) for businesses in enterprise zones, and are not applicable to the research activities credit set forth in subrule 52.7(3).

**52.40(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 52.28(2) for the high quality job creation program.

**52.40(3) Repayment of benefits.** If an eligible business fails to maintain the requirements of the high quality jobs 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 jobs program because the repayment is a recovery of an incentive, rather than an adjustment to the taxpayer’s tax liability. Details on the calculation of the repayment can be found in 261—subrule 187.5(4) of the administrative rules of the economic development authority. If the business 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, the department may proceed to collect the tax incentives against the partners, members, shareholders or beneficiaries to whom the tax incentives were passed through. See Decision of the Administrative Law Judge in Damien & Colette Trebilcock, et al., Docket No. 11DORF 042-044, June 11, 2012.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code chapter 15.

[ARC 8589B, IAB 3/10/10, effective 4/14/10; ARC 9104B, IAB 9/22/10, effective 10/27/10; ARC 1744C, IAB 11/26/14, effective 12/31/14]

**701—52.41(15) Aggregate tax credit limit for certain economic development programs.** Effective for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2009, awards made under certain economic development programs cannot exceed $185 million during a fiscal year. Effective for fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2010, but beginning before July 1, 2012, awards made under these economic development programs cannot exceed $120 million during a fiscal year. Effective for fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2012, awards made under these economic development programs cannot exceed $170 million. For fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2010, but beginning before July 1, 2014, these programs include the assistive device tax credit program, the enterprise zone program, the housing enterprise zone program, the high quality jobs program, the redevelopment tax credit program, tax credits for investments in qualifying businesses and community-based seed capital funds, and the innovation fund tax credit program. For fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2014, these programs include the assistive device tax credit program, the workforce housing tax incentives program, the high quality jobs program, the redevelopment tax credit program, tax credits for investments in qualifying businesses and community-based seed capital funds, and the innovation fund tax credit program. The administrative
rules for the aggregate tax credit limit for the economic development authority may be found at 261—Chapter 76.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 15.119 as amended by 2014 Iowa Acts, House File 2448.

[ARC 8589B, IAB 3/10/10, effective 4/14/10; ARC 9104B, IAB 9/22/10, effective 10/27/10; ARC 1102C, IAB 10/16/13, effective 11/20/13; ARC 1744C, IAB 11/26/14, effective 12/31/14]

701—52.42(16,422) Disaster recovery housing project tax credit. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2011, but before January 1, 2015, a disaster recovery housing project tax credit is available for corporation 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. The tax credit is repealed effective January 1, 2015.

52.42(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 other person or entity.

52.42(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.

52.42(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 corporation 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: A corporation 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 corporation income tax return for the periods ending December 31, 2011, through December 31, 2015. If the tax liability for the corporation 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 corporation 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.

52.42(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 a corporation income tax return.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 16.211, 16.212 and 422.33 as amended by 2014 Iowa Acts, Senate File 2328.

[ARC 8605B, IAB 3/10/10, effective 4/14/10; ARC 9104B, IAB 9/22/10, effective 10/27/10; ARC 1665C, IAB 10/15/14, effective 11/19/14]
701—52.43(422) E-15 plus gasoline promotion tax credit. Effective for eligible gallons sold on or after July 1, 2011, a retail dealer of gasoline may claim an E-15 plus gasoline promotion tax credit. “E-15 plus gasoline” means ethanol blended gasoline formulated with a minimum percentage of between 15 percent and 69 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 IA 138.

52.43(1) Calculating the credit.

a. Amount of credit. The tax credit is calculated by multiplying the total number of E-15 plus gallons sold by the retail dealer during the tax year by the following designated rates:

- Gallons sold from July 1, 2011, through December 31, 2013: 3 cents
- Gallons sold from January 1 through May 31 and from September 16 through December 31 for the 2014-2024 calendar years: 3 cents
- Gallons sold from June 1 through September 15 for the 2014-2024 calendar years: 10 cents

b. Claiming the credit with other credits. A taxpayer may claim the E-15 plus gasoline promotion tax credit even if the taxpayer also claims the ethanol promotion tax credit provided in rule 701—52.36(422) for gallons sold on or after January 1, 2011, but prior to January 1, 2021, for the same tax year for the same ethanol gallons.

c. Refundability. 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.

d. Transferability. The credit may not be transferred to any other person.

52.43(2) 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-15 plus gasoline sold during the year using the designated rates as shown above. Because the tax credit is repealed on January 1, 2025, a taxpayer whose tax year ends prior to December 31, 2024, may continue to claim the tax credit in the following tax year for any E-15 plus gallons sold through December 31, 2024. For a retail dealer whose tax year is not on a calendar-year basis and who did not claim the E-15 plus credit on the previous return, the dealer may claim the credit for the current tax year for gallons sold for the period beginning on July 1 of the previous tax year until the last day of the previous tax year. However, for taxpayers whose fiscal year ends prior to December 31, 2011, the dealer must claim the credit for the current tax year for gallons sold for the period beginning on July 1 of the previous tax year until the last day of the previous tax year.

Example 1: A taxpayer who is a retail dealer of gasoline has a fiscal year ending October 31, 2011. The taxpayer sold 2,000 gallons of E-15 plus gasoline for the period from July 1, 2011, through October 31, 2011, and sold 7,000 gallons of E-15 plus gasoline for the period from November 1, 2011, through October 31, 2012. The taxpayer is entitled to a total E-15 plus gasoline promotion tax credit of $270 for the fiscal year ending October 31, 2012, which consists of a $60 credit (2,000 gallons multiplied by 3 cents) for the period from July 1, 2011, through October 31, 2011, and a credit of $210 (7,000 gallons multiplied by 3 cents) for the period from November 1, 2011, through October 31, 2012.

Example 2: A taxpayer who is a retail dealer of gasoline has a fiscal year ending April 30, 2012. The taxpayer sold 4,000 gallons of E-15 plus gasoline between July 1, 2011, and April 30, 2012. The taxpayer sold 9,000 gallons of E-15 plus gasoline between May 1, 2012, and April 30, 2013. The taxpayer is entitled to claim an E-15 plus gasoline promotion tax credit of $120 (4,000 gallons multiplied by 3 cents) for the fiscal year ending April 30, 2012. In lieu of claiming the credit on the return for the period ending April 30, 2012, the taxpayer can claim the E-15 plus gasoline promotion tax credit on the tax return for the period ending April 30, 2013, for all E-15 plus gasoline gallons sold for the period from July 1, 2011, through April 30, 2013.

Example 3: A taxpayer who is a retail dealer of gasoline has a fiscal year ending February 28, 2025. The taxpayer sold 20,000 total gallons of E-15 plus gasoline for the entire period from March 1, 2024, through February 28, 2025. For the period from March 1 through May 31, 2024, the taxpayer sold 4,000
gallons of E-15 plus gasoline, which entitles the taxpayer to a credit of $120 (4,000 gallons multiplied by 3 cents). For the period from June 1 through September 15, 2024, the taxpayer sold 6,000 gallons of E-15 plus gasoline, which entitles the taxpayer to a credit of $600 (6,000 gallons multiplied by 10 cents). For the period from September 16 through December 31, 2024, the taxpayer sold 6,000 gallons of E-15 plus gasoline, which entitles the taxpayer to a credit of $180 (6,000 gallons multiplied by 3 cents). For the period from January 1 through February 28, 2025, the taxpayer sold 4,000 gallons of E-15 plus gasoline, which occurred after expiration of the credit. The taxpayer is entitled to claim a total E-15 plus gasoline promotion tax credit of $900 ($120 plus $600 plus $180) on the taxpayer’s Iowa income tax return for the period ending February 28, 2025.

52.43(3) Allocation of credit to owners of a business entity or to beneficiaries of an estate or trust. If a taxpayer claiming the E-15 plus gasoline 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 sections 422.11Y and 422.33 as amended by 2016 Iowa Acts, Senate File 2309.

[ARC 9821B, IAB 11/2/11, effective 12/7/11; ARC 1665C, IAB 10/15/14, effective 11/19/14; ARC 3043C, IAB 4/26/17, effective 5/31/17]

701—52.44(422) Solar energy system tax credit. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2012, a solar energy system tax credit is available for business property described in Sections 48(a)(2)(A)(i)(II) and 48(a)(2)(A)(i)(III) of the Internal Revenue Code and located in Iowa. The credit is available according to the same requirements, conditions, and limitations as described in rule 701—42.48(422).

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 422.33.

[ARC 5590C, IAB 4/21/21, effective 5/26/21]

701—52.45(422,85GA,SF452) From farm to food donation tax credit. Effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2014, a taxpayer that donates a food commodity that the taxpayer produces may claim a tax credit for Iowa corporation income tax. The credit is equal to 15 percent of the value of the commodities donated during the tax year for which the credit is claimed or $5,000, whichever is less. The value of the commodities shall be determined in the same manner as a charitable contribution of food for federal tax purposes under Section 170(c)(3)(C) of the Internal Revenue Code.

To qualify for the tax credit, the taxpayer (1) must produce the donated food commodity; (2) must transfer title to the donated food commodity to an Iowa food bank or Iowa emergency feeding organization recognized by the department; and (3) shall not receive remuneration for the transfer. The donated food commodity cannot be damaged or out-of-condition and declared to be unfit for human consumption by a federal, state, or local health official. A food commodity that meets the requirements for donated foods pursuant to the federal Emergency Food Assistance Program satisfies this requirement.

To be recognized by the department, a food bank or emergency feeding organization must either be a recognized affiliate of one of the eight partner food banks with the Iowa Food Bank Association or must register with the department. To register with the department, the organization must meet the definition of “emergency feeding organization,” “food bank,” or “food pantry” as defined by the department of human services in 441—66.1(234). The department of revenue will make registration forms available on the department’s website. The department will maintain a list of recognized organizations on the department’s website.

Food banks and emergency feeding organizations that receive eligible donations shall be required to issue receipts in a format prescribed by the department for all donations received and must annually submit to the department a receipt log of all the receipts issued during the tax year. The receipt log must be submitted in the form of a spreadsheet with column specifications as provided by the department. Receipt logs showing the donations for the previous calendar year must be delivered electronically or
mailed to the department postmarked by January 15 of each year. If a receipt for a taxpayer’s claim is not provided by the organization, the taxpayer’s claim will be denied.

To claim the credit, a taxpayer shall submit to the department the original receipts that were issued by the food bank or emergency feeding organization. The receipt must include quantity information completed by the food bank or emergency feeding organization, taxpayer information, and a donation valuation consistent with Section 170(c)(3)(C) of the Internal Revenue Code completed by the taxpayer. Claims must be postmarked on or before January 15 of the year following the tax year for which the claim is requested. Once the department verifies the amount of the tax credit, a letter will be sent to the taxpayer providing the amount of the tax credit and a tax credit certificate number.

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 earlier. The tax credit shall not be carried back to a tax year prior to the year in which the owner redeems the credit.

If the producer 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 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 2013 Iowa Acts, Senate File 452, division XVIII. [ARC 1138C, IAB 10/30/13, effective 12/4/13]

701—52.46(15) Workforce housing tax incentives program. A business which qualifies under the workforce housing tax incentives program is eligible to receive tax incentives for corporation income tax. The workforce housing tax incentives program replaced the eligible housing enterprise zone program. An eligible business under the workforce housing tax incentives program must be approved by the economic development authority. The administrative rules for the workforce housing tax incentives program for the economic development authority may be found at 261—Chapter 48. The general assembly has mandated that the economic development authority and the department of revenue adopt rules to jointly administer Iowa Code sections 15.351 to 15.356. In general, the economic development authority is responsible for evaluating whether projects meet the requirements for a workforce housing tax incentives program while the department of revenue administers tax credit claims and transfers.

52.46(1) Definitions.

“Costs directly related” means the same as defined in rule 261—48.3(15).

“Qualifying new investment” means the same as defined in rule 261—48.3(15).

52.46(2) Workforce housing tax incentives. The economic development authority will allocate no more than $20 million in tax incentives for this program for any fiscal year, $5 million of which shall be reserved for allocation to qualified housing projects in small cities, as defined in Iowa Code section 15.352(10), that are registered on or after July 1, 2017. A housing business that has entered into an agreement with the economic development authority is eligible to receive the tax incentives described in the following paragraphs:

a. Sales tax refund. A housing business may claim a refund of the sales and use tax described in rule 701—12.19(15).

b. Investment tax credit.

(1) Computation of the credit. A housing business may claim a tax credit in an amount not to exceed 10 percent of the qualifying new investment in a housing project not located in a small city, or 20 percent of the qualifying new investment in a housing project located in a small city.

(2) Allocation of the tax credit to the individual owners of the entity or beneficiaries of an estate or trust. An individual may claim a tax credit if the housing business is a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, estate, or trust electing to have income taxed directly to the individual. The amount claimed by the individual shall be based upon the pro rata share of the individual’s earnings from the partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, estate, or trust.

(3) Refundability. Any tax credit in excess of the taxpayer’s liability for the tax year is not refundable.
(4) Carryforward. Any tax credit in excess of the taxpayer’s liability may be credited to the tax liability for the following five years or until depleted, whichever is earlier.

52.46(3) Claiming the tax credit—information required. The taxpayer must receive a tax credit certificate from the economic development authority 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 52.46(5). The tax credit certificate must be included with the income tax return for the tax period in which the housing is ready for occupancy.

52.46(4) Basis adjustment. The increase in the basis of the property that would otherwise result from the qualifying new investment shall be reduced by the amount of the investment tax credit. For example, if a new housing project had qualifying new investment of $1 million which resulted in a $100,000 investment tax credit for Iowa tax purposes, the basis of the property for Iowa income tax purposes would be $900,000.

52.46(5) Transfer of the credit.
   a. Submission of transferred tax credit certificate to the department—information required. Tax credit certificates issued under an agreement entered into pursuant to subrule 52.46(3) may be transferred to any person. Within 90 days of transfer, the transferee shall submit the transferred tax credit certificate to the department of revenue along with a statement containing the transferee’s name, tax identification number, and address, the denomination that each replacement tax credit certificate is to carry, and any other information required by the department of revenue. However, tax credit certificate amounts of less than the minimum amount established in rule by the economic development authority shall not be transferable.
   b. Issuance of replacement certificate by the department. Within 30 days of receiving the transferred tax credit certificate and the transferee’s statement, the department of revenue shall issue one or more replacement tax credit certificates to the transferee. Each replacement tax credit certificate must contain the information required for the original tax credit certificate and must have the same expiration date that appeared on the transferred tax credit certificate.
   c. Claiming the transferred tax credit. A tax credit shall not be claimed by a transferee under this rule until a replacement tax credit certificate identifying the transferee as the proper holder has been issued. The transferee may use the amount of the tax credit transferred for any tax year the original transferor could have claimed the tax credit. Any consideration received for the transfer of the tax credit shall 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.
   d. Unlimited number of transferees and subsequent transfers. There is no limitation on the number of transferees to whom the credit may be transferred. There is no limitation on the number of times that the credit may be retransferred by a transferee. The transferor may divide the credit into multiple credits of alternate denominations so long as the resulting credits are for amounts of no less than the minimum amount established in rule by the economic development authority.
   e. Carryforward limitations on transferees. The transferee may use the amount of the transferred tax credit for any tax year that the original transferor could have claimed the tax credit. The carryforward limitations described in subparagraph 52.46(2)“b”(4) shall apply.

52.46(6) Repayment of benefits. If the housing business fails to maintain the requirements of Iowa Code section 15.353, the taxpayer may be required to repay all or a portion 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 of the taxpayer to maintain the requirements of Iowa Code section 15.353. This repayment is required because it is a recovery of an incentive, rather than an adjustment to the taxpayer’s tax liability. Details on the calculation of the repayment can be found in 261—subrule 187.5(4) of the administrative rules of the economic development authority. If the business is a
701—52.47(404A,422) Historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit for projects registered on or after July 1, 2014, and before August 15, 2016. For projects registered before August 15, 2016, the department of cultural affairs is authorized by the general assembly to award tax credits for a percentage of the qualified rehabilitation expenditures on a qualified rehabilitation project as described in the historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit program, Iowa Code chapter 404A. The program is administered by the department of cultural affairs with the assistance of the department of revenue. The general assembly has mandated that the department of cultural affairs and the department of revenue adopt rules to jointly administer Iowa Code chapter 404A. In general, the department of cultural affairs is responsible for evaluating whether projects comply with the prescribed standards for rehabilitation while the department of revenue is responsible for evaluating whether projects comply with the tax aspects of the program.

2014 Iowa Acts, House File 2453, amended the historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit program effective July 1, 2014. The department of revenue’s provisions for projects with Part 2 applications approved and tax credits reserved prior to July 1, 2014, are found in rule 701—52.18(404A,422). The department of revenue’s provisions for projects registered on or after July 1, 2014, and before August 15, 2016, are found in this rule. The department of cultural affairs’ rules related to this program may be found at 223—Chapter 48.

2016 Iowa Acts, House File 2443, amended the program and transferred primary responsibility for its administration to the economic development authority effective August 15, 2016. Effective August 15, 2016, the program is administered by the economic development authority with the assistance of the department of cultural affairs and the department of revenue. The department of revenue’s provisions for projects registered on or after August 15, 2016, are found in rule 701—52.48(404A,422). The economic development authority’s rules related to the program may be found at 261—Chapter 49. When adopted, the department of cultural affairs’ rules related to the program will be found in 223—Chapter 48.

Notwithstanding anything contained herein to the contrary, the department of cultural affairs shall not reserve tax credits under 2013 Iowa Code chapter 404A as amended by 2013 Iowa Acts, chapter 112, section 1, for applicants that do not have an approved Part 2 application and a tax credit reservation on or before June 30, 2014. Projects with approved Part 2 applications and provisional tax credit reservations on or before June 30, 2014, shall be governed by 2013 Iowa Code chapter 404A as amended by 2013 Iowa Acts, chapter 112, section 1; by 223—Chapter 48, Division I; and by rule 701—52.18(404A,422). Projects registered on or after July 1, 2014, but before August 15, 2016, shall be governed by 2014 Iowa Acts, House File 2453; by 223—Chapter 48, Division II; and by this rule. Projects registered on or after August 15, 2016, shall be governed by 2016 Iowa Code chapter 404A as amended by 2016 Iowa Acts, House File 2443; by 261—Chapter 49; and by rule 701—52.48(404A,422).

52.47(1) Application, registration, and agreement for the historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit. Taxpayers that want to claim a corporation income tax credit for completing a qualified rehabilitation project must submit an application for approval of the project. The application forms and instructions for the historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit are available on the department of cultural affairs’ website. Once a project is registered, the taxpayer must enter into an agreement with the department of cultural affairs to be eligible for the credit.

52.47(2) 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 a maximum of 25 percent of the qualified rehabilitation expenditures verified by the department
of cultural affairs and the department of revenue following project completion, up to the amount specified in the agreement between the taxpayer and the department of cultural affairs.

52.47(3) Qualified rehabilitation expenditures. “Qualified rehabilitation expenditures” means the same as defined in rule 223—48.22(404A) of the historical division of the department of cultural affairs. In general, the department of cultural affairs evaluates whether expenditures comply with the prescribed standards for rehabilitation while the department of revenue evaluates whether expenditures comply with the tax requirements to be considered qualified rehabilitation expenditures, including whether the expenditures are in accordance with the requirements of Internal Revenue Code Section 47 and its related regulations.

a. Type of property and services eligible. In accordance with Iowa Code section 404A.1(6), the types of property and services claimed for the state tax credit must be “qualified rehabilitation expenditures” in accordance with Internal Revenue Code Section 47. Notwithstanding the foregoing sentence, expenditures incurred by an eligible taxpayer that is a nonprofit organization as defined in Iowa Code section 404A.1(4) shall be considered “qualified rehabilitation expenditures” if they are for “structural components,” as that term is defined in Treasury Regulation § 1.48-1(e)(2), and for amounts incurred for architectural and engineering fees, site survey fees, legal expenses, insurance premiums, development fees and other construction-related costs.

b. Effect of financing sources on eligibility of expenditures. Qualified rehabilitation expenditures do not include expenditures financed by federal, state, or local government grants or forgivable loans unless otherwise allowed under Section 47 of the Internal Revenue Code. For an eligible taxpayer that is a nonprofit organization as defined in Iowa Code section 404A.1(4) that is not eligible for the federal rehabilitation credit, or another person that is not eligible for the federal rehabilitation credit, expenditures financed with federal, state, or local government grants or forgivable loans are not qualified rehabilitation expenditures.

52.47(4) Completion of the qualified rehabilitation project and claiming the tax credit on the Iowa return. After the taxpayer completes a qualified rehabilitation project, the taxpayer will be issued a certificate of completion of the project from the department of cultural affairs if the project complies with the federal standards, as defined in rule 223—48.22(404A). After the department of cultural affairs and the department of revenue verify the taxpayer’s eligibility for the tax credit, the department of cultural affairs shall issue a tax credit certificate.

a. Claiming the credit. For the taxpayer to claim the credit, the certificate must be included with the taxpayer’s corporation income tax return for the tax year in which the rehabilitation project is completed or the corporation income tax return for any tax year within the five years following the tax year of project completion. Taxpayers that elect to delay claiming the credit to a later tax year return as described in this paragraph are subject to the carryforward limitations described in paragraph 52.47(4) “d” below. The credit may be claimed on an amended return so long as the amended return is filed within the statute of limitations applicable to the tax year for which the amended return is being filed.

b. Information required. 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 amount of the historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit, and, if applicable, an indication of whether the credit is nonrefundable (see paragraph 52.47(4) “c” below). 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 52.47(5). In addition, if the taxpayer is a partnership, limited liability company, estate or trust, and 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.

c. Refundability. A historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit in excess of the taxpayer’s tax liability is fully refundable with interest computed under Iowa Code section 422.25. In lieu of claiming the refund, the taxpayer may elect to have the overpayment credited to the tax liability for the following tax year. To receive a refundable credit, the taxpayer must elect to receive the credit
as refundable at the Part 3 stage of the application process administered by the department of cultural affairs. See department of cultural affairs’ 223—Chapter 48. Once the taxpayer elects to receive a nonrefundable credit, the taxpayer cannot select to change the credit to a refundable credit or vice versa. If the taxpayer is a transferee, the taxpayer may elect to receive the credit as refundable or nonrefundable when the taxpayer applies to the department of revenue for transfer of the tax credit as described in subrule 52.47(5).

d. Carryforward. If the taxpayer elects to receive a nonrefundable historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit as described in paragraph 52.47(4)”b.” the amount in excess of the taxpayer’s tax liability may be carried forward for five years following the tax year in which the project is completed, or until it is depleted, whichever is earlier. A tax credit shall not be carried back to a tax year prior to the tax year in which the taxpayer is first eligible to claim the credit. Regardless of whether the taxpayer elects to claim the tax credit on a tax return for a year that is later than the year of project completion as described in paragraph 52.47(4)”a.” the taxpayer must utilize the entire credit within five years of project completion as described in this paragraph; any credit amount that is not utilized within the five-year carryforward period is forfeited. The five-year carryforward limitation does not apply if the taxpayer elects to receive a refundable credit, the excess of which may be credited to future tax years as an overpayment.

e. Allocation of historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credits to the individual owners of the entity or beneficiaries of an estate or trust. A partnership, limited liability company or S corporation may designate the amount of the tax credit to be allocated to each partner, member or shareholder. 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 an individual claiming a tax credit of an estate or trust, the amount claimed by the individual shall be based upon the pro rata share of the individual’s earnings from the estate or trust.

52.47(5) Transfer of the historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit. The historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit certificates may be transferred to any person or entity. The transferee may use the amount of the tax credit transferred against the taxes imposed in Iowa Code chapter 422, divisions II, III, and V, and in Iowa Code chapter 432, for any tax year the original transferor could have claimed the tax credit. Transferees must elect to receive either a refundable or nonrefundable tax credit. Once the transferee elects to receive a nonrefundable credit, the transferee cannot elect to change the credit to a refundable credit or vice versa. A tax credit certificate of less than $1,000 shall not be transferable.

a. Transfer process—information required. 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 that contains the transferee’s name, address and tax identification number, the amount of the tax credit being transferred, an election to receive either a refundable or nonrefundable tax credit, and the amount of all consideration provided in exchange for the tax credit and the names of recipients of any consideration provided in exchange for the tax credit. If a payment of money was any part of the consideration provided in exchange for the tax credit, the transferee shall list the amount of the payment of money in its statement to the department of revenue. If any part of the consideration provided in exchange for the tax credit included nonmonetary consideration, including but not limited to any promise, representation, performance, discharge of debt or nonmonetary rights or property, the tax credit transferee shall describe the nature of the nonmonetary consideration and disclose any value the transferor and transferee assigned to the nonmonetary consideration. The tax credit transferee must indicate on its statement to the department of revenue if no consideration was provided in exchange for the tax credit. Within 30 days of receiving the transferred tax credit certificate and the statement from the transferee, 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 certificate must have the same information required for the original tax certificate and
must have the same expiration date as the original tax credit certificate. The transferee may not claim a
tax credit until a replacement certificate identifying the transferee as the proper holder has been issued.

b. Consideration. 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.

c. Unlimited number of transferees and subsequent transfers. There is no limitation on the number
of transferees to whom the credit may be transferred. There is no limitation on the number of times
that the credit may be retransferred by a transferee. The transferor may divide the credit into multiple credits
of alternate denominations so long as the resulting credits are for amounts of no less than $1,000.

d. Carryforward limitations on transferees. The transferee may use the amount of the transferred
tax credit for any tax year the original transferee could have claimed the tax credit. The carryforward
limitations described in paragraph 52.47(4) “d” shall apply.

52.47(6) Appeals. Challenges to an action by the department of revenue related to tax credit transfers, claiming tax credits, tax credit revocation, or repayment or recovery of tax credits must be
brought pursuant to 701—Chapter 7.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code chapter 404A as amended by 2016 Iowa Acts, House
File 2443, and Iowa Code section 422.33.
[ARC 1968C, IAB 4/15/15, effective 5/20/15; ARC 2928C, IAB 2/1/17, effective 3/8/17]

701—52.48(404A,422) Historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit for
projects registered on or after August 15, 2016. The economic development authority is authorized by
the general assembly to award tax credits for a percentage of the qualified rehabilitation expenditures on
a qualified rehabilitation project as described in the historic preservation and cultural and entertainment
district tax credit program, Iowa Code chapter 404A. The program is administered by the economic
development authority with the assistance of the department of cultural affairs and the department of
revenue. The general assembly has mandated that the economic development authority, the department
of cultural affairs and the department of revenue adopt rules as necessary to administer Iowa Code
chapter 404A. In general, the department of revenue is responsible for administering tax credit transfers
and processing and auditing tax returns that include tax credits claimed on returns. For the economic
development authority’s rules on the credit program, see 261—Chapter 49. For the department of cultural
affairs’ rules on the credit program, see 223—Chapter 48.

52.48(1) Program transition. 2016 Iowa Acts, House File 2443, made several changes to the
credit program, including transferring primary responsibility for the program’s administration from
the department of cultural affairs to the economic development authority. Projects registered prior
to August 15, 2016, remain under the purview of the department of cultural affairs, with assistance
from the department of revenue. For department of revenue rules related to projects registered prior to
August 15, 2016, see rules 701—52.18(404A,422) and 701—52.47(404A,422).

52.48(2) Application, registration, and agreement for the historic preservation and cultural and
entertainment district tax credit. For rules on the application, registration, and agreement process, see
economic development authority rules, 261—Chapter 49.

52.48(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 a maximum of 25 percent of the qualified rehabilitation expenditures verified by the economic
development authority following project completion, up to the amount specified in the agreement
between the taxpayer and the economic development authority. For more information on the credit
computation, see economic development authority rules, 261—Chapter 49. The amount remains subject
to audit by the department of revenue when the credit is claimed on the taxpayer’s tax return.

52.48(4) Qualified rehabilitation expenditures. “Qualified rehabilitation expenditures” means the
same as defined in Iowa Code section 404A.1(7) and rule 261—49.5(404A) of economic development
authority rules. In the event of an audit, the department of revenue evaluates whether expenditures
comply with the agreement between the economic development authority and the eligible taxpayer, as
well as with applicable statutes and rules, including Internal Revenue Code Section 47 and its related regulations.

52.48(5) Completion of the qualified rehabilitation project and claiming the tax credit. After the economic development authority verifies the taxpayer’s eligibility for the tax credit, the economic development authority shall issue a tax credit certificate. For more information on credit certificate issuance, see economic development authority rules, 261—Chapter 49.

a. Claiming the credit. For the taxpayer to claim the credit, the certificate must be included with the taxpayer’s corporation income tax return for the tax year in which the rehabilitation project is completed or the corporation income tax return for any year within the five years following the year of project completion. Taxpayers that elect to delay claiming the credit to a later year’s return as described in this paragraph are subject to the carryforward limitations described in paragraph 52.48(5)“d” below. The credit may be claimed on an amended return so long as the amended return is filed within the statute of limitations applicable to the tax year for which the amended tax return is being filed.

b. Information required. 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 amount of the historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit, and, if applicable, an indication of whether the credit is nonrefundable (see paragraph 52.48(5) “c” below). 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 52.48(6). In addition, if the taxpayer is a partnership, limited liability company, estate or trust, and 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.

c. Refundability. A historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit in excess of the taxpayer’s tax liability is fully refundable with interest computed under Iowa Code section 422.25. In lieu of claiming the refund, the taxpayer may elect to have the overpayment credited to the tax liability for the following tax year. To receive a refundable credit, the taxpayer must elect to receive the credit as refundable at the Part 3 stage of the application process administered by the economic development authority. See the economic development authority’s rule 261—49.15(404A). Once the taxpayer elects to receive a nonrefundable credit, the taxpayer cannot elect to change the credit to a refundable credit or vice versa. If the taxpayer is a transferee, the taxpayer may elect to receive the credit as refundable or nonrefundable when the taxpayer applies to the department of revenue for transfer of the tax credit as described in subrule 52.48(6).

d. Carryforward. If the taxpayer elects to receive a nonrefundable historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit as described in paragraph 52.48(5)“b,” the amount in excess of the taxpayer’s tax liability may be carried forward for five years following the tax year in which the project is completed, or until it is depleted, whichever is earlier. A tax credit shall not be carried back to a tax year prior to the tax year in which the taxpayer is first eligible to claim the credit. Regardless of whether the taxpayer elects to claim the tax credit on a tax return for a year that is later than the year of project completion as described in paragraph 52.48(5)“a,” the taxpayer must utilize the entire credit within five years following the tax year of the project completion as described in this paragraph; any credit that is not utilized within the five-year carryforward period is forfeited. The five-year carryforward limitation does not apply if the taxpayer elects to receive a refundable credit, the excess of which may be credited to future tax years as an overpayment.

e. Allocation of historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credits to the individual owners of the entity or beneficiaries of an estate or trust. A partnership, limited liability company or S corporation may designate the amount of the tax credit to be allocated to each partner, member or shareholder. 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 an individual claiming a tax credit of an estate or trust, the amount claimed by the individual shall be based upon the pro rata share of the individual’s earnings from the estate or trust.
52.48(6) Transfer of the historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit. The historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit certificates may be transferred to any person or entity. The transferee may use the amount of the tax credit transferred against the taxes imposed in Iowa Code chapter 422, divisions II, III, and V, and in Iowa Code chapter 432, for any tax year that the original transferee could have claimed the tax credit. Transferees must elect to receive either a refundable or nonrefundable tax credit. Once the transferee elects to receive a nonrefundable credit, the transferee cannot elect to change the credit to a refundable credit or vice versa. A tax credit certificate of less than $1,000 shall not be transferable.

a. Transfer process—information required. 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 that contains the transferee’s name, address and tax identification number, the amount of the tax credit being transferred, an election to receive either a refundable or nonrefundable tax credit, and the amount of all consideration provided in exchange for the tax credit and the names of recipients of any consideration provided in exchange for the tax credit. If a payment of money was any part of the consideration provided in exchange for the tax credit, the transferee shall list the amount of the payment of money in its statement to the department of revenue. If any part of the consideration provided in exchange for the tax credit included nonmonetary consideration, including but not limited to any promise, representation, performance, discharge of debt or nonmonetary rights or property, the tax credit transferee shall describe the nature of the nonmonetary consideration and disclose any value the transferee and transferee assigned to the nonmonetary consideration. The tax credit transferee must indicate on its statement to the department of revenue if no consideration was provided in exchange for the tax credit. Within 30 days of receiving the transferred tax credit certificate and the statement from the transferee, 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 certificate must have the same information required for the original tax certificate and must have the same expiration date as the original tax credit certificate. The transferee may not claim a tax credit until a replacement certificate identifying the transferee as the proper holder has been issued.

b. Consideration. 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.

c. Unlimited number of transferees and subsequent transfers. There is no limitation on the number of transferees to whom the tax credit may be transferred. There is no limitation on the number of times that the credit may be retransferred by a transferee. The transferee may divide the credits into multiple credits of alternate denominations so long as the resulting credits are for amounts of no less than $1,000.

d. Carryforward limitations on transfers. The transferee may use the amount of the transferred tax credit for any tax year that the original transferee could have claimed the tax credit. The carryforward limitations described in paragraph 52.48(4) “d” shall apply.

52.48(7) Appeals. Challenges to an action by the department of revenue related to tax credit transfers, the claiming of tax credits, tax credit revocation, or repayment or recovery of tax credits must be brought pursuant to 701—Chapter 7.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code chapter 404A as amended by 2016 Iowa Acts, House File 2443, and Iowa Code section 422.33.

[ARC 2928C, IAB 2/1/17, effective 3/8/17]

701—52.49(15,422) Renewable chemical production tax credit program. An eligible business that has received a renewable chemical production tax credit certificate from the economic development authority may claim a tax credit against corporation income tax. The credit is equal to the product of five cents multiplied by the number of pounds of renewable chemicals produced in Iowa from biomass production, and any

...
feedstock by the eligible business during a given production year, subject to the limitations described in Iowa Code sections 15.315 through 15.322, 261—Chapter 81, and this rule. The economic development authority’s rules on eligibility for the credit may be found in 261—Chapter 81.

52.49(1) **Application and agreement for the credit.** To be eligible for the tax credit, the eligible business must apply to and enter into an agreement with the economic development authority. The economic development authority’s rules on the application and agreement process may be found in 261—Chapter 81.

52.49(2) **Computation of the amount of credit and certificate issuance.** Upon establishing that all requirements of the program and the agreement have been fulfilled and verifying the taxpayer’s eligibility for the tax credit, the economic development authority calculates the credit. Then the economic development authority issues the related tax credit certificate to the eligible business stating the amount of the renewable chemical production tax credit that the eligible business may claim. A tax credit certificate shall not be issued by the economic development authority prior to July 1, 2018. The economic development authority’s rules on credit certificate issuance may be found in 261—Chapter 81.

52.49(3) **Claiming the tax credit.**

a. **Claiming the credit, generally.** To claim the credit, a taxpayer must include one or more tax credit certificates with the taxpayer’s tax return for the tax year during which the eligible business was issued the tax credit certificate or certificates. If the taxpayer claiming the credit has already filed a return for the tax year for which the credit certificate was issued, the taxpayer may claim the credit on an amended return. The taxpayer must file the amended return within the statute of limitations applicable to such amended return. No tax credit may be claimed under this program by a taxpayer prior to September 1, 2018.

b. **Claiming the credit of a pass-through entity.** To claim the credit of an eligible business that is a pass-through entity, an individual taxpayer must claim the credit on the tax return for the tax year during which the eligible business received the tax credit certificate. Such tax year may be either the tax year of the eligible business or of the individual.

Example: A partnership has a fiscal year of September 2017 through August 2018. The partnership receives a renewable chemical production tax credit certificate under this program in July 2018, which is during the partnership’s 2017 tax year. A partner in the partnership files individual returns on a calendar year basis, which means that the credit was issued in the partner’s 2018 tax year. That partner may file an amended 2017 tax return to claim the credit based on the partnership’s tax year, or that partner may claim the credit on the partner’s 2018 tax return based on the partner’s own tax year.

c. **Information required.** The tax credit certificate shall include the taxpayer’s name, address, and tax identification number, the amount of the credit, the name of the eligible business, and any other information required by the department of revenue.

d. **Allocation to the individual owners of the entity or beneficiaries of an estate or trust.** An individual may claim the credit of a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, cooperative organized under Iowa Code chapter 501 and filing as a partnership for tax purposes, estate, or trust electing to have income taxed directly to the individual. The amount claimed by the individual shall be based on the pro rata share of the individual’s earnings from the partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, cooperative, estate, or trust.

e. **Refundability.** Any credit in excess of the tax liability is refundable. In lieu of claiming a refund, the taxpayer may elect to have the overpayment shown on the taxpayer’s final, completed return credited to the tax liability for the following tax year.

f. **Transferability.** Tax credit certificates shall not be transferred to any other person.

g. **Rescission and recapture.** The tax credit certificate, unless rescinded by the economic development authority, shall be accepted by the department of revenue, subject to any conditions or restrictions placed upon the face of the tax credit certificate by the economic development authority and subject to the limitations of the program. Should the economic development authority reduce, terminate, or rescind any tax credits issued under the program, the eligible business may be subject to the repayment or recapture of any credits already claimed. The economic development authority’s rules related to the program may be found in 261—Chapter 81. The repayment of tax credits or recapture by
the department of revenue shall be accomplished in the same manner as provided in Iowa Code section 15.330(2).

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 422.33(22)

[ARC 3008C, IAB 3/29/17, effective 5/3/17]

701—52.50(15E,422) **Hoover presidential library tax credit.** A Hoover presidential library tax credit is available according to the same requirements, conditions, and limitations as described in rule 701—42.57(15E,422) and 261—Chapter 43.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 15E.364 and 422.33(31) as enacted by 2021 Iowa Acts, House File 588, sections 1 and 3.

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◊ Two or more ARCs
CHAPTER 58
FILING RETURNS, PAYMENT OF TAX, PENALTY AND INTEREST,
AND TAX CREDITS
[Prior to 12/17/86, Revenue Department[730]]

701—58.1(422) Who must file. Every financial institution as defined in 701—subrule 57.1(2), regardless of net income, shall file a true and accurate return of its income or loss for the taxable period. The return shall be signed by the president or other duly authorized officer. If the financial institution was inactive or not doing business within Iowa, although qualified to do so, during the taxable year, the return must contain a statement to that effect.

58.1(1) Income tax of financial institutions in liquidation. When a financial institution is in the process of liquidation, or in the hands of a receiver, the franchise tax returns must be made under oath or affirmation of the persons responsible for the conduct of the affairs of such financial institutions, and must be filed at the same time and in the same manner as required of other financial institutions.

58.1(2) Franchise tax returns for financial institutions dissolved. Financial institutions which have been dissolved during the income year must file franchise tax returns for the period prior to dissolution which has not already been covered by previous returns. Officers and directors are responsible for the filing of the returns and for the payment of taxes, if any, for the audit period provided by law.

Where a financial institution dissolves and disposes of its assets without making provision for the payment of its accrued Iowa franchise tax, liability for the tax follows the assets so distributed and upon failure to secure the unpaid amount, suit to collect the tax may be instituted against the stockholders and other persons receiving the property, to the extent of the property received, except bona fide purchasers or others as provided by law.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 422.60 and 422.61.

701—58.2(422) Time and place for filing return.

58.2(1) Returns of financial institutions. A return of income for all financial institutions must be filed on or before the delinquency date. The delinquency date for all financial institutions is the day following the last day of the fourth month following the close of the taxpayer’s taxable year, whether the return is made on the basis of the calendar year or the fiscal year; or the day following the last day of the period covered by an extension of time granted by the director. When the last day prior to the delinquency date falls on a Saturday, Sunday or a legal holiday, the return will be timely if it is filed on the first business day following the Saturday, Sunday or legal holiday. If a return is placed in the mails, properly addressed and postage paid in ample time to reach the department on or before the delinquency date for filing, no penalty will attach should the return not be received until after that date. Mailed returns should be addressed to Franchise Tax Processing, P.O. Box 10413, Des Moines, Iowa 50306.

58.2(2) Short period returns. Where under a provision of the Internal Revenue Code, a financial institution is required to file a tax return for a period of less than 12 months, a short period Iowa franchise tax return must be filed for the same period. The delinquency date for the short period return is 45 days after the federal due date not considering any federal extension of time to file.


58.2(4) Extension of time for filing returns for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1986. Rescinded IAB 3/15/95, effective 4/19/95.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 422.24, 422.62, and 422.66.

701—58.3(422) Form for filing.

58.3(1) Use and completeness of prescribed forms. Returns shall be made by financial institutions on forms supplied by the department. Taxpayers not supplied with the proper forms shall make application for same to the department in ample time to have their returns made, verified and filed on or before the delinquency date. Taxpayers shall carefully prepare their returns so as to fully and clearly set forth the data required. For lack of a prescribed form, a statement made by a taxpayer disclosing the taxpayer’s
gross income and the deductions therefrom may be accepted as a tentative return, and if verified and filed within the prescribed time, will relieve the taxpayer from liability to penalties, provided that without unnecessary delay such a tentative return is replaced by a return made on the proper form. Each question shall be answered and each direction complied with in the same manner as if the forms and instructions were embodied in these rules.

Failure to receive the proper forms does not relieve the taxpayer from the obligation of making any return required by the statute.

Returns received which are not completed, but merely state “see schedule attached” are not considered to be a properly filed return and may be returned to the taxpayer for proper completion. This may result in the imposition of penalties and interest due to the return being filed after the due date.

58.3(2) Form for filing—financial institutions. Financial institutions as defined by Iowa Code section 422.61(1) shall include a true and accurate copy of their federal corporation income tax return as filed with the Internal Revenue Service with the filing of their Iowa return. At a minimum this return includes the following federal schedules: income statement, balance sheet, reconciliation of income per books with income per return, analysis of unappropriated retained earnings per books, dividend income and special deductions, capital gains, tax computation and tax deposits, work opportunity credit computation, foreign tax credit computation, alternative minimum tax computation, and statements detailing other income and other deductions.

When a financial institution whose income is included in a consolidated federal income tax return files an Iowa return, federal consolidating income statements as properly computed for federal income tax purposes showing the income and expenses of each member of the consolidated group shall be required together with the following additional schedules on a separate basis:

a. Capital gains.

b. Dividend income and special deductions.

c. Work opportunity credit computation.

d. Foreign tax credit computation.

e. Holding company tax computation.

f. Alternative minimum tax computation.

g. Schedules detailing other income and other deductions.

58.3(3) Amended returns. If it becomes known to the taxpayer that the amount of income reported to be federal net income or Iowa taxable income subject to franchise tax was erroneously stated on the Iowa return, or changed by Internal Revenue Service audit, or otherwise, the taxpayer shall file an amended Iowa return along with supporting schedules, to include the amended federal return and a copy of the federal revenue agent’s report if applicable. A copy of the federal revenue agent’s report and notification of final federal adjustments provided by the taxpayer will be acceptable in lieu of an amended return. The assessment or refund of tax shall be dependent on the statute of limitations as set forth in 701—subrule 57.2(1) and rule 701—60.3(422).

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 422.62, 422.66 and 422.73.

701—58.4(422) Payment of tax.

58.4(1) Quarterly estimated payments. Effective for taxable years beginning on or after July 1, 1977, financial institutions are required to make quarterly payments of estimated franchise tax. Rules pertaining to the estimated tax are contained in 701—Chapter 61.

58.4(2) Full estimated payment prior to original delinquency date. Rescinded IAB 3/15/95, effective 4/19/95.

58.4(3) Penalty and interest on unpaid tax. See rule 701—10.6(421) for penalty for tax periods beginning on or after January 1, 1991. See rule 701—10.8(421) for statutory exemptions to penalty for tax periods beginning on or after January 1, 1991.

Interest shall accrue on tax due from the original due date of the return. Interest on refunds of any portion of the tax imposed by statute which has been erroneously refunded and which is recoverable by the department shall bear interest as provided by law from the date of payment of the refund, with each
fraction of a month considered to be an entire month. See rule 701—10.2(421) for the statutory interest rate.

All payments shall be first applied to the penalty and then to the interest, and the balance, if any, to the amount of tax due.

58.4(4) Payment of tax by uncertified checks. The department will accept uncertified checks in payment of franchise taxes, provided such checks are collectible for their full amount without any deduction for exchange or other charges. The date on which the department receives the check will be considered the date of payment, so far as the taxpayer is concerned, unless the check is dishonored. If one check is remitted to cover two or more financial institutions’ taxes, the remittance must be accompanied by a letter of transmittal stating:

a. The name of the drawer of the check;
b. The amount of the check;
c. The amount of any cash, money order or other instrument included in the same remittance;
d. The name of each financial institution whose tax is to be paid by the remittance; and
e. The amount of payment on account of each financial institution.

58.4(5) Procedure with respect to dishonored checks. If any check is returned unpaid, all expenses incidental to the collection thereof will be charged to the taxpayer. If any taxpayer whose check has been returned by the depository bank uncollected should fail at once to make the check good, the director will proceed to collect the tax as though no check had been given. A taxpayer who tenders a certified check in payment for taxes is not relieved from the taxpayer’s obligation until the check has been paid.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code chapter 422.

701—58.5(422) Minimum tax.

58.5(1) Rescinded IAB 11/24/04, effective 12/29/04.

58.5(2) For tax years beginning after 1997, a small business corporation or a new corporation, that is a financial institution, for its first year of existence, that through the operation of Internal Revenue Code Section 55(e) is exempt from the federal alternative minimum tax, is not subject to Iowa alternative minimum tax. A small business corporation that is a financial institution may apply any alternative minimum tax credit carryforward to the extent of its regular Iowa franchise tax liability.

For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1987, the minimum tax is imposed only to the extent that it exceeds the taxpayer’s regular tax liability computed under Iowa Code section 422.63. The minimum tax rate is 60 percent of the maximum franchise tax rate rounded to the nearest one-tenth of 1 percent or 3 percent. Minimum taxable income is computed as follows:

\[
\text{State taxable income as adjusted by Iowa Code sections 422.35 and 422.61(4)}
\]

\[
\text{Plus: Tax preference items, adjustments and losses added back}
\]

\[
\text{Less: Allocable income including allocable preference items}
\]

\[
\text{Subtotal}
\]

\[
\text{Times: Apportionment percentage}
\]

\[
\text{Result}
\]

\[
\text{Plus: Income allocable to Iowa including allocable preference items}
\]

\[
\text{Less: Iowa alternative tax net operating loss deduction}
\]

\[
\text{$40,000 exemption amount}
\]

\[
\text{Equals: Iowa alternative minimum taxable income}
\]

For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 1987, the items of tax preference are the same items of tax preference under Section 57 except for Subsections (a)(1) and (a)(5) of the Internal Revenue Code used to compute federal alternative minimum taxable income. The adjustments to state taxable income are those adjustments required by Section 56 except for Subsections (a)(4), (c)(1), (d), and (g) of the Internal Revenue Code used to compute federal alternative minimum taxable income computed without adjustments and the $40,000 exemption. The state alternative tax net operating loss deduction shall be
substituted for the amounts in Section 56(g)(1)(B) of the Internal Revenue Code. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1988, in making the adjustment under Section 56(c)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code, interest and dividends from state and other political subdivisions and from regulated investment companies exempt from federal income tax under the Internal Revenue Code shall be subtracted net of amortization of any discount or premium. Losses to be added are those losses required to be added by Section 58 of the Internal Revenue Code in computing federal alternative minimum taxable income.

a. Tax preference items are:
1. Intangible drilling costs;
2. Incentive stock options;
3. Reserves for losses on bad debts of financial institutions;
4. Appreciated property charitable deductions;
5. Accelerated depreciation or amortization on certain property placed in service before January 1, 1987.

b. Adjustments are:
1. Depreciation;
2. Mining exploration and development;
3. Long-term contracts;
4. Iowa alternative minimum net operating loss deduction;
5. Book income or adjusted earnings and profits.

c. Losses added back are:
1. Farm losses;
2. Passive activity losses.

Computation of Iowa alternative minimum tax net operating loss deduction.

Net operating losses computed under rule 701—59.2(422) carried forward from tax years beginning before January 1, 1987, are deductible without adjustment.

Net operating losses from tax years beginning after December 31, 1986, which are carried back or carried forward to the current tax year shall be reduced by the amount of tax preferences and adjustments taken into account in computing the net operating loss prior to applying allocation and apportionment. The deduction for a net operating loss from a tax year beginning after December 31, 1986, which is carried back or carried forward shall not exceed 90 percent of the alternative minimum taxable income computed without regard for the net operating loss deduction.

The exemption amount shall be reduced by 25 percent of the amount that the alternative minimum taxable income computed without regard to the $40,000 exemption exceeds $150,000. The exemption shall not be reduced below zero.

EXAMPLE: The following example shows the computation of the alternative minimum tax when there are net operating loss carryforwards and carrybacks including an alternative minimum tax net operating loss.

For tax year 1987, the following information is available:

- Federal taxable income before NOL: $35,000
- Interest exempt from federal tax: 5,000
- Tax preferences and adjustments: 53,400
- Iowa income tax expensed on federal: 878
- Iowa NOL carryforward: <25,000>

For tax year 1988, the following information is available:

- Federal taxable income before NOL: $<90,000>
- Interest exempt from federal tax: 4,000
- Tax preferences and adjustments: 20,000
- Iowa franchise tax refund reported on federal: 878
The alternative minimum tax for 1987 before the 1988 net operating loss carryback should be computed as follows:

Regular Iowa Tax
Federal taxable income $ 35,000
Add interest exempt from federal tax 5,000
Add Iowa franchise tax expensed 878
Iowa taxable income before NOL carryforward $ 40,878
Less NOL carryforward <25,000>
Iowa taxable income $ 15,878
Iowa income tax $ 794

Alternative Minimum Tax
Iowa taxable income before NOL $ 40,878
Add preferences and adjustments 53,400
Total $ 94,278
Less NOL carryforward* <25,000>
Iowa alternative taxable income $ 69,278
Less exemption amount <40,000>
Total $ 29,278
Times 3% 878
Less regular tax 794
Alternative minimum tax $ 84

*Net operating loss carryforwards from tax years beginning before January 1, 1987, are deductible at 100 percent without reduction for items of tax preference or adjustments arising in the tax year.

The alternative minimum tax for 1987 after the 1988 net operating loss carryback should be computed as follows:

Regular Iowa Tax
Federal taxable income $ 35,000
Add interest exempt from federal tax 5,000
Add Iowa franchise tax expensed 878
Iowa taxable income before NOL carryforward $ 40,878
Less NOL carryforward $ 15,878
Less NOL carryback from 1988 $ <86,878>
NOL carryforward $ <71,000>

Alternative Minimum Tax
Iowa taxable income before NOL $ 40,878
Add preferences and adjustments 53,400
Total $ 94,278
Less NOL carryforward from pre-1987 tax year <25,000>
Total $ 69,278
Less alternative minimum tax NOL <62,350>
Total $ 6,928
Less exemption <40,000>
Alternative minimum taxable income after NOL $ -0-
\[\text{Schedule}\]

\[\text{tax}\]

\[\text{against}\]

\[\text{year}\]

\[\text{minimum}\]

\[\text{was}\]

\[\text{extent}\]

\[\text{be}\]

\[\text{regular}\]

\[\text{years}\]

\[\text{2012—58.}\]

\[\text{and}\]

\[\text{Ch}\]

\[\text{58.6—58.}\]

\[\text{Example}\]

\[\text{rule}\]

\[\text{net}\]

\[\text{loss}\]

\[\text{carryforward}\]

\[\text{carryback}\]

\[\text{loss}\]

\[\text{credit}\]

\[\text{tax}\]

\[\text{regular}\]

\[\text{income}\]

\[\text{tax}\]

\[\text{liability}\]

\[\text{Iowa}\]

\[\text{Schedule}\]

\[\text{IA}\]

\[\text{f.}\]

\[\text{taxpayer}\]

\[\text{credit}\]

\[\text{claimed}\]

\[\text{against}\]

\[\text{tax}\]

\[\text{year}\]

\[\text{next}\]

\[\text{year}\]

\[\text{January}\]

\[\text{January}\]

\[\text{minimum}\]

\[\text{tax}\]

\[\text{paid}\]

\[\text{paid}\]

\[\text{tax}\]

\[\text{years}\]

\[\text{beginning}\]

\[\text{after}\]

\[\text{December}\]

\[\text{31,}\]

\[\text{1986},\]

\[\text{must}\]

\[\text{be}\]

\[\text{reduced}\]

\[\text{by}\]

\[\text{items}\]

\[\text{preference}\]

\[\text{and}\]

\[\text{adjustments,}\]

\[\text{and}\]

\[\text{are}\]

\[\text{limited}\]

\[\text{to}\]

\[\text{90}\]%

\[\text{of}\]

\[\text{alternative}\]

\[\text{minimum}\]

\[\text{taxable}\]

\[\text{income}\]

\[\text{before}\]

\[\text{deduction}\]

\[\text{of}\]

\[\text{the}\]

\[\text{post-1986}\]

\[\text{NOL}\]

\[\text{and}\]

\[\text{the}\]

\[\text{exemption}\]

\[\text{amount}\]

\[\text{($69,278} \times \text{90\%} = \text{\$62,350}).\]

\[\text{58.5(3) Effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1986, estimated payments are required for minimum tax.}\]

\[\text{58.5(4) Alternative minimum tax credit for minimum tax paid in a prior tax year. Minimum tax paid}\]

\[\text{in prior tax years commencing with tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1987, by a taxpayer can}\]

\[\text{be claimed as a tax credit against the taxpayer’s regular income tax liability in a subsequent tax year.}\]

\[\text{Therefore, 1988 is the first tax year that the minimum tax credit is available for use, and the credit is}\]

\[\text{based on the minimum tax paid by the taxpayer for 1987. The minimum tax credit may only be used}\]

\[\text{against regular income tax for a tax year to the extent that the regular tax is greater than the tentative}\]

\[\text{minimum tax for the tax year. If the minimum tax credit is not used up against the regular tax for a tax}\]

\[\text{year, the remaining credit is carried to the following tax year to be applied against the regular income}\]

\[\text{tax liability for that period.}\]

\[\text{a. Computation of minimum tax credit on Schedule IA 8827F. The minimum tax credit is computed}\]

\[\text{on Schedule IA 8827F from information on Schedule IA 4626F for prior tax years, Form IA 1120F and}\]

\[\text{Schedule IA 4626F for the current year and from Schedule IA 8827F for prior tax years.}\]

\[\text{b. Examples of computation of the minimum tax credit and carryover of the credit.}\]

\[\text{EXAMPLE 1. Taxpayer reported \$5,000 of minimum tax for 2011. For 2012, taxpayer reported}\]

\[\text{regular tax of \$8,000, and the minimum tax liability is \$6,000. The minimum tax credit is \$2,000 for}\]

\[\text{2012 because, although the taxpayer had an \$8,000 regular tax liability, the credit is allowed only to the}\]

\[\text{extent that the regular tax exceeds the minimum tax. Since only \$2,000 of the carryover credit from 2011}\]

\[\text{was used, there is a \$3,000 minimum tax carryover credit to 2013.}\]

\[\text{EXAMPLE 2. Taxpayer reported \$2,500 of minimum tax for 2011. For 2012, taxpayer reported}\]

\[\text{regular tax of \$8,000, and the minimum tax liability is \$5,000. The minimum tax credit is \$2,500 for}\]

\[\text{2012 because, although the regular tax exceeded the minimum tax by \$3,000, the credit is allowed only}\]

\[\text{to the extent of minimum tax paid for prior tax years. There is no minimum tax carryover credit to 2013.}\]

\[\text{c. Minimum tax credit after merger. When two or more financial institutions merge or consolidate}\]

\[\text{into one financial organization, the minimum tax credit of the merged or consolidated operation is}\]

\[\text{available for use by the survivor of the merger or consolidation.}\]

\[\text{This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 422.60.}\]

\[\text{ARC 1303C, IAB 2/5/14, effective 3/12/14; ARC 2829C, IAB 11/23/16, effective 1/1/17}\]

\[\text{701—58.6(422) Refunds and overpayments.}\]

\[\text{58.6(1) to 58.6(6) Reserved.}\]
58.6(7) Computation of interest on refunds resulting from net operating losses or net capital losses for tax years or periods beginning on or after January 1, 1974, and ending after July 1, 1980. Rescinded IAB 11/24/04, effective 12/29/04.

58.6(8) Computation of interest on refunds resulting from net operating losses for tax years ending on or after April 30, 1981. Rescinded IAB 11/24/04, effective 12/29/04.

58.6(9) For refund claims received by the department after June 11, 1984. If the amount of tax is reduced as a result of a net operating loss or net capital loss, interest shall accrue on the refund resulting from the loss carryback beginning on the date a claim for refund or amended return carrying back the net operating loss or net capital loss is filed with the department or the first day of the second calendar month following the actual payment date, whichever is later.

58.6(10) Overpayment—interest accruing before July 1, 1980. Rescinded IAB 11/24/04, effective 12/29/04.

58.6(11) Interest commencing on or after January 1, 1982. See rule 701—10.2(421) regarding the rate of interest charged by the department on delinquent taxes and the rate paid by the department on refunds commencing on or after January 1, 1982.

58.6(12) Overpayment—interest accruing on or after July 1, 1980, and before April 30, 1981. Rescinded IAB 11/24/04, effective 12/29/04.

58.6(13) Overpayment—interest accruing on overpayments resulting from returns due on or after April 30, 1981. If the amount of tax determined to be due by the department is less than the amount paid, the excess to be refunded will accrue interest from the first day of the second calendar month following the date of payment or the date the return was due to be filed or was filed, whichever is the later.

701—58.7(422) Allocation of franchise tax revenues. For fiscal years prior to July 1, 2004, each quarterly distribution shall be made up of the tax shown due on the franchise tax returns received during that quarter, net of all refunds of franchise tax established during that quarter. In determining the portion of franchise tax revenues to be distributed to cities and counties for fiscal years prior to July 1, 2004, each financial institution, as defined by Iowa Code section 422.61, is required to submit the appropriate allocation data with the filing of its Iowa franchise tax return. Each financial institution shall accumulate or maintain data to properly determine the business activity ratios as prescribed in subrules 58.7(1) and 58.7(2). The allocation shall be made on the basis of business activity for each office location. The word “office” shall mean a branch office, a drive-in bank depository or any other establishment whereby the business pertaining to the financial institution is carried on.

58.7(1) Business activity determination for a production credit association. A production credit association shall measure its business activity on the basis of loan volume. “Loan volume” shall mean total loans originated during the taxable period. The business activity for each office location shall be that percentage of loans originated by each office to total loans originated for all office locations during the taxable period.

58.7(2) Business activity determination for a financial institution other than a production credit association. A financial institution, other than a production credit association, shall measure its business activity on a basis of net deposits. The business activity of each office shall be that percentage of average “savings and demand deposits net of withdrawals” for each office location to the total average “savings and demand deposits net of withdrawals” for all office locations.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 422.61.

701—58.8(15E) Eligible housing business tax credit. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2000, a financial institution may claim on the franchise tax return the pro rata share of the Iowa eligible housing business tax credit from a partnership, limited liability company, estate or trust which has been approved as an eligible housing business by the economic development authority. The enterprise zone program was repealed on July 1, 2014, and the eligible housing business tax credit has been replaced with the workforce housing tax incentives program. See rule 701—58.22(15) for information on the tax incentives provided under the workforce housing tax incentives program. Any investment tax credit
earned by businesses approved under the enterprise zone program prior to July 1, 2014, remains valid and can be claimed on tax returns filed after July 1, 2014.

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. The portion of the credit claimed by the taxpayer shall be in the same ratio as the taxpayer’s pro-rata share of the earnings of the partnership, limited liability company, 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. Any eligible housing business tax credit in excess of the franchise tax liability must be carried forward for seven years or until it is used, whichever is the earlier.

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.

58.8(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, hand or power tools necessary to build or rehabilitate homes.

If the eligible housing business fails to maintain the requirements of 2014 Iowa Code section 15E.193B to be an eligible housing business, the taxpayer may be required to repay all or a part of the tax incentives the business 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 2014 Iowa Code section 15E.193B. This is because it is a recovery of an incentive, rather than an adjustment to the taxpayer’s tax liability. Details on the calculation of the repayment can be found in 261—subrule 187.5(4) of the administrative rules of the economic development authority. If the business 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, the department may proceed to collect the tax incentives against the partners, members, shareholders or beneficiaries to whom the tax incentives were passed through. See Decision of the Administrative Law Judge in Damien & Colette Trebilcock, et al., Docket No. 11DORF 042-044, June 11, 2012.

Effective for tax periods beginning on or after January 1, 2003, the taxpayer must receive a tax credit certificate from the economic development authority 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 58.8(2). The tax credit certificate must be included with 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 economic development authority may be found under 261—Chapter 59.

58.8(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.

The excess of the $3 million limitation of tax credits eligible for transfer in the 2013 and 2014 calendar years for housing developments located in brownfield sites or blighted areas cannot be claimed by a transferee prior to January 1, 2016. The eligible housing business must have notified the economic development authority in writing before July 1, 2014, of the business’s intent to transfer any tax credits for housing developments located in brownfield sites or blighted areas. If a tax credit certificate is issued by the economic development authority for a housing development approved prior to July 1, 2014, that is located in a brownfield site or blighted area, the tax credit can still be claimed by the eligible business, but the tax credit cannot be transferred by the eligible business if the economic development authority was not notified prior to January 1, 2014.

**EXAMPLE 1:** A housing development located in a brownfield site was completed in December 2013 and was issued a tax credit certificate totaling $250,000. The $3 million calendar cap for transferred tax credits for brownfield sites and blighted areas has already been reached for the 2013 and 2014 tax years. The $250,000 tax credit is going to be transferred to ABC Bank, and the economic development authority was notified of the transfer prior to July 1, 2014. Once a replacement tax credit certificate has been issued, ABC Bank cannot file an amended Iowa franchise tax return for the 2013 tax year until January 1, 2016, to claim the $250,000 tax credit.

**EXAMPLE 2:** A housing development located in a blighted area was completed in May 2014 and was issued a tax credit certificate totaling $150,000. The $3 million calendar cap for transferred tax credits for brownfield sites and blighted areas has already been reached for the 2014 tax year. The $150,000 tax credit is going to be transferred to XYZ Bank and the economic development authority was notified of the transfer prior to July 1, 2014. Once a replacement tax credit certificate has been issued, XYZ Bank cannot file an amended Iowa franchise tax return for the 2014 tax year until January 1, 2016, to claim the $150,000 tax credit.

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 economic development authority, 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 economic development authority 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 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.

This rule is intended to implement 2014 Iowa Code section 15E.193B.

[ARC 1744C, IAB 11/26/14, effective 12/31/14]

**701—58.9(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, 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—58.10(404A,422) Historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2001, 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 franchise tax liability for 25 percent of the qualified rehabilitation costs to the extent the costs were incurred for the rehabilitation of eligible property in Iowa. For information related to projects with Part 2 applications approved and tax credits reserved prior to July 1, 2014, see rule 701—52.18(404A,422). For information related to projects registered on or after July 1, 2014, and before August 15, 2016, see rule 701—52.47(404A,422). For information related to projects registered on or after August 15, 2016, see rule 701—52.48(404A,422). For projects registered before August 15, 2016, see also the administrative rules for the historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit for the historical division of the department of cultural affairs under 223—Chapter 48. For projects registered on or after August 15, 2016, see also the administrative rules for the historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit for the economic development authority under 261—Chapter 49.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code chapter 404A as amended by 2016 Iowa Acts, House File 2443, and Iowa Code section 422.60.

[ARC 1968C, IAB 4/15/15, effective 5/20/15; ARC 2928C, IAB 2/1/17, effective 3/8/17]

701—58.11(15E,422) Venture capital credits.

58.11(1) Investment tax credit for an equity investment in a community-based seed capital fund or qualifying business.

a. Equity investments in a qualifying business or community-based seed capital fund before January 1, 2011. See rule 123—2.1(15E) for the discussion of the investment tax credit for an equity
investment in a community-based seed capital fund or an equity investment made on or after January 1, 2004, in a qualifying business, along with the issuance of tax credit certificates by the Iowa capital investment board, for equity investments made before January 1, 2011.

b. **Equity investments in a qualifying business or community-based seed capital fund on or after January 1, 2011, and before July 2, 2015.** For equity investments made on or after January 1, 2011, see 261—Chapter 115 for information regarding eligibility for qualifying businesses and community-based seed capital funds, applications for the investment tax credit for equity investments in a qualifying business or community-based seed capital fund, and the issuance of tax credit certificates by the economic development authority.

(1) Certificate issuance. The department of revenue will be notified by the economic development authority when the tax credit certificates are issued.

(2) Amount of the tax credit. The credit is equal to 20 percent of the taxpayer’s equity investment in a qualifying business or community-based seed capital fund.

(3) Year in which the tax credit may be claimed. An investment shall be deemed to have been made on the same date as the date of acquisition of the equity interest as determined by the Internal Revenue Code. For investments made prior to January 1, 2014, a taxpayer shall not claim the tax credit prior to the third tax year following the tax year in which the investment is made. For investments made in qualifying businesses on or after January 1, 2014, the credit can be claimed in the year of the investment, but these investments cannot be redeemed prior to January 1, 2016. For example, if a franchise taxpayer whose tax year ends on December 31, 2012, makes an equity investment during the 2012 calendar year, the franchise taxpayer cannot claim the tax credit until the tax year ending December 31, 2015. For fiscal years beginning July 1, 2011, the amount of tax credits authorized cannot exceed $2 million. The tax credit certificate must be included with the taxpayer’s return for the tax year in which the credit may be redeemed as stated on the tax credit certificate.

(4) Carried over tax credits. If a tax credit is carried over and issued for the tax year immediately following the year in which the investment was made because the $2 million cap has been reached, the tax credit may be claimed by the taxpayer for the third tax year following the tax year for which the credit is issued. For example, if a franchise taxpayer whose tax year ends on December 31, 2012, makes an equity investment in December 2012 and the $2 million cap for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2013, had already been reached, the tax credit will be issued for the tax year ending December 31, 2013, and cannot be redeemed until the tax year ending December 31, 2016.

(5) Limitations. 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 cannot be carried back to a tax year prior to the tax year in which the taxpayer claims the tax credit. The tax credit is not transferable to any other taxpayer.

(6) Pro rata tax credit claims for certain business entities. For equity investments made in a community-based seed capital fund and equity investments made on or after January 1, 2004, in a qualifying business, 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.

c. **Equity investments in a qualifying business on or after July 2, 2015.** For equity investments made on or after July 2, 2015, see 261—Chapter 115 for information regarding eligibility for qualifying businesses, applications for the investment tax credit for equity investments in a qualifying business, and the issuance of tax credit certificates by the economic development authority.

(1) Certificate issuance. The department of revenue will be notified by the economic development authority when the tax credit certificates are issued.

(2) Amount of the tax credit. For fiscal years beginning July 1, 2011, the amount of the tax credits authorized cannot exceed $2 million. The credit is equal to 25 percent of the taxpayer’s equity investment in a qualifying business. In any one calendar year, the amount of tax credits issued for any one qualifying business shall not exceed $500,000.
(3) Year in which the credit may be claimed. A taxpayer shall not claim a tax credit prior to September 1, 2016. The tax credit certificate must be included with the taxpayer’s return for the tax year in which the credit may be redeemed as stated on the tax credit certificate. For the purposes of this paragraph, an investment shall be deemed to have been made on the same date as the date of acquisition of the equity interest as determined by the Internal Revenue Code.

(4) Pro rata tax credit claims for certain business entities. 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. Any credits claimed by an individual are subject to the limitations provided in 701—paragraph 42.22(1)“c.”

(5) Carryforward period. For a tax credit claimed against the taxes imposed in Iowa Code chapter 422, division V, any tax credit in excess of the taxpayer’s liability for the tax year may be credited to the tax liability for the following three years or until depleted, whichever is earlier.

(6) Refunds, transfers, and carryback prohibited. The tax credit cannot be carried back to a tax year prior to the tax year in which the taxpayer claims the tax credit. The tax credit is not refundable and is not transferable to any other taxpayer.

58.11(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. This credit is repealed for investments in venture capital funds made after July 1, 2010.

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.

58.11(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.

58.11(4) Innovation fund investment tax credit. See 261—Chapter 116 for information regarding eligibility for an innovation fund, applications for the investment tax credit for investments in an innovation fund, and the issuance of tax credit certificates by the economic development authority.

The department of revenue will be notified by the economic development authority when the tax credit certificates are issued. The credit is equal to 20 percent of the taxpayer’s equity investment in an innovation fund. An investment shall be deemed to have been made on the same date as the date
of acquisition of the equity interest as determined by the Internal Revenue Code. A taxpayer shall not claim the tax credit prior to the third tax year following the tax year in which the investment is made. For example, if a franchise taxpayer whose tax year ends on December 31, 2012, makes an equity investment during the 2012 calendar year, the franchise taxpayer cannot claim the tax credit until the tax year ending December 31, 2015. For fiscal years beginning July 1, 2011, the amount of tax credits authorized cannot exceed $8 million. 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.

If a tax credit is carried over and issued for the tax year immediately following the year in which the investment was made because the $8 million cap has been reached, the tax credit may be claimed by the taxpayer for the third tax year following the tax year for which the credit is issued. For example, if a franchise taxpayer whose tax year ends on December 31, 2012, makes an equity investment in December 2012 and the $8 million cap for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2013, had already been reached, the tax credit will be issued for the tax year ending December 31, 2013, and cannot be redeemed until the tax year ending December 31, 2016.

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 depleted, whichever is the earlier. The tax credit cannot be carried back to a tax year prior to the tax year in which the taxpayer claims the tax credit. The tax credit is not transferable to any other taxpayer.

For equity investments made in an innovation 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.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 15E.42, 15E.66 and 422.60 and section 15E.43 as amended by 2015 Iowa Acts, chapter 138.

[AFC 9104B, IAB 9/22/10, effective 10/27/10; AFC 9966B, IAB 1/11/12, effective 2/1/12; AFC 1665C, IAB 10/15/14, effective 11/19/14; AFC 2632C, IAB 7/20/16, effective 8/24/16]

701—58.12(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 rules 701—52.28(15) and 701—58.17(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.

This rule is intended to implement 2003 Iowa Acts, House File 677, sections 1 to 7, and Iowa Code section 15.333 as amended by 2003 Iowa Acts, House File 677, section 8.

701—58.13(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 is $2.7 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 2011 is $3.5 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. For calendar year 2012 and subsequent calendar years, the total amount of endow Iowa tax credits is $6 million; the maximum amount of tax credit authorized to a single taxpayer is $300,000 ($6 million multiplied by 5 percent). 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 2013 Iowa Acts, House File 620, and section 422.60.

[ARC 8589B, IAB 3/10/10, effective 4/14/10; ARC 9104B, IAB 9/22/10, effective 10/27/10; ARC 9876B, IAB 11/30/11, effective 1/4/12; ARC 0398C, IAB 10/17/12, effective 11/21/12; ARC 1138C, IAB 10/30/13, effective 12/4/13]

701—58.14(15I,422) Wage-benefits tax credit. Effective for tax years ending on or after June 9, 2006, a wage-benefits tax credit, subject to the availability of the 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 eligible financial institutions. For information on the eligibility for the wage-benefits tax credit, how to file applications for the wage-benefits tax credit, how the wage-benefits tax credit is computed, the repeal of the wage-benefits credit effective July 1, 2008, and other details about the credit, see rule 701—52.25(15I,422).

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code chapter 15I as amended by 2008 Iowa Acts, House File 2700, section 167, and Iowa Code Supplement section 422.60(10) as amended by 2008 Iowa Acts, House File 2700, section 164.

701—58.15(422,476B) Wind energy production tax credit. Effective for tax years beginning on or after July 1, 2006, owners of qualified wind energy production facilities approved by the Iowa utilities board may claim a wind energy production tax credit for qualified electricity sold by the owner against a taxpayer’s Iowa franchise tax liability. For information on the application and review process for the wind energy production tax credit, how the wind energy production tax credit is computed, how the wind energy production tax credit can be transferred and other details about the credit, see rule 701—52.26(422,476B). See also the administrative rules for the wind energy production tax credit for the Iowa utilities board in rules 199—15.18(476B) and 199—15.20(476B).

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 422.60 and chapter 476B.

701—58.16(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 franchise tax liability. For information on the application and review process for the renewable energy tax credit, how the renewable energy tax credit is computed, how the renewable
energy tax credit can be transferred and other details about the credit, see rule 701—52.27(422,476C).
See also the administrative rules for the renewable energy tax credit for the Iowa utilities board in rules 199—15.19(476C) and 199—15.21(476C).

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 422.60 and chapter 476C.

701—58.17(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 high quality job creation program was repealed on July 1, 2009, and has been replaced with the high quality jobs program. See rule 701—52.40(15) for information on the investment tax credit under the high quality jobs program. Any investment tax 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. The administrative rules for the high quality jobs program for the Iowa department of economic development may be found at 261—Chapter 68.

For information on what credits can be taken under this program, how the investment tax credit is computed and other details about this program, see rule 701—52.28(15). However, the research credit described in subrule 52.28(1) is not available for franchise tax filers.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code Supplement chapter 15.

[ARC 8589B, IAB 3/10/10, effective 4/14/10]

701—58.18(15E,422) Economic development region revolving fund tax credit. Effective for tax years ending on or after July 1, 2005, but beginning before January 1, 2010, 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 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 tax credit is repealed for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2010.

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 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.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 15E.232 and 422.60 as amended by 2010 Iowa Acts, Senate File 2380.

[ARC 9104B, IAB 9/22/10, effective 10/27/10]

701—58.19(15,422) Film qualified expenditure tax credit. Effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2007, but beginning before January 1, 2012, a film qualified expenditure tax credit is available for franchise tax. The tax credit is equal to 25 percent of the taxpayer’s qualified expenditures in a film, television, or video project registered with the film office of the Iowa economic development authority (the authority). For information on the qualified expenditures eligible for the credit, how the film qualified expenditure tax credit is claimed, how the film qualified expenditure tax credit can be transferred and other details about the credit, see rule 701—52.34(15,422). See also the authority’s administrative rules for the film qualified expenditure tax credit at 261—Chapter 36.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 422.60 as amended by 2012 Iowa Acts, House File 2337, section 36.

[ARC 0398C, IAB 10/17/12, effective 11/21/12]
701—58.20(15,422) Film investment tax credit. Effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2007, but beginning before January 1, 2012, a film investment tax credit is available for franchise tax. The tax credit is equal to 25 percent of the taxpayer’s qualified expenditures in a film, television, or video project registered with the film office of the Iowa economic development authority. For information on how the film investment tax credit is claimed, how the film investment tax credit can be transferred and other details about the credit, see rule 701—52.35(15,422). See also the authority’s administrative rules for the film investment tax credit at 261—Chapter 36.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 422.60 as amended by 2012 Iowa Acts, House File 2337, section 36.
[ARC 0398C, IAB 10/17/12, effective 11/21/12]

701—58.21(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.

For information on the credits that may be taken under this program, how the investment tax credit is computed and other details about the program, see rule 701—52.40(15). NOTE: The research credit described in 701—subrule 52.40(1) is not available for franchise tax filers.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code chapter 15.
[ARC 8598B, IAB 3/10/10, effective 4/14/10]

701—58.22(422) Solar energy system tax credit. Effective for installations placed in service during tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2014, a solar energy system tax credit is available for business property described in Sections 48(a)(2)(A)(i)(II) and 48(a)(2)(A)(i)(III) of the Internal Revenue Code and located in Iowa. The credit is available to financial institutions according to the same requirements, conditions, and limitations as described in rule 701—42.48(422).

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 422.60(12) “a.”
[ARC 1666C, IAB 10/15/14, effective 11/19/14; ARC 5590C, IAB 4/21/21, effective 5/26/21]

701—58.23(15) Workforce housing tax incentives program. A business which qualifies under the workforce housing tax incentives program is eligible to receive tax incentives for franchise tax. For information on how the workforce housing tax incentives can be claimed, how the investment tax credit can be transferred and other details about the workforce housing tax incentives, see rule 701—52.46(15). The administrative rules for the workforce housing tax incentives program for the economic development authority may be found at 261—Chapter 48.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 15.354 and 15.355.
[ARC 1744C, IAB 1/26/14, effective 12/31/14; ARC 3837C, IAB 6/6/18, effective 7/11/18]

701—58.24(422) Deduction of credits. 58.24(1) Sequencing of credit deductions. The credits against computed tax set forth in Iowa Code section 422.60 shall be claimed in the following sequence.

a. Alternative minimum tax credit (for tax years beginning during 2021 only).
b. Qualifying business investment tax credit (also known as angel investor tax credit).
c. Historic preservation tax credit (when the taxpayer has elected that the credit be nonrefundable under Iowa Code section 404A.2(4)).
d. Innovation fund investment tax credit.
e. Endow Iowa tax credit.
f. Redevelopment tax credit.
g. Workforce housing tax credit.
701—58.25(15E,422) Hoover presidential library tax credit. A Hoover presidential library tax credit is available according to the same requirements, conditions, and limitations as described in rule 701—42.57(15E,422) and 261—Chapter 43.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 422.60 and 422.91.

701—58.24(2) Order of credits carried forward from a previous tax year. A credit carried forward from a previous tax year shall be applied against computed tax before a credit earned under the same credit program in the current tax year. However, a credit carried forward from a previous tax year cannot be applied against computed tax before a credit awarded under a different credit program in a later year that appears before it in the sequence in subrule 58.24(1). For example, an innovation fund investment tax credit awarded in the current tax year must be applied against computed tax before a renewable energy tax credit carried forward from a previous tax year.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 422.60 and 422.91.

[ARC 6030C, IAB 11/3/21, effective 12/8/21]

701—58.25(15E,422) Hoover presidential library tax credit. A Hoover presidential library tax credit is available according to the same requirements, conditions, and limitations as described in rule 701—42.57(15E,422) and 261—Chapter 43.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 15E.364 and 422.60(14) as enacted by 2021 Iowa Acts, House File 588, sections 1 and 4.

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CHAPTER 117
OUTDOOR ADVERTISING
[Prior to 6/3/87, Transportation Department[820]—(06,0) Ch 5]

761—117.1(306B,306C) Definitions. The definitions in Iowa Code section 306C.10 are adopted. In addition:

“Abandoned sign” means an advertising device for which the owner has failed to timely apply for the required outdoor advertising permit(s) or has failed to timely pay the required fee(s).

“Area zoned and used for commercial or industrial purposes” means an area zoned for commercial or industrial purposes in accordance with Iowa Code chapter 414, in the case of city zoning, or in accordance with Iowa Code chapter 335, in the case of county zoning, in which one or more commercial or industrial activities, as defined under the city or county zoning ordinance, are located.

“Billboard control Act” means Iowa Code chapter 306C, division II.

“Bonus Act” means Iowa Code chapter 306B.

“Daylight area” means a triangular area formed by a line connecting two points each back (50 feet in city, 100 feet in unincorporated area) from the point where the right-of-way lines of the main traveled way and an intersecting street meet or would meet if extended.

“Destroyed” means that at least 60 percent of the supports are broken, if wooden, or broken, bent or twisted, if metal, such that normal repair practices would call for the replacement of the damaged supports.

“Face” means that part of an advertising device that is devoted to the display of advertising and that is visible to traffic proceeding in any one direction.

“Interchange” means the entire area constructed for a junction of two or more public streets or highways by a system of separate levels that permit traffic to pass from one level to another without the crossing of traffic streams. This includes all acceleration and deceleration lanes constructed to accommodate this movement of traffic.

“Lease” means an agreement, oral or written, by which possession or use of land or interests therein are given by the owner or other person to another person for a specified purpose.

“LED display” means a face, as defined herein, displaying a message that is formed by light emitting diodes and that is changed by an electronic process. An LED display is a single face.

“Modification” means any addition to or change in dimensions, lighting, structure or advertising face, except as incidental to the customary maintenance of an advertising device.

1. A change in the number or type of support posts is a modification. A change in dimensions is a modification. However, the addition of extensions or cutouts, including forward projecting, is not a modification if the extensions or cutouts are added for a period of 90 days or less and if they are illuminated only by existing sign lighting and do not contain internal lighting.

2. A lawful change in advertising message is not a modification. The use of a vinyl overlay or wrap on either a poster panel or paint unit is a change in advertising message, not a modification.

3. On an advertising device that conforms to all current requirements, the replacement of one metal-framed face with another metal-framed face of the same size, using dissimilar component parts or assembly methods, or both, is not a modification.

4. The addition of LED display capabilities to an advertising device is a modification.

5. The elimination of trim surrounding the area used for advertising copy is not a modification, provided the advertising copy retains the same dimensions as the original advertising copy.

“Nonconforming sign” means an advertising device that was lawfully erected and continues to be lawfully maintained, but that does not comply with current requirements due to changed conditions, such as a change in zoning, establishment of a new highway, or a similar change that affects compliance.

“Regularly used” means open for business and staffed by an owner or employee for at least 20 hours per week, on property assessed as commercial or industrial by the jurisdiction having authority; the hours of operation must be visibly posted on the premises. The department may delay action on the permit application for up to 180 days from the date of the application in order to conduct periodic checks on the site as necessary to determine whether the purported commercial or industrial activity meets this
“Scenic area” means any area of particular scenic beauty or historical significance, as determined by the federal, state or local officials having jurisdiction of the area. It includes real property interests that have been acquired for the restoration, preservation and enhancement of scenic beauty.

“Tri-face device” means an advertising device with three singular faces attached to one common structure in a triangular configuration. The maximum area of any face is 750 square feet. The inside angle formed by any two faces may not exceed 60 degrees.

“Tri-motion device” means an advertising device that has an advertising face with a mechanical device that allows three advertising messages to be alternately visible to traffic proceeding in any one direction. Each message is attached to individual vertical or horizontal louvers, which are mechanically rotated to change the message.

“Widening” means the point at which it is detectable that a deceleration or exit ramp is beginning to form alongside the main traveled way, or an acceleration or merging ramp has tapered to a close alongside the main traveled way. In the case where an entrance ramp becomes an auxiliary lane and the auxiliary lane becomes an exit ramp at the adjacent interchange, the widening shall be the point at which a deceleration ramp completely separates from the main traveled way as evidenced by the inside lane marking of such ramp, or an acceleration ramp joins with the main traveled way as evidenced by the inside lane marking of the ramp intersecting with the outside lane marking of the main traveled way.

[ARC 2645C, IAB 8/3/16, effective 9/7/16; ARC 4984C, IAB 3/11/20, effective 4/15/20; ARC 6020C, IAB 11/3/21, effective 12/8/21]

761.2(1) Scope. This chapter of rules pertains to all advertising devices which are visible from the main traveled way of any primary highway, with the following exceptions:

a. Within incorporated areas, this chapter does not apply to advertising devices which are beyond 660 feet from the nearest edge of the right-of-way.

b. This chapter does not apply to official traffic control devices, logo signing or tourist-oriented directional signing.

761.2(2) Rebuttable presumption. The department may regulate signs as advertising devices except when sufficient documentation from persons reasonably identified as potential payors or receivers of remuneration is available to the department showing or certifying that remuneration does not exist.

761.2(3) Contact information. Inquiries, requests for forms, and applications regarding this chapter shall be directed to the Advertising Management Section, Traffic and Safety Bureau, Department of Transportation, 800 Lincoln Way, Ames, Iowa 50010.

761.2(4) Unauthorized signs, signals, or markings. Any sign, signal, marking or device prohibited by Iowa Code section 321.259 is a public nuisance and shall be removed by the department if it is within the department’s jurisdiction.

761.2(5) Advertising devices obstructing the view of a highway or railway. Any advertising device that obstructs the view of any portion of a public highway or railway track in violation of Iowa Code section 318.11(2) or 657.2(7) is a public nuisance, which shall be abated as provided in Iowa Code chapter 657.

761.2(6) Advertising devices within the right-of-way. Any advertising device placed or erected within the right-of-way of any primary highway in violation of Iowa Code chapter 318 is subject to removal in the manner specified in Iowa Code chapter 318.

761.2(7) Advertising devices permitted under the private directional sign program between May 26, 1983, and July 1, 2021.

a. Any advertising device permitted as a private directional sign by the department between May 26, 1983, and July 1, 2021, may continue to exist, even if nonconforming to this chapter, with the following conditions:

(1) The permit is renewed each year by payment of a $15 fee on or before July 1.

(2) The permit may not be transferred to an entity representing a different activity or site.
(3) The advertising device is not modified or destroyed.
(4) The advertising device is properly maintained with legible copy.
(5) The design or display of the advertising device does not violate any federal or state laws or regulations.

b. Advertising devices which fail to meet any of the conditions in this subrule shall be subject to removal as provided for in rule 761—117.8(306B,306C).

[ARC 2645C, IAB 8/3/16, effective 9/7/16; ARC 4984C, IAB 3/11/20, effective 4/15/20; ARC 6020C, IAB 11/3/21, effective 12/8/21]

761—117.3(306B,306C,306D) General criteria. The department shall control the erection and maintenance of advertising devices, subject to the provisions of these rules, in accord with the following criteria:

117.3(1) Prohibition. Advertising devices shall not be erected, maintained or illuminated unless they comply with the following:

a. No advertising device shall attempt or appear to attempt to direct the movement of traffic.

b. No advertising device shall interfere with, imitate or resemble any sign, signal or device erected by the department within the right-of-way of any primary highway.

(2) Each message remains in a fixed position for at least eight seconds.

(3) No traveling messages (e.g., moving messages, animated messages, full-motion video, scrolling text messages) or segmented messages are presented.

f. No lighting shall be used in any way in connection with any advertising device unless it is so effectively shielded as to prevent beams or rays of light from being directed at any portion of the main traveled way of any highway, or is of such low intensity or brilliance as to not cause glare or to impair the vision of the driver of any motor vehicle, or to otherwise interfere with any driver’s operation of a motor vehicle. This paragraph does not prohibit an LED display provided the light intensity presented does not exceed that allowed for other illuminated displays.


h. No advertising device shall be in a state of disrepair or illegible for a period of time exceeding 90 days.

i. Advertising devices shall be securely affixed to a substantial structure.

j. No advertising device subject to the more restrictive controls of the bonus Act shall advertise activities which are illegal under federal or state laws in effect at the location of those activities or at the location of the sign.

k. An advertising device shall comply with all applicable state and local laws, regulations and ordinances, including but not limited to zoning, building and sign codes as locally interpreted and applied and enforced, which may be stricter than this chapter.

l. No advertising device may be erected within the adjacent area of any primary highway that has been designated a scenic highway or scenic byway if the advertising device will be visible from the highway. However, if the advertising device was in existence at the time of the designation, subsequent permitting may occur in accordance with Iowa Code section 306C.18.

m. An advertising device shall not be constructed or reconstructed beyond the adjacent area in unincorporated areas of the state if the advertising device is visible from the main traveled way of any primary highway.

117.3(2) Measurements of distance. Distance from the edge of a right-of-way shall be measured horizontally along a line normal or perpendicular to the centerline of the highway. All other
measurements of distance shall be measured horizontally between points on a line parallel to the highway centerline.

117.3(3) Measurement of area. The area of an advertising device shall be measured by the smallest square, rectangle, triangle, circle or combination thereof which will encompass the entire display area including border and trim, but excluding temporary cutouts and extensions, base, apron, support, and other structural members.

117.3(4) Zoning exclusions.

a. A zone in which limited commercial or industrial activities are permitted incidental to other primary land uses is not a commercial or industrial zone for advertising control purposes.

b. Action which is not a part of comprehensive zoning in accordance with Iowa Code chapter 335 or Iowa Code chapter 414 is not a commercial or industrial zone for advertising control purposes.

c. Action taken primarily to permit advertising devices is not a commercial or industrial zone for advertising control purposes.

[ARC 2645C, IAB 8/3/16, effective 9/7/16; ARC 4984C, IAB 3/11/20, effective 4/15/20; ARC 6020C, IAB 11/3/21, effective 12/8/21]


761—117.5(306B,306C) Location, size and spacing requirements.

117.5(1) Advertising devices lawfully in existence prior to July 1, 1972.

a. An advertising device that was lawfully in existence prior to July 1, 1972, and is visible from any primary highway, including a device located beyond the adjacent area in unincorporated areas, may remain in existence without conforming to subrule 117.5(3) as long as the device otherwise conforms to all other applicable statutory and regulatory requirements. The permit provisions of rule 761—117.6(306C) apply.

b. If the advertising device is located in an adjacent area which is neither a zoned nor an unzoned commercial or industrial area, the device may remain in existence as described in paragraph “a” of this subrule only until such time as the device is acquired by the department. The permit issued for the device will be a provisional permit. See subrule 117.6(3) and rule 761—117.9(306B,306C).

117.5(2) Advertising devices lawfully in existence prior to July 1, 1972, beyond 660 feet from the right-of-way. Rescinded IAB 11/27/02, effective 1/1/03.

117.5(3) Abandoned signs. Abandoned signs which do not comply with these rules shall be removed by the department without compensation regardless of when erected.

117.5(4) Advertising devices lawfully in existence prior to July 1, 1972, within adjacent areas neither zoned nor unzoned commercial or industrial. Rescinded IAB 11/27/02, effective 1/1/03.

117.5(5) Advertising devices erected after July 1, 1972. Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, an advertising device which is visible from the main traveled way of any primary highway shall not be erected after July 1, 1972, or subsequently maintained within the adjacent area unless the advertising device complies with the following:

a. Permit required. A current permit from the department is required for the erection or subsequent maintenance of the advertising device.

b. Commercial or industrial area.

(1) An advertising device visible from the main traveled way of an interstate highway must be located within an area zoned and used for commercial or industrial purposes, as defined in rule 761—117.1(306B,306C); within 750 feet of the regularly used portion of a commercial or industrial activity visible from the main traveled way; and on the same, individual, platted parcel of land as that commercial or industrial activity. The commercial or industrial activity must be one defined under the city’s or county’s, as applicable, zoning ordinance.

(2) An advertising device visible from the main traveled way of a noninterstate primary highway must be located within a commercial or industrial zone or an unzoned commercial or industrial area, as defined in Iowa Code section 306C.10.
c. **Spacing within city—interstate and freeway-primary highway.** Within the corporate limits of a municipality, the following provisions apply to an advertising device which is visible from an interstate or a freeway-primary highway:

(1) The advertising device shall not be located within 250 feet of another advertising device when both are visible to traffic proceeding in any one direction.

(2) The advertising device shall not be located within the adjacent area on either side of the highway in, or within 250 feet of an interchange or rest area. The 250 feet shall be measured from the nearest point of widening for a lane constructed for the purpose of acceleration or deceleration of traffic movement to or from the main traveled way to the advertising device. The measurement shall be taken parallel to the centerline of the main traveled way and shall be taken from whichever point of widening extends the furthest from the interchange.

d. **Spacing outside city—interstate and freeway-primary highway.** Outside the corporate limits of a municipality, the following provisions apply to an advertising device which is visible from an interstate or a freeway-primary highway:

(1) The advertising device shall not be located within 500 feet of another advertising device when both are visible to traffic proceeding in any one direction.

(2) The advertising device shall not be located within the adjacent area on either side of the highway in, or within 250 feet of an interchange or rest area. The 250 feet shall be measured from the nearest point of widening for a lane constructed for the purpose of acceleration or deceleration of traffic movement to or from the main traveled way to the advertising device. The measurement shall be taken parallel to the centerline of the main traveled way and shall be taken from whichever point of widening extends the furthest from the interchange.

e. **Spacing within city—nonfreeway-primary highway.** Within the corporate limits of a municipality, the following provisions apply to an advertising device which is visible from a nonfreeway-primary highway:

(1) The advertising device shall not be located within 100 feet of another advertising device when both are visible to traffic proceeding in any one direction.

(2) The advertising device shall not be located within the daylight area. However, if a building is located within the daylight area, a wall advertising device may be attached to the building provided the device does not protrude more than 12 inches, exclusive of catwalk and lights. No part of a catwalk or lights may overhang the right-of-way. The permit for the advertising device shall be revoked if the building the device is attached to is removed.

f. **Spacing outside city—nonfreeway-primary highway.** Outside the corporate limits of a municipality, the following provisions apply to an advertising device which is visible from a nonfreeway-primary highway:

(1) The advertising device shall not be located within 300 feet of another advertising device when both are visible to traffic proceeding in any one direction.

(2) The advertising device shall not be located within the daylight area. However, if a building is located within the daylight area, a wall advertising device may be attached to the building provided the device does not protrude more than 12 inches exclusive of catwalk and lights. No part of a catwalk or lights may overhang the right-of-way. The permit for the advertising device shall be revoked if the building the device is attached to is removed.

g. **Spacing—signs separated by a building.** The distance and spacing requirements of subparagraphs “c”(1), “d”(1), “e”(1), and “f”(1), above, shall not apply to advertising devices which are separated by a building in such a manner that only one advertising device located within the minimum spacing distance is visible from a highway at any one time.

h. **Spacing—measurement of distance.** The minimum distance between two advertising devices visible to traffic proceeding in the same direction shall apply without regard to the side of the highway on which the advertising devices may be located and shall be measured along a line parallel to the centerline of the highway between points directly opposite the advertising devices. When a sign is visible and subject to control from more than one primary highway, it must meet spacing requirements along each route.
i. **Spacing—rural area next to incorporated area.**

1. In a rural area next to an incorporated area, the first rural sign placement shall be no closer than the rural spacing requirement measured from the point where the corporation line intersects the centerline or from the point where a line normal or perpendicular to the centerline of the highway intersects the first unincorporated area within the adjacent area to a point directly opposite the first potential sign location.

2. In those areas where the adjacent area on one side of the highway is incorporated and on the opposite side of the highway all or part of the adjacent area is not, the spacing on both sides of the highway, except for daylight spacing, shall be regulated by the rural or unincorporated area spacing requirements.

j. **Signs not considered when determining spacing.** Rescinded IAB 11/3/21, effective 12/8/21.

k. **Sizes and types.** Only the following types of advertising devices are permitted: single-face, side-by-side, double-deck, tri-vision, back-to-back, v-type, and tri-face.

1. The multiple faces or panels of an advertising device must be contiguous or on a common structure. Side-by-side configurations are contiguous if the faces are not more than two feet apart and they are owned by the same permit holder. Side-by-side configurations must be on the same vertical and horizontal planes.

2. A maximum of one face of an advertising device may be visible to traffic proceeding in any one direction. An advertising device other than a tri-face device may have no more than two faces.

3. For an advertising device with one face, the maximum display area of the face is 1200 square feet. This applies to single-face, side-by-side, double-deck and tri-vision devices. For permit purposes, side-by-side and double-deck configurations are considered one face with the surface areas combined into one square footage.

4. For an advertising device with two or more faces, the maximum display area of each face is 750 square feet. This applies to back-to-back and v-type devices (which have two faces) and tri-face devices (which have three faces).

5. Each message on a tri-vision device must be displayed for a minimum of four seconds and the transition between messages must be completed in two seconds.

l. **Spacing—transition to freeway-primary highway.** As a segment of a noninterstate primary highway changes to a freeway-primary highway, the first freeway-primary highway sign placement shall be no closer than the freeway-primary highway spacing requirements measured along a line parallel to the centerline from a point opposite the point where the centerline of the highway and centerline of the at-grade crossing intersect to a point opposite the first potential sign location. See the appendix for an illustration of this spacing requirement.

[ARC 2645C, IAB 8/3/16, effective 9/7/16; ARC 4984C, IAB 3/11/20, effective 4/15/20; ARC 6020C, IAB 11/3/21, effective 12/8/21]

**761—117.6(306C) Outdoor advertising permits and fees required.** The owner of an advertising device must apply to the department for an outdoor advertising permit if the device is subject to subrule 117.2(1).

1. If an advertising device was in existence on July 1, 1972, application for a permit must have been made on or before July 31, 1972.

2. After July 1, 1972, the owner or an advertising device must obtain a permit from the department prior to the erection of the advertising device.

3. If an advertising device that was lawfully erected later becomes subject to these rules due to an event such as, but not limited to, a change in zoning, the establishment of a new highway or a change in the designation of a highway, the owner of the advertising device shall apply to the department for an outdoor advertising permit within 30 days after the event that made the device nonconforming. A nonconforming advertising device that complies with the permit provisions of rule 761—117.6(306C) may remain in existence without being in compliance with subrule 117.5(5) as long as the device otherwise complies with all other applicable statutory and regulatory requirements.

**117.6(1) Application.** Application for a permit shall be made in accordance with Iowa Code section 306C.18.
a. A permit is required for each face of an advertising device; thus, a permit application must be submitted for each face. Three permits are required for a tri-face device if all three faces are visible from the main traveled way of a primary highway.

b. A copy of the current lease shall be submitted upon application for a permit.

c. Any intentional falsification or misrepresentation of information in the application or renewal process shall result in immediate denial or revocation of the permit.

117.6(2) Fees. Fees are applicable to all advertising devices measuring over 32 square feet in size.

a. The initial fee, payable at the time of application, is $100 per permit. This fee is not refundable unless the application is withdrawn prior to the department’s field review of the proposed location.

b. The annual renewal fee for each permit, due on or before June 30 of each year, is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area of Sign</th>
<th>Annual Renewal Fee</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>33 to 375 square feet</td>
<td>$15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>376 to 999 square feet</td>
<td>$25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1000 square feet or more</td>
<td>$50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For tri-vision signs, the area shall be calculated by multiplying the area of the face by three.

(1) The renewal fee is not refundable.

(2) Failure to timely pay the annual renewal fee when due shall result in revocation of any permit that has been issued for the advertising device and removal of the advertising device as an abandoned sign.

c. Fees shall not be prorated.

d. If an outdoor advertising permit is revoked, any permit fee paid is forfeited.

117.6(3) Permits to be issued.

a. The department shall issue an outdoor advertising permit in accordance with Iowa Code section 306C.18. Permits shall not be transferrable to other advertising devices or to other locations.

b. An advertising device that was lawfully in existence prior to July 1, 1972, and is located within an adjacent area which is neither a zoned nor an unzoned commercial or industrial area shall be issued a provisional permit and annual renewals thereof upon timely application and payment of the required fees, until such time as the department acquires the advertising device. See rule 761—117.9(306B,306C).

c. The department shall not prevent nor unnecessarily delay the issuance of a permit for the reason of a proposed future highway improvement project, except under any of the following conditions:

(1) The property upon which the advertising device is proposed has been appraised for the purposes of acquisition.

(2) Contact by department staff has been made with the property owner regarding compensation for the affected area.

(3) The placement of the advertising device would fail to meet the requirements of an existing corridor preservation plan in effect for the proposed location.

(4) A construction contract for the project has been initiated by the department.

117.6(4) Permit plate.

a. Upon approval of the application, the department shall issue a metal permit plate for the advertising face.

b. The owner of the advertising device shall securely attach the plate to the advertising face at the bottom corner nearest the main traveled way or to the support structure immediately below the bottom corner. If these locations do not permit unobscured display of the permit number, the permit plate shall be attached to another prominent area of the advertising device. The permit number shall not be obscured when viewed from the main traveled way.

c. The owner of an advertising device is responsible for replacing a permit plate that is missing or illegible. To obtain a replacement, the owner shall apply to the department and pay a $10 fee.

d. If the department notifies the owner of the advertising device that a permit plate is not properly displayed, the owner shall within 90 days of notification either correct the situation or secure and display a replacement permit plate. Failure to properly display a permit plate after the 90-day period has expired
shall result in revocation of any permit that has been issued for the advertising device and removal of the advertising device in the manner specified in subrule 117.8(1).

117.6(5) **New permit required for reconstruction or modification.** A new permit is required from the department prior to the reconstruction or modification of an advertising device subject to the permit provisions of this rule.

a. To obtain a new permit, the owner of the advertising device shall submit a new application to the department, accompanied by the initial application fee.

b. A reconstructed or modified advertising device is subject to the provisions of this chapter as if it were a new advertising device.

c. Reconstruction or modification of an advertising device prior to the issuance of the required permit shall result in revocation of any permit that has been issued for the advertising device and removal of the advertising device in the manner specified in subrule 117.8(1).

117.6(6) **One year to erect advertising device.** The permit for an advertising device that has not been erected within one year after the date the permit was issued shall be revoked. After revocation, a new permit is required. To obtain a new permit, the owner of the advertising device shall submit a new application to the department, accompanied by the initial application fee and a copy of the current lease.

117.6(7) **Access.** Access to the private property upon which an advertising device is located shall be gained from highway right-of-way only at access points designated or allowed by the department in accordance with 761—Chapter 112. An initial violation of this requirement by or on behalf of the permit holder shall result in the department sending a written warning by certified mail to the permit holder. A second violation of this requirement shall result in revocation of any permit that has been issued for the advertising device and removal of the advertising device in the manner specified in subrule 117.8(1). If a permit is revoked for an access violation, the permit holder is ineligible to apply for a permit for at least 12 months after revocation for any location within 500 feet of the revoked permit’s sign location.

117.6(8) **Destruction of vegetation.** Without the written authorization of the department, vegetation growing on the highway right-of-way shall not be cut, trimmed, removed, or in any manner altered or damaged to improve the visibility of an advertising device. Violation of this prohibition by or on behalf of the permit holder shall result in revocation of any permit that has been issued for the advertising device and removal of the advertising device in the manner specified in subrule 117.8(1). If a permit is revoked for destruction of vegetation, the permit holder is ineligible to apply for a permit for 12 months after revocation for any location within 500 feet of the revoked permit’s sign location.

117.6(9) **Blank sign.**

a. A blank sign is:

(1) An advertising device that has had a face physically removed.

(2) An advertising device that does not display copy.

b. A blank sign shall not remain in blank status for a period of time exceeding six months.

c. If the department determines that an advertising device has been blank for a period of time exceeding six months, the department shall issue a notice pursuant to rule 761—117.8(306B,306C) in which the owner has 30 days to either cause it to conform or to remove it.

117.6(10) **Destroyed sign.**

a. The permit for an advertising device which has been destroyed shall be revoked.

b. An advertising device which has been destroyed is in a condition which, if repaired, would meet the definition of reconstruction in Iowa Code section 306C.10 and is subject to subrule 117.6(5).

c. An advertising device which has been damaged, but not destroyed, may be repaired. The repair shall not be deemed an act of reconstruction.

[ARC 2645C, IAB 8/3/16, effective 9/7/16; ARC 4984C, IAB 3/11/20, effective 4/15/20; ARC 6020C, IAB 11/3/21, effective 12/8/21]

761—117.7(306C) **Official signs and notices, public utility signs, and service club and religious notices.** Rescinded ARC 6020C, IAB 11/3/21, effective 12/8/21.

761—117.8(306B,306C) **Removal procedures.** The department shall cause to be removed every advertising device illegally erected or maintained and every abandoned sign.
117.8(1) Removal of illegal and abandoned advertising devices. In accordance with Iowa Code sections 306B.5 and 306C.19, an advertising device erected or maintained in violation of Iowa Code chapter 306B or 306C or these rules is a public nuisance and may be removed by the department upon 30 days’ notice, by certified mail, to the owner of the advertising device and to the owner of the land on which the advertising device is located.

a. The notice shall require the owner of the advertising device to remove the advertising device if it is prohibited, or to cause it to conform to the provisions of these rules if it is not. The department may revoke a permit issued for the advertising device as part of the same notice, in which case, the notice shall be served by restricted certified mail or by personal service.

b. If the advertising device has not been removed or made to conform with the provisions of these rules, the advertising device is deemed to be forfeited and the department may enter upon the land and remove the advertising device, aided by injunction to abate the nuisance and to ensure peaceful entry, if necessary.

c. Costs of removal, including fees and costs or expenses as may arise out of any action brought by the department to ensure peaceful entry and removal, shall be assessed against the owner of the advertising device. Should the owner of the advertising device fail to pay such fees, costs, or expenses within 30 days after assessment, the department may commence an action to collect them.

d. The advertising device may be used, scrapped, dismantled, or otherwise destroyed or disposed of by the department as it sees fit.

e. No compensation shall be paid to the owner of any advertising device which is illegally erected or maintained.

117.8(2) Removal from right-of-way and other state-owned property. The department shall remove advertising devices erected upon the right-of-way of any primary highway; see subrule 117.2(6). Unauthorized advertising devices erected upon other property owned by the state of Iowa are subject to removal by the agency, board, commission or department having control or jurisdiction of the property.

[ARC 2645C, IAB 8/3/16, effective 9/7/16; ARC 6020C, IAB 11/3/21, effective 12/8/21]

761—117.9(306B,306C) Acquisition of advertising devices that have been issued provisional permits.

117.9(1) The department will acquire an advertising device for which a provisional permit has been issued only if all of the following conditions are met:

a. Acquisition is required by federal law.

b. All necessary federal and state funding is available for the purpose.

c. The permit has not been revoked.

117.9(2) If the advertising device will be acquired, the department will use the following procedure:

a. The department shall mail or deliver to the owner of the advertising device and to the owner of the land upon which the device is located a written notice of the department’s intent to revoke the provisional permit and acquire the device. The notice shall include an offer to purchase the advertising device. If good-faith negotiations with the owner of the device and the owner of the land upon which the device is located do not result in a mutually agreeable sale price, the department shall revoke the provisional permit and initiate condemnation proceedings as provided in Iowa Code chapter 6B.

b. In the event of condemnation, the department will take possession of the advertising device as soon as the award has been deposited with the sheriff.

761—117.10(17A,306C) Contested cases.

117.10(1) An applicant who has been denied an outdoor advertising permit by the department may contest the decision in accordance with 761—Chapter 13. The request for a contested case hearing shall be submitted in writing to the director of the traffic and safety bureau at the address in subrule 117.2(3). The request shall be deemed timely submitted if it is delivered or postmarked within 30 days of the department’s mailing of the letter denying the application.

117.10(2) The owner of an outdoor advertising permit which has been revoked or canceled by the department may contest the decision in accordance with 761—Chapter 13. The request for a contested
case hearing shall be submitted in writing to the director of the traffic and safety bureau at the address in subrule 117.2(3). The request shall be deemed timely submitted if it is delivered or postmarked within 30 days of the owner’s receipt of the revocation notice issued by the department.

117.10(3) Failure to timely request a hearing on the denial, revocation, or cancellation of a permit is a waiver of the right to a hearing and a failure to exhaust administrative remedies.

[ARC 2645C, IAB 8/3/16, effective 9/7/16; ARC 4984C, IAB 3/11/20, effective 4/15/20; ARC 6020C, IAB 11/3/21, effective 12/8/21; Editorial change: IAC Supplement 4/6/22]

761—117.11 to 117.14 Reserved.


[Filed emergency 5/22/96 after Notice 3/13/96—published 6/19/96, effective 5/23/96]

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[Filed ARC 4984C (Notice ARC 4868C, IAB 1/15/20), IAB 3/11/20, effective 4/15/20]

[Filed ARC 6020C (Notice ARC 5859C, IAB 8/11/21), IAB 11/3/21, effective 12/8/21]

[Editorial change: IAC Supplement 4/6/22]

1 Two or more ARCs

2 Spacing—Transition to Freeway-Primary Highway diagram replaced with a clearer image.
Spacing--Transition To Freeway-Primary Highway

- Interchange
- Fully Access Controlled Freeway-Primary Hwy
- At-Grade Intersection
- Primary

First Legal Location

500' Rural Spacing **

300' Rural Spacing *

* 100', if inside city limits
** 250', if inside city limits
VEHICLES
CHAPTER 400
VEHICLE REGISTRATION AND CERTIFICATE OF TITLE
[Prior to 6/3/87, Transportation Department[820]—(07)D-Ch 11]

761—400.1(321,322,544) Definitions. The definitions in Iowa Code section 321.1 are hereby made part
of this chapter. In addition, the following words and phrases, when used in Iowa Code chapter 321 or
this chapter, shall have the meanings respectively ascribed to them, except when the context otherwise
requires.

“Certificate of title” means a document issued by the appropriate official which contains a statement
of the owner’s title, the name and address of the owner, a description of the vehicle, a statement of all
security interests and additional information required under the laws or rules of the jurisdiction in which
the document was issued, and which is recognized as a matter of law as a document evidencing ownership
of the vehicle described. The terms “title certificate,” “title only,” and “title” shall be synonymous with
the term “Certificate of title.”

“Contiguous county” means any county in Iowa that directly borders an adjacent Iowa county,
including sharing a common corner or corners.

“Dealer’s or manufacturer’s stock or inventory” means a vehicle owned by a dealer which is being
held for sale or trade and for which the dealer has a duly assigned ownership document as required by
Iowa Code section 321.45.

“Driverless-capable vehicle” means the same as defined in rule 761—380.2(321).

“Electric vehicle annual registration fee” means an annual registration fee for a battery electric or
plug-in hybrid electric motor vehicle as provided in Iowa Code sections 321.116 and 321.117. Unless
otherwise provided, for purposes of this chapter, any reference to a registration fee shall also include an
annual registration fee for a battery electric or plug-in hybrid electric motor vehicle if that vehicle is a
battery electric or plug-in hybrid electric motor vehicle as defined in Iowa Code sections 321.116 and
321.117.

“Electronic” means as defined in Iowa Code section 554D.103.

“Electronic lien and title” or “ELT” means an information technology system authorized by the
department for the purpose of providing an electronic record of the certificate of title to a security interest
holder in order to subject a vehicle to an electronic lien and to allow for the submission and receipt of
forms related to security interests through electronic means as described in Iowa Code section 321.50.

“Electronic record” means as defined in Iowa Code section 554D.103.

“Electronic signature” means as defined in Iowa Code section 554D.103.

“End user” means a person or entity that directly uses the services of an electronic registration and
titling (ERT) service provider to submit an electronic application for certificate of title or registration of
a vehicle.

“ERT service provider” means a person or entity authorized by the department under subrule
400.3(17) to submit electronic applications for certificate of title or registration of a vehicle on behalf
of an end user to a county treasurer.

“Farm trailer” means a trailer used exclusively by a farmer in the conduct of the farmer’s agricultural
operation. The term shall not include a “semitrailer.”

“Final-stage manufacturer” means as defined in Iowa Code section 322.2.

“Half-year fee” means the first semiannual installment of an annual registration fee but does not
include an electric vehicle annual registration fee. The term “half-year registration” shall be synonymous
with the term “half-year fee.”

“Hearse” means a motor vehicle used exclusively to transport a deceased person.

“Lien” means an interest in a vehicle which secures payment or performance of an obligation. The
term “security interest” shall be synonymous with the term “lien.”

“Manufacturer’s certificate of origin” means a certification signed by the manufacturer, distributor
or importer that the vehicle described has been transferred to the person or dealer named and that the
transfer is the first transfer of the vehicle in ordinary trade and commerce.
1. The terms “manufacturer’s statement,” “importer’s statement or certificate,” “MSO” and “MCO” shall be synonymous with the term “manufacturer’s certificate of origin.”

2. In addition to the requirements of Iowa Code subsection 321.45(1), the certificate shall contain a description of the vehicle which includes the make, model, style and vehicle identification number. The description of a motorized bicycle shall also specify the maximum speed.

3. For 1992 and subsequent model year vehicles, the form used for manufacturers’ certificates of origin shall be the universal form adopted in 1990 by the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators (AAMVA). This requirement does not apply to trailer-type vehicles. A copy of this universal form may be obtained from the motor vehicle division at the address in subrule 400.6(1).

“Model year,” except where otherwise specified, means the year of original manufacture or the year certified by the manufacturer. For purposes of titling and registration, the model year shall advance one year each January 1.

“Registered” means that the appropriate registration fee has been paid for a vehicle and a registration card evidencing payment has been issued to the owner.

“Registration card” means a document issued to the owner of a vehicle by the appropriate agency whose duty it is to register vehicles, which contains the name and address of the owner and a description of the vehicle, and which is issued to the owner when the vehicle has been registered. The terms “registration certificate,” “registration receipt” and “registration renewal receipt” are synonymous with the term “registration card.”

“Security interest” means an interest in a vehicle which secures payment or performance of an obligation. The term “lien” shall be synonymous with the term “security interest.”

“Signature,” unless otherwise specified, shall include a signature in ink or an electronic signature as provided in Iowa Code section 554D.103(9). A requirement to sign a document unless otherwise specified shall allow for a signature in ink or an electronic signature.

“Social security number” means a social security number issued by the United States government.


[ARC 9048B, IAB 9/8/10, effective 10/13/10; ARC 3449C, IAB 11/8/17, effective 12/13/17; ARC 3999C, IAB 9/12/18, effective 10/17/18; ARC 4343C, IAB 3/13/19, effective 4/17/19; ARC 4960C, IAB 3/11/20, effective 4/15/20; ARC 5178C, IAB 9/9/20, effective 10/14/20; ARC 5827C, IAB 9/8/21, effective 10/15/21; ARC 6287C, IAB 4/6/22, effective 5/11/22]

761—400.2(321,322) Vehicle registration, certificate of title, receipt, validation sticker and registration plates—general provisions.

400.2(1) Vehicles subject to registration. A vehicle subject to registration under the laws of Iowa shall be required to be registered at the time the vehicle is first operated or moved upon a highway in this state.

400.2(2) Vehicles exempt from titling or registration. A certificate of title shall not be issued for a vehicle which is exempt from the titling or registration provisions of Iowa Code chapter 321, unless issuance of a certificate of title is specifically authorized in Iowa Code chapter 321 or as provided in 761—Chapter 410.

400.2(3) Issuance of a certificate of title, receipt, validation sticker and registration plates upon payment of registration fees. Except as otherwise provided in Iowa Code chapter 321 or this chapter, the current year registration fee and any delinquent registration fees and penalties, if any, shall be paid prior to issuance of a certificate of title, receipt, validation sticker and registration plates.

400.2(4) Trailers with an empty weight of 2000 pounds or less. Certificates of title shall not be issued for trailers with an empty weight of 2000 pounds or less. However, these trailers shall be subject to the registration fees provided in Iowa Code section 321.123.

400.2(5) Vehicles owned by the government. A certificate of title shall be issued for a vehicle owned by the government when the vehicle is first registered. However, vehicles owned by the government shall be exempted from registration and titling fees. Also, a certificate of title shall not be issued for a government-owned vehicle if a certificate of title would not be issued if the vehicle were owned by someone other than the government.
400.2(6) *Vehicles leased by the government.* Vehicles leased by the government for a period of 60 days or more are exempted from payment of registration fees. A copy of the lease agreement, certificate of lease, or other evidence that the vehicle is being leased by the government shall be required in order to obtain this exemption. However, the lessor is not exempted from the requirements for obtaining a certificate of title as set out in Iowa Code chapter 321 and these rules, including payment of the appropriate certificate of title fee.

400.2(7) *Special mobile equipment.* Rescinded IAB 3/7/90, effective 4/11/90.

400.2(8) *Private school buses, fire trucks, authorized emergency vehicles, and transit buses.* In accordance with Iowa Code sections 321.18, 321.19 and 321.22, private school buses, fire trucks not owned or operated for a pecuniary profit, certain authorized emergency vehicles owned and operated by nonprofit organizations, and urban and regional transit system buses are exempt from the payment of registration fees. However, these vehicles are not exempt from the requirements for obtaining a certificate of title as set out in Iowa Code chapter 321, including payment of the appropriate certificate of title fee.

400.2(9) *Towable recreational vehicles.* For purposes of registration and titling under Iowa Code chapter 321 and this chapter, a towable recreational vehicle as defined in Iowa Code section 322C.2 shall be considered a travel trailer or fifth-wheel travel trailer, as those terms are defined in Iowa Code section 321.1, as applicable.

400.2(10) *Plates for exempted vehicles.* Upon application, the department shall issue plates for exempted vehicles under subrules 400.2(5), 400.2(6) and 400.2(8) in accordance with the requirements in Iowa Code sections 321.18, 321.19, 321.22 and 321.170, as applicable, and this chapter. As authorized by Iowa Code sections 8A.361 and 8A.362(7), the Iowa department of administrative services may order the issuance of regular registration plates for exempted vehicles assigned to the Iowa department of administrative services. The following process applies to regular registration plates issued to an exempted vehicle under Iowa Code section 321.19(1) "c":

a. The requesting agency under Iowa Code section 321.19(1) "c," other than the Iowa department of administrative services, shall file an application with the department in the form and manner prescribed by the department and shall certify the authorized purpose for which issuance of the registration plates for an exempted vehicle is requested.

b. The Iowa department of administrative services or the department may order the issuance of regular registration plates for exempted vehicles as authorized by Iowa Code section 321.19(1) "c." The plates shall be assigned to a specific vehicle. The requesting agency shall notify the department within ten days of assigning the plate to another vehicle.

c. In accordance with Iowa Code section 321.19, the department shall maintain separate records of regular registration plates issued to exempted vehicles, which shall be available in a manner that allows law enforcement and other persons authorized by Iowa Code section 321.11(3) to query vehicle and owner information by the registration plate number.

d. If a vehicle to which regular registration plates are assigned under this subrule is no longer used for an exempted purpose, the requesting agency shall surrender the plates to the department and the department shall cancel the plates. The department may revoke the plates and require the agency to surrender the plates pursuant to Iowa Code section 321.103 if the department determines use of the plates is no longer authorized.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 321.18 through 321.22, 321.34, 321.103, 321.123, 321.170 and 322C.2(19).

[ARC 4960C, IAB 3/11/20, effective 4/15/20; ARC 6287C, IAB 4/6/22, effective 5/11/22]

761—400.3(321) *Application for certificate of title or registration for a vehicle.*

400.3(1) *Application form.* To apply for a certificate of title or registration for a vehicle, the owner of the vehicle shall complete an application form prescribed by the department, which may be electronic. Application shall be made in accordance with Iowa Code chapter 321, these rules, and other applicable provisions of law.
400.3(2) **Full legal name.** Full legal names shall be given on the application. Civilian or military titles and nicknames shall not be used.

400.3(3) **Information about owner, lessee and primary user.**
   a. Iowa Code sections 321.20 and 321.109 list the information that must be disclosed by the owner, lessee and primary user on the application.
   b. A firm, association, corporation, or trust that is not required to have a federal employer identification number shall disclose the social security number, Iowa driver’s license number or Iowa nonoperator’s identification card number of an authorized representative of the firm, association, corporation, or trust. The authorized representative of a trust is the trustee unless otherwise specified in the trust agreement or the certification of trust as defined in Iowa Code section 633A.4604.

400.3(4) **Plate number and validation number.** If the owner has registration plates that have been assigned to the owner and affixed to the vehicle, the owner shall list the plate number on the application form. The validation number from the validation sticker shall also be listed.

400.3(5) **Birth or registration month.** If the vehicle is owned by one individual, the individual’s month of birth shall be listed on the application form and shall determine the registration year. If the vehicle is owned by two or three individuals, the month of birth of one of the individuals shall be listed and shall determine the registration year. If the vehicle is owned by a partnership, corporation, association, or governmental subdivision, the birth or registration month shall be left blank on the application; the county treasurer shall determine the month of registration.

400.3(6) **Model year.** The application shall include the model year of the vehicle.

400.3(7) **Purchase information.** The application shall include the date of purchase or acquisition and, if the vehicle was not purchased from a dealer, the purchase price.

400.3(8) **Vehicle color.** The application shall include the vehicle color.

400.3(9) **Foreign registered vehicle.** If the vehicle is registered in a foreign jurisdiction, the application shall include the date the vehicle was brought into Iowa.

400.3(10) **Signature of applicant.** The owner shall sign the application form. If there are two or more owners, all owner signatures are necessary.

400.3(11) **Dealer certification.**
   a. If the vehicle is a new vehicle which has been sold to the owner by a dealer, as defined in Iowa Code section 321.1, the dealer shall certify the following on the application form: sale price of the vehicle, the amounts allowed for property traded in, nontaxable charges and rebates, the tax price of the vehicle, the date that a “Registration Applied For” card was issued, and the registration fee collected.
   b. The certification shall include the dealer’s number and name and shall be signed by the dealer or an authorized representative of the dealer. The signature may be electronic when the application form is submitted electronically in a manner approved by the department.

400.3(12) **Weigh ticket.** If application is being made to lower the tonnage on any motor truck, bus or truck tractor, the county treasurer may require a copy of a stamped weigh ticket issued by any public scale.

400.3(13) **Credits.** See rule 761—400.60(321) for:
   Credit for unexpired registration fee.
   Credit for transfer to spouse, parent or child.
   Credit from/to apportioned registration.
   Assignment of credit and registration plates from lessee to lessee.

400.3(14) **Leased vehicle.** As required by Iowa Code section 423.26, the lessor shall list the lease price of the vehicle and the lessor’s leasing number, if applicable, on the application form.

400.3(15) **Affidavit of correction.** As provided in Iowa Code section 321.23A, the county treasurer or the department may accept an affidavit of correction on a form prescribed by the department.
   a. The affidavit may be used only to correct those errors, erasures or alterations listed on the affidavit.
   b. The affidavit must contain the signatures of all parties to the original error, erasure or alteration.
   c. Only an original, notarized affidavit shall be accepted.
d. The affidavit must be surrendered with the document that contains the error, erasure or alteration to be corrected.

e. The affidavit may be accepted to correct errors, erasures or alterations on either an Iowa title or a foreign title.

400.3(16) Driverless-capable vehicle. As provided in Iowa Code sections 321.20 and 321.515 and rule 761—400.21(321), the applicant shall indicate on the application whether the vehicle is a driverless-capable vehicle as defined in rule 761—380.2(321).

400.3(17) Electronic applications.

a. Applications for certificate of title or registration of a vehicle may be submitted electronically via web-based services offered and maintained by ERT service providers authorized by the department. To be authorized to serve as an ERT service provider, the ERT service provider must establish to the satisfaction of the department that the ERT service provider has the technical, financial, legal, and administrative capacity to meet the department’s requirements for submission of electronic applications and must execute an agreement, in a form and content determined by the department, that authorizes and permits the ERT service provider to interact with the department’s vehicle title and registration system via an application program interface established by the department and to submit electronic applications on behalf of end users that choose to use the ERT service provider’s services to submit an application electronically. Agreements executed by ERT service providers under this paragraph shall include provisions that address security, financial responsibility, privacy, termination, and any other matters deemed appropriate by the department.

b. An agreement executed by an ERT service provider is a condition of authorization and permission only. An ERT service provider authorized by the department is not a contractor, vendor, employee, or agent for the department, the state of Iowa, or any county treasurer accepting electronic applications, and shall not be entitled to compensation from the department, the state of Iowa, or any county treasurer for any service, transaction, or other act rendered as an ERT service provider. The ERT service provider remains solely liable and responsible for the ERT service provider’s services and activities as an ERT service provider and shall defend, indemnify and hold harmless the department, any county treasurer, the state of Iowa, and its, or their agents, officers, heirs, assigns, and employees of and from any and all damages, claims, penalties, debts owed, or any other form of liability arising from or related to the ERT service provider’s service, performance, errors, acts, or omissions. An ERT service provider that chooses to provide service under the department’s permission and authorization does so at the ERT service provider’s sole risk and has no claim or right against the department, any county treasurer, or the state of Iowa for fees, costs, profits, loss of profits, interruption of business, or any other form of compensation, remuneration, liability, or damages arising from or related to the ERT service provider’s activity as an ERT service provider or inability to serve as an ERT service provider.

c. An ERT service provider authorized by the department may establish web-based services to allow end users to submit applications via an electronic interface established and maintained by the ERT service provider and to submit the applications on behalf of the end user to county treasurers via the department’s vehicle title and registration system and application program interface established by the department. In doing so, the ERT service provider is acting as a contractor or vendor for the end user and not the department, any county treasurer, or the state of Iowa, and remains solely responsible to the end user for any failure to perform or breach of performance or agreement. When the end user is a motor vehicle dealer licensed by the department under Iowa Code chapter 322 or 322C, “end user” includes the motor vehicle dealer and any person with an interest in the vehicle that is the subject of the application. The ERT service provider may charge the end user a fee for services rendered as an ERT service provider.

d. In addition to the documentary fee authorized under Iowa Code section 322.19A, an end user that is a motor vehicle dealer licensed by the department under Iowa Code chapter 322 or 322C may pass and charge to a customer the fees or costs incurred by the motor vehicle dealer to submit the customer’s application through an ERT service provider’s services as a third-party cost or fee, provided that the motor vehicle dealer discloses the charge to the customer before submitting the application. The documentary fee charged by the motor vehicle dealer shall not exceed the amount authorized by Iowa Code section
322.19A. Neither the ERT service provider nor the motor vehicle dealer shall charge a customer for creation or delivery of a “registration applied for” card.

e. An ERT service provider authorized by the department has no authority to approve or deny applications. Acceptance of an application by an ERT service provider is not approval of the application. An application is not considered to be formally submitted until it is electronically transmitted by the ERT service provider to the county treasurer via the department’s vehicle title and registration system and the application program interface established by the department. The county treasurer remains responsible for approving or denying the application and may reject the application for any reason permitted or required by state or federal law or regulation.

f. An authorized ERT service provider is responsible for the ERT service provider’s payment solution and for all payment transaction security and compliance with all applicable standards associated with the payment solution or solutions offered by the ERT service provider. The ERT service provider shall transfer title and registration fees collected by the ERT service provider directly to an account designated by the county treasurer responsible for the transaction via automated clearing house (ACH) transfer and the fees shall be available to the county treasurer no later than three business days following the submission of a transaction for which the fees were paid. Funds received by the ERT service provider shall be held until transfer to the county treasurer’s account in a bank insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. The ERT service provider shall be responsible for reconciling insufficient funds from an end user.

g. Fees submitted electronically are not deemed to be received until deposited into the county treasurer’s account via completion of the ACH transfer. The end user remains responsible for fees submitted via an ERT service provider and the end user’s responsibility for payment of any required fees is not waived or excused by the ERT service provider’s failure to complete the transfer. As a condition of authorization and permission to serve as an ERT service provider and before the ERT service provider may offer services, the ERT service provider shall furnish a surety bond executed by the ERT service provider as principal and executed by a corporate surety company, licensed and qualified to do business within the state of Iowa. The bond shall run to the state of Iowa, be in the amount of $150,000 and be conditioned upon the faithful compliance by the ERT service provider of all obligations imposed upon the ERT service provider by any applicable state or federal law or regulation, including the terms of this chapter, the authorizing agreement executed by the ERT service provider under this chapter, and any terms or conditions existing between the ERT service provider and any end user using the ERT service provider’s services. The ERT service provider shall indemnify any end user that uses the ERT service provider’s services of and from any loss or damage occasioned by the failure of the ERT service provider to so comply, including but not limited to the complete and timely submission to the county treasurer of the title and registration fees required for a given transaction. The bond shall be filed with the department before the ERT service provider may begin or offer services as an ERT service provider. The aggregate liability of the surety shall not exceed the amount of the bond.

h. The ERT service provider shall provide accounting reports of all fees received and transferred to each respective county treasurer, in a manner determined by the department.

i. The ERT service provider shall submit to audits by the department and the state auditor, which shall be at least yearly but may be more frequently if determined necessary by the department or the state auditor.

j. An application submitted electronically must meet all legal requirements for the transaction in question, and no requirement shall be excused or waived as a result of submitting the transaction electronically. However, wherever a signature is required, the signature may be an electronic signature, as determined by the department and according to methods approved by the department. Wherever an electronic solution approved by the department requires the submission of scanned documents, the scanned documents shall be of a quality and resolution determined by the department, which shall at a minimum meet any applicable state or federal standard or requirement, and shall completely capture and represent the original document. The department and any county treasurer processing an application retain the right under Iowa Code section 321.13 to determine the genuineness, regularity, and legality of the application and any scanned document submitted as part of the application and may withhold approval
of the application and require presentation of the original document whenever the scanned document is of insufficient quality, content, or appearance to determine the same. An end user that submits a scan of an original document as part of an electronic application shall retain the original document for a period of six months. An end user shall make all such original documents available for inspection by the department at the department’s request. An end user that is a business entity shall retain the documents at the end user’s principal place of business in Iowa. Anything in this paragraph notwithstanding, lessors required to retain a damage disclosure statement under Iowa Code section 321.69(4), and authorized vehicle recyclers licensed under Iowa Code chapter 321H and motor vehicle dealers licensed under Iowa Code chapter 322 required to retain damage disclosure statements under Iowa Code section 321.69(6) shall retain the original document for a period of five years from the date of the statement, as required therein.

k. An end user that is a motor vehicle dealer licensed by the department under Iowa Code chapter 322 or 322C and that electronically submits an application on behalf of the owner or owners to whom the dealer is transferring or delivering the vehicle shall disclose to all owners or, if there is more than one owner and the title application uses “or” between the names of the owners, at least one owner, that the application will be submitted electronically and shall obtain written authorization from all owners, or if there is more than one owner and the title application uses “or” between the names of the owners, written authorization from at least one owner, to submit the application on the owner’s behalf. The written authorization shall be retained at the motor vehicle dealer’s principal place of business for a period of six months from the date of application and shall be available for inspection by the department at the department’s request. The motor vehicle dealer shall also review with and disclose to the owner or owners all details of the application, before submitting the application, and shall provide a complete, true, and accurate copy of the application to the owner or owners immediately after submitting the application. The written authorization shall be submitted in the form and manner required by the department.

l. An authorized ERT service provider shall retain all data, information, records, and electronic records associated with an electronic application or transaction submitted or transacted through the ERT service provider for a period of at least six months, or longer as required by applicable state or federal law or regulation, and shall make all such data, information, and records available to the department at the department’s request. This includes but is not limited to the identity of the end user that initiated the electronic application or transaction. Identity information for end users shall be maintained at the entity and individual level, meaning that the ERT service provider must implement and maintain secure profile management that is capable of authenticating and verifying the identity of any entity that initiated the application or transaction and the individual officer, employee, or agent within the entity that was authorized by the entity to initiate the application or transaction.

m. The ERT service provider shall hold and protect all personal information as required by Iowa Code section 321.11 and the federal Driver’s Privacy Protection Act, 18 U.S.C. §2721 et seq. (the DPPA), shall only use or release such personal information for purposes necessary to perform services as an ERT service provider, and shall release such personal information for no other purposes or use except as required to comply with legal or administrative matters as permitted under the DPPA. The ERT service provider shall immediately advise the department of any suspected or actual unauthorized release of personal information or highly restricted personal information and shall notify the entity and individual whose personal information or highly restricted personal information was released in an unauthorized manner.


[ARC 9048B, IAB 9/8/10; effective 10/13/10; ARC 3449C, IAB 11/8/17, effective 12/13/17; ARC 3999C, IAB 9/12/18, effective 10/17/18; ARC 5893C, IAB 9/8/21, effective 10/13/21; ARC 6219C, IAB 3/9/22, effective 4/13/22; ARC 6287C, IAB 4/6/22, effective 5/11/22]

761—400.4(321) Supporting documents required. This rule describes the basic supporting documents to be submitted by an applicant for a certificate of title or registration.

400.4(1) New vehicle. If application is made for a new vehicle, a manufacturer’s certificate of origin, properly assigned to the applicant, shall be submitted. A manufacturer’s certificate of origin shall not be accepted if the assignment to the applicant is made by any person other than the manufacturer, importer
or distributor, a licensed motor vehicle dealer franchised to sell that line-make of vehicle, or a final-stage manufacturer motor vehicle dealer licensed under rule 761—425.11(322).

a. The first person, including a dealer not franchised to sell that line-make of vehicle, who is assigned the manufacturer’s certificate of origin shall obtain a certificate of title and register the vehicle.

b. An uncanceled security interest noted on the reverse side of a manufacturer’s certificate of origin (MCO) shall be noted as a separate security interest on the certificate of title, in addition to any security interest acknowledged by the applicant, unless the security interest acknowledged by the applicant is the same as the one noted on the reverse side of the MCO.

c. If a 1980 or subsequent model year vehicle is manufactured by a person other than the original manufacturer, both the original manufacturer’s certificate of origin and the final-stage manufacturer’s certificate of origin shall be submitted if the vehicle’s original line-make is changed by the final-stage manufacturer. All assignments or reassignments of ownership of the vehicle shall be made on the final-stage manufacturer’s certificate of origin. The face of the original manufacturer’s certificate of origin shall be stamped in bold type with the statement: “Final-stage manufacturer’s MCO has been issued on this vehicle.” The original manufacturer’s vehicle identification number shall be listed on the final-stage manufacturer’s certificate of origin.

d. If a final-stage manufacturer is a motor vehicle dealer licensed under rule 761—425.11(322), the final-stage manufacturer may reassign the original manufacturer’s certificate of origin or an incomplete or intermediate MCO to the retail buyer.

400.4(2) Used vehicle registered or titled in this state. The last issued certificate of title, properly assigned to the applicant, shall be submitted, unless the applicant is an insurer applying for a salvage certificate of title under Iowa Code section 321.52(4). An uncanceled security interest noted on the face of the certificate of title shall be noted on the face of the certificate of title issued to the applicant, in addition to any security interest acknowledged by the applicant. If the vehicle is not subject to titling provisions, the last issued registration receipt or bill of sale, properly assigned to the applicant, shall be submitted.

400.4(3) Used vehicle from a foreign jurisdiction. If the vehicle was subject to the issuance of a certificate of title in the foreign jurisdiction, the certificate of title issued by the foreign jurisdiction to the applicant or properly assigned to the applicant shall be submitted, unless the applicant is an insurer applying for a salvage certificate of title under Iowa Code section 321.52(4).

a. A security interest, noted on the face of the foreign certificate of title, which has not been canceled, shall be noted on the face of the certificate of title issued to the applicant, in addition to any security interest acknowledged by the applicant.

b. A certificate of title issued in a foreign jurisdiction may be assigned to a motor vehicle dealer in another jurisdiction, and the dealer may reassign the certificate of title to the applicant. An assignment or reassignment form issued by a foreign jurisdiction may be used with a foreign title to complete an assignment or reassignment of ownership from a foreign motor vehicle dealer to the applicant, provided the ownership chain is complete.

c. An Iowa licensed motor vehicle dealer who acquires a vehicle registered in another state or country may reassign the foreign certificate of title to the applicant, as provided in Iowa Code subsection 321.48(2) and rule 761—400.27(321,322).

d. A person who registers a foreign vehicle under Iowa Code subsection 321.23(3) shall be issued a nontransferable-negotiable registration. To transfer ownership of the vehicle, the owner must first obtain an Iowa certificate of title except as follows: If ownership is transferred to an Iowa licensed motor vehicle dealer as provided in Iowa Code subsection 321.23(3), the foreign certificate of title may be assigned to the dealer; the owner is not required to obtain an Iowa title. The dealer may then reassign the foreign title, as provided in Iowa Code subsection 321.48(2) and rule 761—400.27(321,322).

e. If the vehicle was not subject to the issuance of a certificate of title in the foreign jurisdiction, the registration document issued by the foreign jurisdiction to the applicant or properly assigned to the applicant shall be submitted.
(1) If the foreign registration document is not issued in the applicant’s name and does not contain an assignment of ownership form, a bill of sale conveying ownership from the owner as listed on the foreign registration document to the applicant shall be submitted with the foreign registration document.

(2) Upon receipt of the foreign registration document, the county treasurer shall issue a nontransferable—nonnegotiable registration unless the foreign registration document has been approved by the department.

(3) Acceptance of the foreign registration document shall be determined by the department on an individual basis, if the county treasurer of the county where the certificate of title is to be issued cannot determine whether the document is acceptable.

f. If a trailer weighing 2000 lbs. or less is exempt from the issuance of a certificate of title and registration in the foreign jurisdiction, a bill of sale conveying ownership to the applicant, if acquired by a resident from a nonresident, or an affidavit of ownership signed by the applicant, if the applicant is establishing residence in this state, shall be submitted.

g. If a motor vehicle is exempt from the issuance of a certificate of title and registration in the foreign jurisdiction, the bonding procedures as provided in Iowa Code section 321.24 shall be followed.

400.4(4) Used vehicle acquired by a resident of this state from a government agency. If the vehicle was acquired from an agency of the federal government, the applicant shall surrender the government bill of sale, General Services Administration Form 97, or Internal Revenue Service Form 2435, properly assigned to the applicant. If the vehicle was acquired from the state of Iowa or a subdivision of government, the applicant shall surrender the Iowa certificate of title issued in the name of the agency, properly assigned to the applicant.

400.4(5) Manufactured or mobile home. If the vehicle described on the application is a manufactured or mobile home with an Iowa title, the applicant shall submit a tax clearance form to show that no taxes are owing, unless the title has been issued to a manufactured or mobile home retailer licensed under Iowa Code chapter 103A. The form may be obtained by any owner of record of the manufactured or mobile home from the county treasurer.

400.4(6) Vehicle acquired by a resident of this state by operation of law. If the vehicle was acquired by the applicant by operation of law as specified in Iowa Code section 321.47, the last issued certificate of title shall be submitted by the applicant, or when that is not possible, presentation of satisfactory proof of the applicant’s ownership and right of possession to the vehicle shall be submitted by the applicant. Proof of ownership may consist of a foreclosure sale affidavit, artisan’s or storage lien affidavit, affidavit of death intestate, abandoned vehicle sales receipt, peace officers bill of sale or court order. See also subrules 400.14(4) and 400.14(5).

400.4(7) Foreign ownership document issued in a language other than English. A foreign ownership document issued in a language other than English may be required to be reproduced in writing in English and certified to be a correct translation by a person qualified to translate that particular language. The English translation and certification shall be submitted with the foreign ownership document.

400.4(8) Titles from foreign jurisdictions.

a. Except as provided in paragraph “b” of this subrule, a certificate of title issued by a foreign jurisdiction shall not be accepted if the title contains an alteration or erasure.

b. An affidavit of correction form issued by a foreign jurisdiction that corrects the certificate of title issued by the foreign jurisdiction shall be accepted only for the reason listed on the affidavit of correction form. However, acceptance of an affidavit of correction form that corrects an odometer statement or a designation shall be determined by the department on an individual basis.

400.4(9) Applications in the name of trusts. An application in the name of a trust shall be accompanied by a copy of all documents creating or otherwise affecting the trust or by the certification of trust as defined in Iowa Code section 633A.4604.

a. The certification of trust may be signed by any trustee or the attorney for any trustee.

b. The application shall be signed by the number of trustees as specified in the trust agreement, and the applicant shall provide the department with the document or the certification of trust specifying the required signatories for the trust.

c. If a certification of trust is provided, one of the following shall apply:
(1) Any currently acting trustee may sign the application if the certification of trust states that such trustee may act individually.

(2) A majority of the trustees must sign the application if the certification of trust states that the trustees must act by majority decision.

(3) All currently acting trustees must sign the application if the certification of trust states that the trustees must act by unanimous decision.

d. A certification of trust must meet the requirements of Iowa Code section 633A.4604, including but not limited to providing the names of all the currently acting trustees. If there are two or more currently acting trustees, the certification of trust must state whether the trustees may act individually, whether the trustees must act by majority decision or whether the trustees must act by unanimous decision. If the certification of trust does not meet said requirements, the certification of trust will be considered invalid for the purposes of the application.

e. Each signature on the application shall be followed by the words “as trustee.”

400.4(10) Driverless-capable vehicles. If an application is made for a driverless-capable vehicle, the department may require the application to be accompanied by the operational design domain.

400.4(11) Supporting document retained by county treasurer. All supporting documents, except those submitted pursuant to subrule 400.3(17), shall be retained by the county treasurer.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 321.20, 321.23, 321.24, 321.30, 321.31, 321.45 to 321.50, 321.67, 321.515, 321.519, 322.3 and 633A.4604. [ARC 9048B, IAB 9/8/10, effective 10/13/10; ARC 3449C, IAB 11/8/17, effective 12/13/17; ARC 3999C, IAB 9/12/18, effective 10/17/18; ARC 4543C, IAB 3/13/19, effective 4/17/19; ARC 4960C, IAB 3/11/20, effective 4/15/20; ARC 5893C, IAB 9/8/21, effective 10/15/21; ARC 6219C, IAB 3/9/22, effective 4/13/22; ARC 6287C, IAB 4/6/22, effective 5/11/22]

761—400.5(321) Where to apply for registration or certificate of title.

400.5(1) Except as otherwise provided, application for the registration of a vehicle or a certificate of title of a vehicle, or transfers thereof, shall be made to the county treasurer as described in Iowa Code chapter 321, including, when applicable, the county treasurer of a contiguous county to the county designated for the owner under Iowa Code section 321.20(1) for registration and issuance of a certificate of title. When none of the primary users of a non-resident-owned vehicle are located in Iowa, the vehicle may be registered by the county treasurer of any county.

400.5(2) Application shall be made to the department’s motor vehicle division for the following:

a. Titling and registration of vehicles owned by the government. This requirement does not apply to manufactured or mobile homes subject to a public bidder sale as explained in Iowa Code subsection 321.46(2).

b. Registration of vehicles leased by the government for a period of 60 days or more.

c. Registration of urban and regional transit system buses.

d. Registration of fire trucks not owned and operated for a pecuniary profit.

e. Registration of certain authorized emergency vehicles owned and operated by nonprofit organizations.

f. Registration of private school buses.

g. Registration of vehicles under the provisions of Iowa Code subsection 321.23(4), relating to restricted-use vehicles.

400.5(3) Application for a certificate of title for a vehicle subject to apportioned registration under Iowa Code chapter 326 may be made to either the county treasurer or to the department’s motor vehicle division.

400.5(4) Application for apportioned registration shall be made to the department’s motor vehicle division. See 761—Chapter 500.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 321.18 through 321.23, 321.46(2), and 321.170. [ARC 3999C, IAB 9/12/18, effective 10/17/18; ARC 4960C, IAB 3/11/20, effective 4/15/20; ARC 6287C, IAB 4/6/22, effective 5/11/22]
761—400.6(17A) Addresses, information and forms. Assistance under this chapter is available as follows:

400.6(1) Information and forms for vehicle registration, certificate of title, or other procedures covered under Iowa Code sections 321.18 through 321.173 may be obtained from the county treasurer or by mail from the Motor Vehicle Division, Iowa Department of Transportation, P.O. Box 9278, Des Moines, Iowa 50306-9278; in person at Iowa Department of Transportation, 6310 SE Convenience Blvd., Ankeny, Iowa 50021; by telephone at (515)237-3110; or on the department’s website at www.iowadot.gov.

400.6(2) Information for investigations under this chapter may be obtained from the Bureau of Investigation and Identity Protection, Iowa Department of Transportation, 6310 SE Convenience Blvd., Ankeny, Iowa 50021; by telephone at (515)237-3050; or on the department’s website at www.iowadot.gov.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 17A.3.

[ARC 9048B, IAB 9/8/10, effective 10/13/10; ARC 3999C, IAB 9/12/18, effective 10/17/18; ARC 4960C, IAB 3/11/20, effective 4/15/20; ARC 6287C, IAB 4/6/22, effective 5/11/22]

761—400.7(321) Information appearing on title or registration. In addition to the requirements of Iowa Code sections 321.24, 321.52, 321.69, 321.71 and 322G.12, a certificate of title or registration receipt or both shall contain the following information when applicable:

400.7(1) Registration expiration date.

400.7(2) Registration month, as explained in rule 761—400.3(321).

400.7(3) Name and address of last titled owner.

400.7(4) Description of the vehicle, including the following items. These items may be represented on the title and registration by code letters or numbers.

a. Vehicle identification number.
b. Type, such as automobile, trailer, truck, etc.
c. Style.
d. Make, model, and model year.
e. Number of engine cylinders.
f. Color.
g. Weight and registered gross weight.
h. The square footage of floor space of a manufactured or mobile home or travel trailer, as determined by measuring the exterior.
i. The odometer mileage and whether the mileage is “actual,” “not actual,” or “exceeds mechanical limits.”

400.7(5) Previous Iowa title number or the name of the foreign jurisdiction if the previous title is a foreign title.

400.7(6) Plate number and previous registration number.

400.7(7) List price or value.

400.7(8) Penalties and title, registration and security interest receipt numbers.

400.7(9) The following phrase stamped on the reassignment portion of a manufactured or mobile home title: “Dealer reassignment not authorized on this certificate of title.”

400.7(10) The designation required by 761—Chapter 405. A vehicle may have no more than one designation. The referenced rules explain which designation takes precedence when more than one designation could apply.

400.7(11) Full legal name of owner.

a. When the name of an owner changes from that which is printed on the title or registration issued to the owner, the owner shall submit to the county treasurer one of the following documents:

(1) Court order for a name change. The court order must contain the full name, date of birth, and court seal.

(2) Divorce decree.

(3) Marriage certificate.
(321) Assignment of security interest. A security interest noted on a certificate of title may be assigned to another secured party without losing the seniority of the security interest by complying with the procedure in Iowa Code section 321.50 or with the following procedure:

400.10(1) Notice of assignment. The secured party listed on the title certificate shall make the following notation in the cancellation portion of the certificate of title where security interest is noted “Assigned to (name of assignee).” The date, name of secured party and signature of the person noting the assignment shall be completed in the cancellation portion pertaining to the security interest.

400.10(2) Application for notation of security interest. The assignee shall complete an application for notation of a security interest on the form provided by the department. The application form shall be signed by the assignee in the space where the signature of the owner is ordinarily required. The signature of the owner shall not be required on an assignment of a security interest.

400.10(3) Submission of documents to county treasurer. The certificate of title, application for notation of security interest and appropriate notation fee shall be submitted to the county treasurer of the county where the certificate of title was issued or will be issued.

a. If there are additional security interests noted on the certificate of title, the seniority of the assignee’s security interest may be preserved by issuance of a certificate of title in lieu of the original, on which the assignee’s security interest shall be noted in the same seniority as the assignor’s.

b. A receipt for notation of security interest form shall be processed and the new receipt number shall be listed in the appropriate space provided. The original notation date shall also be listed and the words “by assignment” shall be listed following the name of the assignee.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 321.50.
761—400.11(321) Sheriff’s levy, restitution lien, and forfeiture lien noted as security interests.

400.11(1) A sheriff’s levy may be noted as a security interest on a certificate of title if the sheriff so desires. To apply for a notation of a security interest, the sheriff or the sheriff’s deputy shall complete an application form prescribed by the department. The sheriff or sheriff’s deputy shall sign the application in the space where the signature of the owner is ordinarily required. The signature of the owner is not required. The appropriate notation fee shall be submitted with the application form to the county treasurer of the county where the certificate of title was issued. If the certificate of title is not surrendered with the application, the county treasurer shall notify the holder of the certificate of title in the manner prescribed in Iowa Code section 321.50.

400.11(2) A restitution or forfeiture lien may be noted as a security interest on a certificate of title if the county attorney so desires. To apply for a notation of a security interest, the county attorney or designee shall complete an application form prescribed by the department. The county attorney or designee shall sign the application in the space where the signature of the owner is ordinarily required. The signature of the owner is not required. A lien notation fee is not required. If the certificate of title is not surrendered with the application, the county treasurer shall notify the holder of the certificate of title in the manner prescribed in Iowa Code section 321.50.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 321.50 and chapter 809A.

[ARC 9848B, IAB 9/8/10, effective 10/13/10]

761—400.12(321) Replacement certificate of title.

400.12(1) When a certificate of title is lost, destroyed or altered, the owner or lienholder shall apply for a replacement certificate of title. If a security interest noted on the certificate of title was released by the secured party on a separate form, but the secured party has not delivered the original certificate of title to the appropriate party, the owner may apply for a replacement certificate of title as provided in Iowa Code section 321.42.

400.12(2) Application for a replacement certificate of title shall be made on a form prescribed by the department. All owners of the vehicle as listed on the certificate of title shall sign the application form. If an owner is deceased, the signatures and documents specified in subrules 400.14(4) and 400.14(5) shall be required in lieu of the deceased owner’s signature. A person entitled to vehicle ownership under the laws of descent and distribution shall sign the required forms and shall insert the words “heir at law” following the signature.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 321.42.

761—400.13(321) Bond required before title issued. An applicant for a certificate of title who cannot provide the supporting documents required in rule 761—400.4(321) shall be required to file a bond as a condition to obtaining a title and registration plates.

400.13(1) Procedures. This subrule describes the procedures to be followed to obtain a “bonded” certificate of title. The procedures described are in addition to the regular procedures for titling and registering a vehicle.

a. The applicant shall submit a bond application to the motor vehicle division on a form prescribed by the department. The application shall be accompanied by evidence of ownership of the vehicle.

b. The department shall search the state files to determine if there is an owner of record or security interest for the vehicle and if the vehicle has been reported stolen or embezzled.

(1) If an owner of record is found, the department shall mail a release letter by first-class mail to the owner of record at the owner’s last-known address. The release letter shall notify the owner of the right to claim ownership of the vehicle or to waive all rights or claims.

(2) If the owner of record makes a claim, a motor vehicle investigator shall review the claim.

(3) If the department receives no response from the owner of record within ten days after the date of mailing, the owner of record waives all rights or claims; or if the letter is returned as undeliverable, the department shall continue processing the bond application.

(4) If one or more security interests are found and can be identified, the department shall send a certified letter and application for cancellation of security interest to a lienholder to the last-known
address of that lienholder. If a lienholder releases the lien, the department shall continue to process the application. If a lienholder responds with a request to claim the vehicle, the department will review the claim. If the certified letter is returned as undeliverable, the department shall continue to process the application.

(5) If one or more security interests is found but a lienholder cannot be identified because the record is held by another jurisdiction, the department shall return the application to the applicant and inform the applicant which jurisdiction holds the record(s) to the vehicle.

c. If the department determines that the applicant has complied with this rule, that there is sufficient evidence to indicate that the applicant is the rightful owner, and that there is no known unsatisfied security interest, the department shall determine the current value of the vehicle and notify the applicant to deposit cash or file a surety bond with the department in an amount equal to one and one-half times the current value of the vehicle.

d. After the cash deposit or surety bond has been deposited, a motor vehicle investigator of the department may examine the vehicle to verify the information submitted on the application is correct. The owner of the vehicle may drive or tow the vehicle to and from the examination location after completing an affidavit to drive on a form provided by the department. The form shall state that the vehicle is reasonably safe for operation, and the form must be signed by the owner. After verifying the information, the investigator shall authorize the county treasurer to issue a title for and register the vehicle. Should the vehicle not meet the equipment requirements of Iowa Code chapter 321, the investigator shall authorize the county treasurer to issue a title and registration but instruct the county treasurer to immediately suspend the registration until such time as the vehicle meets these equipment requirements. If applicable, the investigator shall also affix an assigned vehicle identification number to the vehicle.

e. The applicant shall then make application for a certificate of title and registration.

400.13(2) Disapproval. If the department determines that the applicant has not complied with this rule, that there is sufficient evidence to indicate that the applicant may not be the rightful owner, or that there is an unsatisfied security interest, then the department shall not authorize issuance of a certificate of title or registration receipt and shall notify the applicant in writing of the reason(s).

400.13(3) Junked vehicle. A certificate of title shall not be reinstated for a vehicle that has been issued a junking certificate unless the junking certificate was issued in error, as explained in rule 761—400.23(321), or the vehicle qualifies as an antique vehicle under Iowa Code subsection 321.115(1).

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 321.24 and 321.52.

[ARC 9048, IAB 9/8/10, effective 10/13/10; ARC 0136, IAB 5/30/12, effective 7/4/12; ARC 3999, IAB 9/12/18, effective 10/17/18; ARC 4960C, IAB 3/11/20, effective 4/15/20; ARC 6287C, IAB 4/6/22, effective 5/11/22]

761—400.14(321) Transfer of ownership. The following procedures shall apply for all titling and registration purposes:

400.14(1) Transfer of vehicle owned by two or three persons.

a. If the names of the owners of a vehicle on the certificate of title or on the manufacturer’s certificate of origin are joined by the word “or,” as in “John Doe, Jane Doe or Mary Doe,” then the signature of any of these owners is sufficient to transfer title or to junk the vehicle.

b. If ownership of a vehicle is stated as a name or names followed by the words “Doing Business As” or the initials “DBA” and another name, only the name of an owner followed by the signature of an authorized representative of an owner is required to transfer title or to junk the vehicle.

EXAMPLE: Ownership is stated as “John Smith and Mary Smith DBA Smith Repair.” Jane Doe is an authorized representative of John Smith and Mary Smith. To transfer ownership, Jane Doe may sign as “John Smith and Mary Smith DBA Smith Repair, by Jane Doe,” “John Smith and Mary Smith by Jane Doe,” or Smith Repair by Jane Doe.”

c. In all other cases the signature of each named owner is required.

400.14(2) Assignment of title to two or three persons. If a certificate of title or a manufacturer’s certificate of origin is assigned to two or three persons with their names joined by the word “or,” as in
“John Doe, Jane Doe or Mary Doe,” then a certificate of title may be issued to any one of these persons, or to any two or all three of these persons with their names joined by the word “or.” However, a certificate of title shall only be issued to persons who have signed the application for title.

400.14(3) Organizational ownership.

a. When a vehicle is owned by a partnership, corporation, association, governmental unit, or private organization, the signature of its authorized representative is required.

b. When a vehicle is owned by a trust, the title shall be accompanied by a copy of all documents creating or otherwise affecting the trust or by the certification of trust as defined in Iowa Code section 633A.4604.

1. The certification of trust may be signed by any trustee or the attorney for any trustee.

2. The title shall be signed by the number of trustees as specified in the trust agreement, and the transferor shall provide the department with the document or the certification of trust specifying the required signatories for the trust.

3. If a certification of trust is provided, one of the following shall apply:
   1. Any currently acting trustee may sign the title if the certification of trust states that such trustee may act individually.
   2. A majority of the trustees must sign the title if the certification of trust states that the trustees must act by majority decision.
   3. All currently acting trustees must sign the title if the certification of trust states that the trustees must act by unanimous decision.

4. A certification of trust must meet the requirements of Iowa Code section 633A.4604, including but not limited to providing the names of all the currently acting trustees. If there are two or more currently acting trustees, the certification of trust must state whether the trustees may act individually, whether the trustees must act by majority decision or whether the trustees must act by unanimous decision. If the certification of trust does not meet said requirement, the certification of trust will be considered invalid for the purposes of the transfer.

5. Each signature on the title shall be followed by the words “as trustee.”

400.14(4) Death with a will. When ownership is transferred according to a decedent’s will, a certified copy of the court order or the letter of appointment appointing the person assigning the title as executor of the will shall be required.

400.14(5) Death without a will. When ownership is transferred from a decedent without a will and there is no administration of the estate, an affidavit of death intestate form signed by the clerk of court shall be required. When ownership is transferred from a decedent without a will but there is an administration of the estate, a copy of the court order or the letter of appointment appointing the person assigning the title as administrator shall be required.

400.14(6) Power of attorney. An attorney in fact may act for the owner(s) if the appointment is shown on a power of attorney form. Power of attorney forms are available from the department but other forms may be accepted if they contain all necessary information. The power of attorney form or a certified true copy shall be kept by the county treasurer and attached to the document to which it applies.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 321.20, 321.24, 321.45, 321.47, 321.49, 321.67 and 633A.4604.

[ARC 9048B, IAB 9/8/10, effective 10/13/10; ARC 4960C, IAB 3/11/20, effective 4/15/20; ARC 6219C, IAB 3/9/22, effective 4/13/22]

761—400.15(321) Cancellation of a certificate of title.

400.15(1) The department shall cancel a certificate of title when authorized by any provision of law or when it has reasonable grounds to believe that the title has not been surrendered to the county treasurer as provided in Iowa Code section 321.52 or when the vehicle has been stolen or embezzled from the rightful owner or seized under the provisions of Iowa Code section 321.84, and the person holding the certificate of title, purportedly issued for the vehicle, has no immediate right to possession of the vehicle.

400.15(2) The decision to issue a new certificate of title or to allow the previous title to be reinstated through a replacement title application process or to take any other action regarding ownership of the
vehicle for which the current title has been canceled shall be determined after an investigation and recommendation by a motor vehicle investigator of the department.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 321.101.

761—400.16(321) Application for certificate of title or original registration for a specially constructed, reconstructed, street rod or replica motor vehicle.

400.16(1) Definitions applicable to this rule.

a. “Ownership document for the vehicle” means the certificate of title, the manufacturer’s certificate of origin, the junking certificate, or other evidence of ownership acceptable to the department.

b. “Ownership documents for essential parts” means bills of sale for all essential parts used to construct or reconstruct the vehicle. Each bill of sale shall contain a description of the part, the manufacturer’s identification number of the part, if any, and the name, address, and telephone number of the seller.

400.16(2) Procedures. This subrule describes the procedures for obtaining department approval to title and register a specially constructed, reconstructed, street rod or replica motor vehicle. The procedures described are in addition to the regular procedures for titling and registering a vehicle.

a. The applicant shall apply to the county treasurer for a certificate of title and registration, including, when applicable, the county treasurer of a contiguous county to the county designated for the owner under Iowa Code section 321.20(1) for registration and issuance of a certificate of title. The county treasurer, upon receiving an application that indicates the vehicle is a specially constructed, reconstructed, street rod or replica motor vehicle, shall forward the application to a motor vehicle investigator of the department.

b. The investigator shall contact the applicant and schedule a time and place for an examination of the vehicle and the ownership documents. The owner of the vehicle may drive or tow the vehicle to and from the examination location by completing an affidavit to drive on a form provided by the department. The form shall state that the vehicle is reasonably safe for operation and must be signed by the owner. The applicant, when appearing with the vehicle for the examination, shall submit to the investigator the ownership document for the vehicle, the ownership documents for essential parts, and a weigh ticket indicating the weight of the vehicle. However, a weigh ticket is not required for motorcycles, autocycles, trucks, truck tractors, road tractors or trailer-type vehicles.

c. If the investigator determines that the vehicle complies with 761—Chapter 450, that the integral parts and components have been identified as to ownership, and that the application has been completed properly:

(1) The investigator shall approve the application, affix to the vehicle an assigned vehicle identification number, and return the application and ownership documents to the applicant. The investigator shall authorize the county treasurer to issue a title and registration for the vehicle.

(2) If the vehicle is a passenger-type motor vehicle, the department shall determine its weight and value. The department shall also determine if the vehicle is subject to the electric vehicle annual registration fee. The vehicle weight shall be fixed at the next even 100 pounds above the actual weight of the vehicle fully equipped, as provided in Iowa Code section 321.162. The weight and value shall constitute the basis for determining the annual registration fee under Iowa Code section 321.109, except as provided in Iowa Code section 321.113.

(3) The applicant shall then submit the ownership document for the vehicle to the county treasurer and continue with the regular title and registration process.

400.16(3) Disapproval. If the department determines that the vehicle does not comply with 761—Chapter 450, that the integral parts or components have not been identified as to ownership, or that the application has not been completed properly, then the department shall not approve the vehicle for titling and registration.
400.16(4) Model year. The model year of a specially constructed or reconstructed motor vehicle is the year the vehicle is approved by the department as a specially constructed or reconstructed motor vehicle.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 321.20, 321.23, 321.24, 321.52, 321.109, 321.116, 321.117 and 321.162.

[ARC 90488, IAB 9/8/10, effective 10/13/10; ARC 0136C, IAB 5/30/12, effective 7/4/12; ARC 2985C, IAB 3/15/17, effective 4/19/17; ARC 3999C, IAB 9/12/18, effective 10/17/18; ARC 5178C, IAB 9/9/20, effective 10/14/20; ARC 6287C, IAB 4/6/22, effective 5/11/22]

761—400.17(321) Remanufactured vehicle. Rescinded IAB 11/23/05, effective 12/28/05.

761—400.18(321) Rescinded IAB 3/26/97, effective 4/30/97.

761—400.19(321) Temporary use of vehicle without plates or registration card.

400.19(1) Temporary use of vehicle without plates. A person who acquires a vehicle which is currently registered or in a dealer’s inventory at the time of sale and who does not possess registration plates which may be assigned to and displayed on the vehicle may operate or permit the operation of the vehicle not to exceed 30 days from the date of purchase or transfer without registration plates displayed thereon, if ownership evidence is carried in the vehicle.

400.19(2) Temporary use of vehicle without registration card. A person who acquires a vehicle which is currently registered or in a dealer’s inventory at the time of sale and who has possession of plates which may be attached to the vehicle acquired may operate or permit the operation of the vehicle not to exceed 45 days from the date of delivery or transfer without a registration card, if ownership evidence is carried in the vehicle.

400.19(3) Ownership evidence. Ownership evidence under this rule shall consist of the certificate of title or registration receipt, or a photocopy thereof, properly assigned to the person who has acquired the vehicle, or a bill of sale conveying ownership of the vehicle to the person who has acquired the vehicle. The ownership evidence shall be shown to any peace officer upon request.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 321.25 and 321.46.

[ARC 6287C, IAB 4/6/22, effective 5/11/22]

761—400.20(321) Registration of motor vehicle weighing 55,000 pounds or more. When applying for registration or renewal of registration for a motor vehicle weighing 55,000 pounds or more, the owner shall present to the department or to the county treasurer proof of compliance with the federal heavy vehicle use tax required by 26 U.S.C. Section 4481 and 26 CFR Part 41.

400.20(1) If the motor vehicle is used exclusively in the transportation of harvested forest products, the owner may present a written statement certifying that usage and the usage will be recorded.

400.20(2) If the motor vehicle is used primarily for farming purposes, the owner may present a written statement certifying that usage and the usage will be recorded.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 307.30 and 321.20.

761—400.21(321) Registration of vehicles on a restricted basis. The department may register a vehicle which does not meet the equipment requirements of Iowa Code chapter 321, due to the particular use for which it is designed or intended, or which is a driverless-capable vehicle as defined in rule 761—380.2(321). Registration may be accomplished upon payment of the appropriate fees and after inspection and certification by the department that the vehicle is not in an unsafe condition.

400.21(1) Operation of the vehicle may be restricted to a roadway to which a specific lawful speed limit applies, as specified in Iowa Code section 321.285, if the maximum speed of the vehicle is such that the operation of the vehicle would impede or block the normal and reasonable movement of traffic.

400.21(2) The department may also restrict the operation of the vehicle to daylight hours if operation of the vehicle during hours other than daylight would create a hazard.

400.21(3) A certificate of restriction shall be issued in conjunction with registration of the vehicle, listing the restrictions that apply to the operation of the vehicle.
a. Registration laws applicable to motor vehicles in general shall also apply to vehicles registered under a restricted registration.

b. The department may approve exceptions to those equipment requirements of Iowa Code chapter 321 which cannot be met due to the particular use for which the vehicle is designed or intended.

400.21(4) The department shall not register an all-terrain vehicle. The department shall not register a vehicle built on or after January 1, 1968, unless it was manufactured primarily for use on public streets, roads and highways except a vehicle operated exclusively by a person with a disability, which may be registered if the department, in its discretion, determines that the vehicle is not in an unsafe condition. This subrule does not apply to a specially constructed, reconstructed, street rod or replica motor vehicle as defined in Iowa Code section 321.1.

400.21(5) When a vehicle registered in this state is modified to make it a driverless-capable vehicle as defined in rule 761—380.2(321), the person in whose name the vehicle is registered shall within 30 days notify the department upon a form prescribed by the department.

400.21(6) As provided in Iowa Code sections 321.515 and 321.519, the department may restrict the operations of a driverless-capable vehicle registered in this state or another state but which operates in this state. The restrictions may include but are not limited to the restrictions provided in subrules 400.21(1) and 400.21(2) and any operational restrictions based on a specific functional highway classification, weather conditions, days of the week, times of day, and other elements of operational design while the automated driving system is engaged. The department may require the vehicle owner to submit to the department the automated driving system's intended operational design domain for the vehicle on a form prescribed by the department. The department may evaluate the automated driving system's intended operational design domain for the vehicle. The department may establish additional operational restrictions to ensure safe operation of the vehicle. The department shall issue a certificate of restriction as provided in subrule 400.21(3) for any restriction established under this subrule, and the certificate shall be carried in the vehicle and made available for inspection by any peace officer upon request.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 321.1, 321.23(4), 321.30(2), 321.101(1), 321.234A, 321.515 and 321.519.

[ARC 9048B, IAB 9/8/10, effective 10/13/10; ARC 5893C, IAB 9/8/21, effective 10/13/21]

761—400.22(321) Transfers of ownership by operation of law. When ownership of a vehicle is transferred by operation of law under Iowa Code section 321.47, the following, in addition to rule 761—400.4(321), shall apply:

400.22(1) The new certificate of title and registration shall be issued, upon receipt of the proper documentation, by the county treasurer of the county where the transferee resides.

400.22(2) If the vehicle is not currently registered in this state, the registration fee and penalties due shall be computed in accordance with the following:

a. If the vehicle is ordered forfeited by a court under a judgment or forfeiture, the fee shall be computed on the remaining unexpired months in the registration year from the date of the court order.

b. If the vehicle is sold on a peace officer's bill of sale as an unclaimed, stolen, embezzled or abandoned vehicle, or as a vehicle seized under Iowa Code section 321.84, the fee shall be computed on the remaining unexpired months in the registration year from the date of the sale.

c. If the vehicle is sold or transferred under a judgment or order entered by a court in a civil action or proceeding, or is transferred under any provision of Iowa Code section 321.47 which is not covered in this subrule, the fee shall include any delinquent fees which have accrued during previous registration periods and accrued penalties. Penalties shall continue to accrue until paid.

d. If the vehicle was last titled or registered in a foreign state, the fee shall be based on the month the vehicle becomes subject to registration in this state, except as provided in paragraphs 400.22(2) “a” and “b” above.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 321.47, 321.105, 321.106, 321.134, and 321.135.
761—400.23(321) Junked vehicle.

400.23(1) Junking certificate. The owner of a vehicle that is to be junked or dismantled shall obtain a junking certificate in accordance with Iowa Code subsection 321.52(3).

400.23(2) Retitling a junked vehicle. The department may authorize issuance of a new certificate of title to the vehicle owner named on the junking certificate only if the department determines that the junking certificate was issued in error.

a. The reasons a junking certificate was issued in error include but are not limited to the following:
   (1) The owner inadvertently surrendered the wrong certificate of title. The owner shall submit to the department a photocopy of the ownership document for each vehicle and a signed statement explaining the circumstances that resulted in the error.
   (2) A junking certificate was obtained in error and the vehicle continues to be registered. The owner shall submit to the department a photocopy of the current registration and a signed statement explaining the circumstances that resulted in the error.
   (3) The owner intended to apply for a salvage title under Iowa Code subsection 321.52(4) but inadvertently submitted an application for a junking certificate. The owner shall submit to the department a bill of sale or other documentation from the previous owner stating that the vehicle was rebuildable when purchased and a signed statement explaining the owner’s original intention to obtain a salvage title. The department shall inspect the vehicle to verify the rebuildable condition.

b. If the department determines that the junking certificate was issued in error, the department shall authorize the proper county treasurer to issue a certificate of title for the vehicle after payment by the owner of appropriate fees and taxes, including the return of any credit or refund for registration fees paid to the owner because of the error.

c. If the department determines that the junking certificate was not issued in error and denies the application for reinstatement of the certificate of title for the vehicle, the owner may apply for a certificate of title under the bonding procedure in rule 761—400.13(321) if the vehicle qualifies as an antique vehicle under Iowa Code subsection 321.115(1).

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code subsection 321.52(3).

761—400.24(321) New vehicle registration fee. The registration fee shall be computed on the month of purchase of a new vehicle, except that the registration fee on a new vehicle acquired outside of this state shall be based on the month that the vehicle was brought into Iowa.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 321.105 and 321.135.

761—400.25(321) Fees established by the department. If the department cannot obtain the retail list price and weight for a particular motor vehicle model registered under Iowa Code subsection 321.109(1), the department shall determine a list price and weight.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 321.109, 321.157 and 321.159.

761—400.26(321) Anatomical gift. Voluntary contributions collected by the county treasurer or the department to the anatomical gift public awareness and transplantation fund shall be in whole dollar amounts. The county treasurer and the department shall remit contributions collected monthly to the funds specified in Iowa Code section 321.44A.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 321.44A.  
[ARC 6287C, IAB 4/6/22, effective 5/11/22]

761—400.27(321,322) Vehicles held for resale or trade by dealers. A motor vehicle dealer, as defined in Iowa Code section 321.1, is authorized to hold a motor vehicle for resale or trade under the following conditions.

400.27(1) Assignment to dealer. The certificate of title or manufacturer’s certificate of origin for the vehicle shall be assigned to the dealer by the seller. The seller shall complete the assignment portion of the form, including the date of sale or trade and the name and address of the dealer, and shall sign the form. The date of the sale or trade shown in the assignment portion of the form shall be the date the dealer acquired the vehicle.
400.27(2) New certificate of title and registration not required.

a. A motor vehicle currently registered in Iowa may be held by a dealer without obtaining a new certificate of title or a new registration if the dealer holds for that vehicle a certificate of title or a manufacturer’s certificate of origin properly assigned to the dealer.

b. A motor vehicle may also be held by a dealer without obtaining a new certificate of title or a new registration if the dealer has a title from a state that permits its titles to be reassigned by Iowa dealers and if a vacant reassignment space is available on the title.

400.27(3) New certificate of title required. A dealer shall obtain a new certificate of title, but is not required to pay registration fees for a vehicle if:

a. The vehicle has been registered in a foreign state or country that does not permit its titles to be reassigned by Iowa dealers.

b. The vehicle was assigned to the dealer using an affidavit of foreclosure form prescribed by the department or issued by a foreign jurisdiction.

c. The reassignment area of the certificate of title has been used.

d. Reserved.

e. The vehicle registration fee was delinquent in Iowa at the time the vehicle was acquired by the dealer. The delinquent fees and penalty shall be paid by the dealer from the first day the registration was due to the month the application for title is submitted.

f. In accordance with 761—Chapter 405, the dealer is required to obtain a salvage certificate of title.

400.27(4) New certificate of title and registration fee required. A dealer shall obtain both a new certificate of title and pay a registration fee for a vehicle if:

a. The vehicle has a foreign certificate of title but has never been registered and the dealer is not licensed under Iowa Code chapter 322 to sell that line-make of vehicle. The registration fee due shall be prorated for the remaining unexpired months of the dealer’s registration year.

b. The vehicle was placed in storage by the previous owner. The registration fee due shall be a full registration year fee.

c. The vehicle has been registered in a foreign state or country that does not permit its titles to be reassigned by Iowa dealers or all reassignment spaces on the title are full and the application for a new certificate of title is submitted more than 30 days after the date the vehicle entered Iowa. The registration fee due shall be prorated for the remaining unexpired months of the dealer’s registration year.

d. The vehicle was in the dealer’s inventory and the dealer’s license was revoked as provided in Iowa Code chapter 322 or 322C or surrendered in lieu of revocation. The dealer shall obtain title and registration within 30 days from the date of revocation or surrender of the license. The registration fee due shall be prorated for the remaining unexpired months of the registration year.

400.27(5) Registration fee required. A vehicle owned by a dealer and used as a work or service vehicle, or offered for lease, rent or hire, shall become subject to a registration fee in the month that the vehicle is first used for that purpose. The registration fee shall be due annually unless the vehicle is transferred to the dealer’s inventory. To transfer the vehicle, the dealer shall surrender the registration plates that were issued for the vehicle.

400.27(6) Violations.

a. Failure to comply with this rule is a violation of Iowa Code subsection 321.104(2).

b. Failure to obtain a certificate of title when required shall result in a title penalty of $10, as specified in Iowa Code subsection 321.49(1).

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 321.45, 321.46, 321.48, 321.49, 321.67, 321.70, 321.104 and chapter 322.

[ARC 9048B, IAB 9/8/10, effective 10/13/10]
761—400.28(321) Special trucks. The owner of a truck tractor registered as a special truck shall certify to the owner’s county treasurer annually at the time of renewal that the truck tractor is not operated more than 15,000 miles annually.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 321.1(75) and 321.121.

[ARC 3999C, IAB 9/12/18, effective 10/17/18]

761—400.29(321) Vehicles previously registered under Iowa Code chapter 326. Rescinded IAB 11/23/05, effective 12/28/05.

761—400.30(321) Registration of vehicles registered in another state or country.

400.30(1) The registration fee for a vehicle from another state or country shall be due in the month that the vehicle becomes subject to registration in Iowa.

400.30(2) A vehicle registered in another state or country shall become subject to registration in Iowa and payment of the Iowa registration fee in:

   a. The month of sale or transfer to an Iowa resident, or

   b. The month that a nonresident owner establishes Iowa residency or accepts employment in Iowa of 90 days duration or longer. The county treasurer or the department may require from the applicant a written statement giving the date that the applicant established residency in Iowa.

400.30(3) Rescinded IAB 2/6/02, effective 3/13/02.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 321.18, 321.20, 321.53 to 321.55, 321.101 and 321.135.

761—400.31 Rescinded, effective 12/1/83.

761—400.32(321) Vehicles owned by nonresident members of the armed services.

400.32(1) A vehicle owner who is a nonresident and a member of the armed services shall not be required to register the vehicle in Iowa if it is properly registered in the person’s state of residence.

400.32(2) A vehicle owner who is a nonresident and a member of the armed services may register the vehicle in Iowa under the following conditions:

   a. The vehicle is owned entirely by nonresidents.

   b. The fee for a passenger-type vehicle registered under Iowa Code section 321.109 shall be based only on the weight of the vehicle; the part of the fee based on value shall be excluded. The fees for all other vehicles shall be determined as specified in Iowa Code chapter 321. The registration fee under Iowa Code sections 321.116 and 321.117 shall apply.

   c. The application for vehicle registration shall include a certification by the person’s commanding officer of the person’s state of residence and assignment to Iowa.

400.32(3) If ownership of a passenger-type vehicle is transferred to another person, the vehicle shall be subject to registration in Iowa.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 321.53 to 321.55, 321.109, 321.116 and 321.117.

[ARC 5178C, IAB 9/9/20, effective 10/14/20]


761—400.34(321) Multipurpose vehicle registration fee. Rescinded IAB 11/7/07, effective 12/12/07.

761—400.35(321) Registration of vehicles equipped for persons with disabilities. The registration fee shall be reduced for an automobile, multipurpose vehicle, or motor truck with an unladen weight of 10,000 pounds or less with permanent equipment for assisting a person with a disability or for an automobile, multipurpose vehicle, or motor truck with an unladen weight of 10,000 pounds or less used by a person who uses a wheelchair as the person’s only means of mobility. To qualify for the reduction,
the owner of the vehicle must provide a written self-certification at the first registration and at each renewal:

**400.35(1)** That the automobile, multipurpose vehicle, or motor truck with an unladen weight of 10,000 pounds or less has permanently installed equipment manufactured for and necessary to assist a person with a disability, as defined in Iowa Code section 321L.1, to enter or exit the vehicle, or

**400.35(2)** That the owner or a member of the owner’s household uses a wheelchair as the person’s only means of mobility.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 321.109, 321.124 and 321L.1.

[ARC 9048B, IAB 9/8/10, effective 10/13/10]

**761—400.36(321) Land and water-type travel trailers registration fee.** The registration fee for trailer-type vehicles designed to be used as a travel trailer and for use upon water shall be registered as a travel trailer. The exterior measurements used to determine the registration fee shall not include any pen deck area or area occupied by a trailer hitch.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 321.1 and 321.123.

**761—400.37(321) Motorcycle or autocycle primarily designed or converted to transport property.** A motorcycle or autocycle primarily designed or converted to transport less than 1000 pounds of property shall be registered as a motorcycle or autocycle. A motorcycle or autocycle primarily designed or converted to transport 1000 pounds of property or more shall be registered as a motor truck.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 321.1 and 321.117.

[ARC 2985C, IAB 3/15/17, effective 4/19/17]

**761—400.38(321) Rescinded IAB 3/26/97, effective 4/30/97.**

**761—400.39(321) Conversion of motor vehicles.**

**400.39(1)** An automobile converted to a truck with a carrying capacity of 1000 pounds or more shall be registered as a reconstructed motor vehicle.

**400.39(2)** A vehicle manufactured as a truck tractor or motor truck shall not be registered as a motor home unless the vehicle has been substantially altered to change its type and mode of operation so that it is a reconstructed vehicle as defined in Iowa Code section 321.1.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 321.23, 321.111 and 321.124.

[ARC 9048B, IAB 9/8/10, effective 10/13/10; ARC 0136C, IAB 5/30/12, effective 7/4/12; ARC 3999C, IAB 9/12/18, effective 10/17/18]

**761—400.40(321) Manufactured or mobile home converted to or from real property.**

**400.40(1)** Conversion to real property. When a manufactured or mobile home is converted to real property under Iowa Code section 435.26, the process shall be as follows:

a. If a security interest is noted on the title and the secured party is given a mortgage for the land on which the home is located, the assessor shall collect the certificate of title as provided in rule 701—74.5(435).

b. If a security interest is noted on the title and the secured party is not given a mortgage for the land on which the home is located, the secured party shall retain the certificate of title as provided in Iowa Code section 435.26. At the time the security interest is released, the secured party may surrender the certificate of title to the county treasurer, who shall cancel the title as converted to real estate and destroy the title.

c. If there is no security interest noted on the title, the owner shall surrender the certificate of title to the assessor. The assessor shall note the conversion on the face of the certificate of title above the assessor’s signature, date the notation and deliver the title to the county treasurer. The county treasurer shall note the conversion on the vehicle record and then cancel the title as converted to real estate and destroy the certificate of title.

d. If the assessor identifies in the county records a security interest no longer exists that would prevent the title to the home and the title to the land to merge under Iowa Code section 435.26 and the county treasurer verifies there is no lien on the certificate of title, the title to the home and the title to the
land shall merge, and the county treasurer shall cancel the title as converted to real estate and destroy the certificate of title.

400.40(2) Reconversion from real property.
   a. When a manufactured or mobile home is reconverted from real property by adding a vehicular frame, the owner may apply to the county treasurer for a certificate of title.
   b. The owner shall submit a record of existing liens obtained from a local abstracter. The record shall identify the owner of the property, list all liens and encumbrances against the property, and shall be signed by the abstracter.
   c. The owner shall also submit written consent to the reconversion from any person holding a mortgage on the real property (mortgagee). An existing mortgage shall be noted as a security interest on the certificate of title.
   d. The county treasurer shall submit written notice of the reconversion to the county assessor’s office.

400.40(3) Affidavit for surrender of certificate of title.
   a. As provided in Iowa Code section 435.26B, an owner may effectuate a surrender of the certificate of title by recording with the county recorder Form 411186 if all of the following requirements are met:
      (1) There is no record that a certificate of title has been issued or surrendered for a manufactured or mobile home that is located outside a manufactured home community or mobile home park.
      (2) The manufactured home or mobile home has been converted to real estate by being placed on a permanent foundation.
      (3) The manufactured or mobile home is entered on the tax rolls.
   b. The fee for the duties performed by the department pursuant to Iowa Code section 435.26B(1)”i”(2) shall be $5.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 321.1, 435.1, 435.26, 435.26A, 435.26B and 435.27.

[ARC 3999C, IAB 9/12/18, effective 10/17/18; ARC 6287C, IAB 4/6/22, effective 5/11/22]

761—400.41(321) Special registration plates. Rescinded IAB 3/1/95, effective 4/5/95.

761—400.42(321) Church bus registration fee. The church bus registration fee shall not apply if the bus is used in a manner other than provided by law or if ownership of the bus is transferred to a person who is not entitled to register the vehicle as a church bus.

400.42(1) When the church bus registration fee does not apply, the bus shall be registered under the provisions of Iowa Code section 321.122.

400.42(2) When Iowa Code section 321.122 applies and the bus is currently registered as a church bus, the registration fee shall be prorated for the remaining unexpired months of the registration year.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 321.119 and 321.122.

761—400.43(321) Storage of vehicles.

400.43(1) The owner of a vehicle upon which the registration fee is not delinquent may surrender all registration plates for the vehicle to the county treasurer where the vehicle is registered and shall have the right to register the vehicle later upon payment of the annual registration fee due at the time of removal of the vehicle from storage. Payment of a registration fee shall not be required when the vehicle is removed from storage within the current registration year provided that registration fees have not been refunded. Plates that have been surrendered shall be destroyed. When a vehicle is removed from storage, the fee is $5 for a set of replacement plates.

400.43(2) The owner of a motor vehicle which is placed in storage when the owner enters the military service of the United States shall comply with Iowa Code section 321.126, and subrule 400.43(1) does not apply.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 321.126 and 321.134.

[ARC 9048B, IAB 9/8/10, effective 10/13/10; ARC 3999C, IAB 9/12/18, effective 10/17/18]
Penalty on registration fees.

(1) Monthly basis. The penalty on the delinquent payment of a registration fee shall be computed on a monthly basis, rounded to the nearest whole dollar. If multiple penalties are assessed, the penalties shall be first added together and then the sum shall be rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

(2) Vehicle purchased. The penalty on the registration fee shall accrue from the first day of the month following the date of purchase, unless the application for a certificate of title is submitted within 30 days after the date of purchase.

(3) Vehicle moved into Iowa. The penalty on the registration fee shall accrue on the first day of the month following 30 days from the date a vehicle is moved into Iowa.

(4) When delinquency extends beyond the current year. When the penalty on a delinquent registration fee extends beyond the current year, the penalty shall continue to accrue until paid. Penalty shall only accrue on the fee applicable at the time the delinquency accrued and shall not be applicable to subsequent registration fees which have not been paid.

(5) Statement of nonuse. If the owner of a vehicle, on which the registration fees have not been paid for more than three complete registration years, certifies to the county treasurer of the owner’s residence, or to the department in a form and manner prescribed by the department if a vehicle is registered under Iowa Code chapter 326, that the vehicle has not been moved or operated upon the highway since the year it was last registered, the vehicle may be registered upon payment of the current year’s registration fee.

(6) Waiver of penalties for military members. Registration penalties shall be waived as provided in Iowa Code section 321.134, subsection 5, if the owner provides a copy of an official government document verifying that the applicant is in the military service of the United States and has been relocated as a result of being placed on active duty on or after September 11, 2001.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 321.39, 321.46, 321.47, 321.49, 321.134 and 321.135.  
[ARC 5178C, IAB 9/9/20, effective 10/14/20; ARC 6287C, IAB 4/6/22, effective 5/11/22]

Suspension, revocation or denial of registration.

(1) The department shall suspend or revoke registration and plates under Iowa Code section 321.101 when a written request is received from a peace officer or the county treasurer’s office that issued the registration or plates.

a. The notice of suspension or revocation shall contain the following:
   (1) The basis of the request for suspension or revocation.
   (2) Information regarding how the person may satisfy the violation and have the suspension or revocation removed, if applicable.
   (3) Information notifying the person of the right to appeal the suspension or revocation in accordance with rule 761—400.56(321).

b. A request from a peace officer shall be submitted on a form prescribed by the department.

c. A request from a county treasurer’s office shall be signed by the county treasurer or designee.

(2) When the registration of a vehicle has been revoked as provided in Iowa Code sections 321.101 and 321.101A, the registration fee and penalty shall accrue as if the plates had never been issued, unless waiver of registration fees and penalties is specifically provided for in Iowa Code chapter 321.

(3) In accordance with Iowa Code section 252J.8, the department shall suspend or deny the issuance or renewal of registration and plates upon receipt of a certificate of noncompliance from the child support recovery unit.

a. The suspension or denial shall become effective 30 days after notice to the vehicle owner and continue until the department receives a withdrawal of the certificate of noncompliance from the child support recovery unit.
b. If a person who is the named individual on a certificate of noncompliance subsequently purchases a vehicle, the vehicle shall be titled and registered, but the registration shall be immediately suspended.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 252J.1, 252J.8, 252J.9, 321.101, 321.101A and 321.127.

[ARC 3999C, IAB 9/12/18, effective 10/17/18; ARC 4758C, IAB 11/6/19, effective 12/1/19; ARC 6287C, IAB 4/6/22, effective 5/11/22]

761—400.46(321) Termination of suspension of registration. Upon termination of the suspension of registration of a vehicle, the county treasurer shall issue new plates for the vehicle. If the new plates replace a current series of plates, there shall be a replacement fee as provided in Iowa Code section 321.42. If the vehicle is not currently registered at the time the suspension is lifted, the registration fee and penalties due shall be determined as follows:

400.46(1) If the registration fee was delinquent at the time that the suspension became effective, the penalty shall continue to accrue on the registration fee until the suspension became lifted and the registration fee is paid. In addition, if the suspension was for failure to pay an additional registration fee, the additional registration fee shall be paid before the suspension is lifted.

400.46(2) If the registration fee was not delinquent when the suspension became effective and the suspension is lifted after the beginning of another registration year, the annual registration fee for that year shall be due in the month the suspension is lifted. The penalty shall accrue on the registration fee the first day of the month following the month that the suspension was lifted. The annual registration fee on a recovered stolen vehicle for which the registration has been suspended shall be prorated for the remaining unexpired months of the registration year.

400.46(3) If the registration fee was not delinquent at the time that the suspension became effective and the suspension is lifted during the same registration period, no additional registration fees shall be due unless the suspension was for failure to pay an additional registration fee, in which event the additional registration fee shall be paid before the suspension is lifted.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 321.42, 321.105 and 321.134.

761—400.47(321) Raw farm products. A vehicle may be operated with a gross weight of 25 percent in excess of the gross weight for which it is registered when transporting a load of raw farm products or soil fertilizers under Iowa Code section 321.466 except that nothing in this rule shall be construed to allow operation of a special truck on the public highways with a gross weight exceeding the maximum gross weight allowed under Iowa Code section 321.463(6). In addition, the following products shall be considered raw farm products. This list shall not be deemed conclusive and shall not exclude other commodities which might be considered raw farm products:

- Animals which are dead
- Berries, fresh
- Blood
- Corn, ear corn including hybrids
- Corn, shelled
- Corn, cobs
- Cream, separated
- Eggs, fresh or frozen in shell
- Flax
- Hides
- Honey, comb or extracted
- Melons
- Milk, raw
- Nursery stock
- Potatoes
- Peat
- Poultry, live
- Saw logs
This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 321.466(4) and 321.466(5).

761---400.48(321) Special mobile equipment. Rescinded IAB 3/7/90, effective 4/11/90.

761---400.49(321) Special mobile equipment transported on a registered vehicle. Rescinded IAB 3/7/90, effective 4/11/90.

761---400.50(321,326) Refund of registration fees.

400.50(1) Vehicles registered by county treasurer:

a. The department shall refund annual registration fees for vehicles registered by the county treasurer pursuant to Iowa Code section 321.126.

b. Except as provided in Iowa Code section 321.126, the owner may submit a claim for refund to the county treasurer’s office in any county.

c. Registration plates shall be submitted with the claim if the vehicle is placed in storage or registered for apportioned registration, if the owner of the vehicle moves out of state, or if the plates have not been assigned to a replacement vehicle. If one or both plates have been lost or stolen, the claimant shall certify this fact in writing.

   d. For a vehicle that was junked, the date on the junking certificate shall determine the date the vehicle was junked.

   e. If the claim for refund is for excess credit or no replacement vehicle:

      (1) The county treasurer shall enter into the state motor vehicle computer system the information required to process the refund. The information shall be entered within three days of receipt of the claim for refund.

      (2) The claim for refund shall be approved or denied by the motor vehicle division.

   f. The county treasurer shall forward all other claims for refund to the motor vehicle division for processing in the form and manner prescribed by the department.

400.50(2) Vehicles registered by the department. Forms and instructions for claiming a refund on apportioned registration fees under Iowa Code section 326.15 may be obtained from the motor vehicle division at the address in subrule 400.6(1). The claim for refund shall be filed at the same address.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 25.1, 321.126 through 321.129 and 326.15. [ARC 399RC; IAB 9/12/18, effective 10/17/18; ARC 4960C, IAB 3/11/20, effective 4/15/20; ARC 6287C, IAB 4/6/22, effective 5/11/22]

761---400.51(321) Assigned identification numbers. The department is authorized to issue to the owner an assigned vehicle identification number for a vehicle, an assigned component part number for a component part, and an assigned product identification number for a fence-line feeder, grain cart, or tank wagon. An identification number shall be assigned only if the department is satisfied as to the true identity and ownership of the vehicle, component part, fence-line feeder, grain cart or tank wagon. When an assigned vehicle identification number has been issued for a vehicle, the vehicle shall be registered and titled under that number. An assigned component part number or an assigned product identification number shall be used only for identification purposes.

400.51(1) Issuance of an identification number. The department shall issue an assigned vehicle identification number, assigned component part number or assigned product identification number, as applicable, only if:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commodity</th>
<th>Type</th>
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<tr>
<td>Flaxseed</td>
<td>Sod</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fodder</td>
<td>Soybeans</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fruit, fresh</td>
<td>Straw, baled or loose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grain, threshed or unthreshed</td>
<td>Vegetables, fresh</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hair</td>
<td>Wood, cord or stove wood</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hay, baled or loose</td>
<td>Wool</td>
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</table>
a. The original number has been destroyed, removed or obliterated.

b. The vehicle has had a cab, body, or frame change and the replacement cab, body, or frame is within the manufacturer’s interchangeability parts specifications catalog and is compatible with the make, model, and year of the vehicle. If the replacement cab, body, or frame change is not within the manufacturer’s interchangeability parts specifications catalog or is not compatible with the make, year, and model of the vehicle, the vehicle shall be considered reconstructed and subject to rule 761—400.16(321).

c. The vehicle is a specially constructed, reconstructed, street rod or replica motor vehicle. See rule 761—400.16(321) for the requirements and procedures applicable to specially constructed, reconstructed, street rod or replica motor vehicles.

**400.51(2) Procedures.**

a. Request. Whenever an assigned identification number is required under subrule 400.51(1) and the request does not apply to a specially constructed, reconstructed, street rod or replica motor vehicle, the owner of the vehicle, component part, fence-line feeder, grain cart or tank wagon, or the person holding lawful custody, shall contact the department’s bureau of investigation and identity protection at the address in subrule 400.6(2) and request the assignment of a number.

b. Examination. A motor vehicle investigator shall contact the owner and schedule a time and place for examination of the vehicle, component part, fence-line feeder, grain cart or tank wagon and ownership documents. The owner of the vehicle may drive or tow the vehicle to and from the examination location by completing the affidavit to drive section on the certification of compliance form. The affidavit shall state that the vehicle is reasonably safe for operation and must be signed by the owner.

If the vehicle has had a cab, body, or frame change, the owner shall have, for evidence of ownership for the replacement cab, body, or frame, a bill of sale with a description of the part, complete with the manufacturer’s identification number, if any, and the name, address, and telephone number of the seller. The bill of sale, the vehicle, and the cab, body, or frame that has been replaced shall be made available for examination at the time and place scheduled.

c. Assigned vehicle identification number.

(1) The investigator upon approval of the request shall affix to the vehicle an assigned vehicle identification number and authorize the county treasurer to issue a title and registration for the vehicle.

(2) The owner shall submit the certificate of title and the registration receipt issued for the vehicle to the county treasurer. If the certificate of title is in the possession of a secured party, the county treasurer shall notify the secured party to return the certificate of title to the county treasurer for the purpose of issuing a corrected title. Upon receipt of the notification, the secured party shall submit the certificate of title within ten days. The county treasurer, upon receipt of the certificate of title and the registration receipt, shall issue a corrected title and registration receipt listing as the vehicle identification number the assigned vehicle identification number.

d. Assigned component part number. The investigator upon approval of the request shall affix to the component part an assigned component part number and give to the owner a component part form. The owner shall retain the form as a record of issuance and attachment. The form shall be made available on demand by any peace officer for examination.

e. Assigned product identification number. The investigator upon approval of the request shall affix an assigned product identification number to the fence-line feeder, grain cart or tank wagon and give to the owner an assigned product identification number form. The owner shall retain the form as a record of issuance and attachment. The form shall be made available on demand by any peace officer for examination.

**400.51(3) Fees.** A certificate of title fee and a fee for a notation of a security interest, if applicable, shall be collected by the county treasurer upon issuance of a corrected certificate of title. A corrected certificate of title shall not be required for a name change.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 321.1, 321.43 and 321.92.

[ARC 9048B, IAB 9/8/10, effective 10/13/10; ARC 0136C, IAB 5/30/12, effective 7/4/12; ARC 3999C, IAB 9/12/18, effective 10/17/18]
761—400.52(321) Odometer statement.

400.52(1) Pursuant to Iowa Code section 321.71 and 49 U.S.C. Section 32705, an odometer disclosure statement shall be submitted with an application for certificate of title for a motor vehicle. The statement shall provide a current odometer reading and reflect whether the mileage is “actual,” “not actual” or “exceeds mechanical limits.”

400.52(2) If the transferor failed to provide an odometer disclosure statement or if the transferee lost the statement, and the transferee has attempted in good faith to contact the transferor to obtain a statement, the transferee may file a sworn statement of these facts on a form prescribed by the department. The sworn statement shall be accepted by the county treasurer or the department in lieu of the required odometer disclosure statement. The subsequent title issued from the sworn statement will record “not actual” mileage.

400.52(3) As required by 49 CFR Section 580.17, for vehicle transfers that occur through December 31, 2030, any vehicle that is model year 2011 or newer shall require an odometer disclosure statement. For vehicle transfers that occur on or after January 1, 2031, the model year formula for odometer disclosure statements shall be the current year minus 20. The resulting number represents the first model year for which a motor vehicle is exempt from the odometer statement requirements incident to a transfer.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 321.71.

[ARC 5829C, IAB 8/11/21, effective 9/15/21]

761—400.53(321) Stickers.

400.53(1) Placement of validation sticker. The validation sticker shall be affixed to the lower left corner of the rear registration plate. EXCEPTIONS: For motorcycle, autocycle and small trailer plates, the validation sticker shall be affixed to the upper left corner of the plate. For natural resources plates, the sticker may be affixed to the lower right corner of the rear plate.

400.53(2) Special fuel user identification sticker. If the vehicle uses a special fuel as defined in Iowa Code section 452A.2, a special fuel user identification sticker shall be issued. This sticker shall be displayed on the cover of the fuel inlet of the motor vehicle or on the outside panel of the motor vehicle within 3 inches of the fuel inlet so as to be in view when fuel is delivered into the motor vehicle.

400.53(3) Persons with disabilities parking sticker. A persons with disabilities special registration plate parking sticker shall be affixed to the lower right corner of the rear registration plate. A flying our colors plate sticker shall be affixed to the lower left corner of the rear registration plate and above the validation sticker to allow for full view of all numerals and letters printed on the plate pursuant to Iowa Code section 321.37.

400.53(4) Special truck sticker. An owner of a special truck, registered pursuant to Iowa Code section 321.121, who has been issued either regular registration plates or special registration plates other than special truck registration plates must obtain from the county treasurer a sticker which distinguishes the vehicle as a special truck. The sticker shall be affixed to the lower right corner of the rear registration plate. EXCEPTION: If the vehicle displays front and rear plates, two stickers shall be issued with one sticker affixed to the lower right corner of the front plate and rear plate. For natural resources plates and flying our colors plates, the stickers must be affixed to the lower left corner of the front and rear plates.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 321.34, 321.37, 321.40, 321.41, 321.121 and 321.166.

[ARC 9833B, IAB 11/2/11, effective 12/7/11; ARC 2985C, IAB 3/15/17, effective 4/19/17; ARC 3999C, IAB 9/12/18, effective 10/17/18; ARC 6287C, IAB 4/6/22, effective 5/11/22]

761—400.54(321) Registration card issued for trailer-type vehicles. The registration card issued for trailer-type vehicles shall be carried in the vehicle which is described on the card or the registration card may be carried in the driver’s compartment of the towing vehicle. If the registration card is carried in the vehicle which is described on such card, the registration card shall be enclosed in a registration card holder and the holder shall be attached to the vehicle so that the registration card may be viewed by any peace officer upon request.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 321.32.
761—400.55(321) Damage disclosure statement.

400.55(1) If the transferor failed to provide a damage disclosure statement or if the transferee lost the statement, and the transferee has attempted in good faith to contact the transferor to obtain a statement, the transferee may file a sworn statement of these facts. The transferee shall also complete section 2 of a separate damage disclosure statement and sign on the buyer’s line. The sworn statement and damage disclosure statement completed by the transferee shall be accepted by the county treasurer or the department in lieu of the damage disclosure statement required from the transferor.

400.55(2) A model year formula for damage disclosure statements shall be the current year minus eight. The resulting number represents the first model year for which a motor vehicle is exempt from the damage disclosure statement requirements incident to a transfer.

400.55(3) If the transferor completes the damage disclosure on the assignment of title at the time of application for title, a transferor or transferee of a vehicle may submit a separate damage disclosure statement, Form 411108, indicating the damage level of the vehicle and whether the damage level exceeds 70 percent.

a. If the transferor signs both the damage disclosure on the assignment of title and the separate damage disclosure statement, Form 411108, the county treasurer shall accept the separate damage disclosure statement.

b. If the transferee signs the separate damage disclosure statement, Form 411108, the county treasurer shall accept the separate damage disclosure statement only if the separate damage disclosure statement indicates the damage level exceeds 70 percent. If the transferee’s statement indicates the damage level is less than 70 percent, and there is no evidence that a prior Iowa title or foreign title was issued or designated as salvage, rebuilt or flood, the department shall review the transaction to confirm the damage level using data obtained from the insurance provider, motor vehicle repair facility, or other entity with direct knowledge of the damage.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 321.52 and 321.69.

[ARC 6220C, IAB 3/9/22, effective 4/13/22]

761—400.56(321) Hearings. The department shall send notice by certified mail to a person whose certificate of title, vehicle registration, license, or permit is to be revoked, suspended, canceled, or denied. The notice shall be mailed to the person’s mailing address as shown on departmental records and shall become effective 20 days from the date mailed. A person who is aggrieved by a decision of the department and who is entitled to a hearing may contest the decision in accordance with 761—Chapter 13. The request shall be submitted in writing to the director of the motor vehicle division at the address in subrule 400.6(1). The request for a contested case shall be deemed timely submitted if it is delivered or postmarked on or before the effective date specified in the notice of revocation, suspension, cancellation, or denial.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 17A.10 through 17A.19, 321.101 and 321.102.

[ARC 9048B, IAB 9/8/10, effective 10/13/10; ARC 3999C, IAB 9/12/18, effective 10/17/18; ARC 4960C, IAB 3/11/20, effective 4/15/20; ARC 6287C, IAB 4/6/22, effective 5/11/22]

761—400.57(321) Non-resident-owned vehicles. Rescinded IAB 2/6/02, effective 3/13/02.

761—400.58(321) Motorized bicycles. The following rules shall apply to motorized bicycles.

400.58(1) Maximum speed. If the department has reasonable cause to believe that a particular vehicle or model is capable of speeds exceeding 39 miles per hour, the department may conduct independent tests to determine the maximum speed of the vehicle or model. If the department determines that the maximum speed of the particular vehicle or model exceeds 39 miles per hour, the vehicle or model shall not be registered as a motorized bicycle.

400.58(2) Identification of a vehicle as a motorized bicycle. Registration plates issued for motorcycles shall also be issued for motorized bicycles.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 321.1 and 321.166.

[ARC 2887C, IAB 1/4/17, effective 2/8/17]
761—400.59(321) Registration documents lost or damaged in transit through the United States postal service. To obtain without cost the reissuance of registration documents that were sent by the county treasurer to the owner through the United States postal service and which were lost or damaged in transit, the owner of the vehicle shall file application for reissuance within 60 days of the date the documents were issued by the county treasurer.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 321.42.

761—400.60(321) Credit of registration fees.

400.60(1) Credit for unexpired registration fee. The applicant may claim credit, as specified in Iowa Code section 321.46(3), toward the registration fee for one newly acquired replacement vehicle. No credit shall be given for an unexpired electric vehicle annual registration fee; however, an unexpired electric vehicle annual registration fee is eligible for a refund as provided in rule 761—400.50(321,326).

a. The credit may be claimed only when the owner of the newly acquired vehicle is applying for a certificate of title and registration (or just registration if the vehicle is not subject to titling provisions) for the newly acquired vehicle.

b. For a junked vehicle, the date on the junking certificate shall determine the date the vehicle was junked.

c. Excess credit shall not be applied toward the registration fee for a second vehicle.

d. Credit shall be allowed for one or two vehicles which have been sold, traded or junked toward one replacement vehicle. Credit shall be based on the remaining unexpired months of the registration year(s) of the vehicle(s) sold, traded or junked.

400.60(2) Credit for transfer to spouse, parent or child. Credit shall be allowed toward a new registration for a vehicle being transferred to the applicant from the applicant’s spouse, parent or child, or from a former spouse pursuant to a dissolution of marriage decree, if application for the certificate of title and registration (or just registration if the vehicle is not subject to titling provisions) is made within 30 days after the date of transfer. If the owner is deceased, credit may be transferred under rule 761—400.14(321) of this chapter.

400.60(3) Credit from/to apportioned registration.

a. Pursuant to Iowa Code section 321.46A, an owner may claim credit toward the registration fees due when changing a vehicle’s registration from apportioned registration under Iowa Code chapter 326 to registration under Iowa Code chapter 321. The owner shall surrender proof of apportioned registration to the county treasurer. Credit shall be allowed for the unexpired complete calendar months remaining in the registration year from the date the application is filed with the county treasurer.

b. Pursuant to Iowa Code sections 321.126 and 321.127, the owner or lessee of a motor vehicle may claim credit for the apportioned registration fees due when changing the vehicle’s registration from registration by the county treasurer to apportioned registration. Application for apportioned registration shall be submitted to the department’s motor vehicle division; see 761—Chapter 500.

400.60(4) Assignment of credit and registration plates from lessor to lessee. When a lessee purchases the leased vehicle and within 30 days requests the assignment of the vehicle’s fee credit and registration plates, the lessor shall assign the registration fee credit and registration plates for the purchased vehicle to the lessee.

400.60(5) Rounding. If credit from two registration years or two registration fees, or some combination of both, is available, the credits shall first be added together, then it shall be determined whether the sum meets the minimum required under Iowa Code section 321.46(3) “c,” and then the sum shall be rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 321.46, 321.46A, 321.48, 321.116, 321.117, 321.126 and 321.127.

[ARC 3999C, IAB 9/12/18, effective 10/17/18; ARC 4960C, IAB 3/11/20, effective 4/15/20; ARC 5178C, IAB 9/9/20, effective 10/14/20; ARC 6287C, IAB 4/6/22, effective 5/11/22]

761—400.61(321) Reassignment of registration plates.

400.61(1) Registration plates may be reassigned if one of the owners listed on the registration receipt before the transfer is also a listed owner following the transfer.
**400.61** Registration plates may be reassigned when credit is allowed toward a new registration for a vehicle being transferred to the owner’s spouse, parent, or child, or to a former spouse pursuant to a dissolution of marriage decree. If the owner is deceased, plates may be transferred under rule 761—400.14(321).

**400.61(3)** Registration plates shall not be reassigned between a natural person or persons and a corporation, association, copartnership, company, or firm.

**400.61(4)** Registration plates may be reassigned and credit allowed if two or more corporations, associations, partnerships, or firms merge into one corporation, association, partnership or firm.

**400.61(5)** Registration plates may be assigned and credit allowed if an owner listed on the certificate of title and registration transfers ownership of the vehicle to a trust created by that owner.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 321.34 and 321.46.

**761—400.62(321) Storage of registration plates, certificate of title forms and registration forms.** Registration plates, certificate of title forms and registration forms which are consigned to county treasurers by the department shall be stored in a secure location. The location may be within the office of the county treasurer which is accessible only to authorized persons or in a storage area located outside the general office area assigned to the county treasurer. Any storage area located outside the general office area assigned to the county treasurer shall be of the construction that it is accessible only to authorized persons, as designated by the county treasurer or department.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 321.5, 321.8, and 321.167.

**761—400.63(321) Disposal of surrendered registration plates.** The county treasurer shall return plates that have been surrendered to the county treasurer to Iowa state prison industries for recycling.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 321.5 and 321.171.

[ARC 6287C, IAB 4/6/22, effective 5/11/22]

**761—400.64(321) County treasurer’s report of motor vehicle collections and funds.** The county treasurer shall file the report provided for in Iowa Code section 321.153 in a manner prescribed by the department.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 321.153.

**761—400.65 to 400.69** Reserved.

**761—400.70(321) Removal of registration and plates by peace officer under financial liability coverage law.** This rule applies to instances when a peace officer issues a citation and removes the registration receipt and registration plates of a motor vehicle registered in this state when the driver of the motor vehicle is unable to provide proof of financial liability coverage. This rule applies regardless of whether the vehicle was also impounded.

**400.70(1)** The peace officer shall forward the registration receipt and evidence of the violation to the county treasurer of the county in which the motor vehicle is registered. Evidence of the violation is one of the following:

a. A copy of the citation. The citation must either reference Iowa Code subparagraph 321.20B(4)“a”(3) or 321.20B(4)“a”(4), as applicable, or reference Iowa Code section 321.20B and indicate whether or not the vehicle was impounded.

b. A written statement from the peace officer listing the plate number of the registration plate removed from the vehicle and the vehicle owner’s name. The statement must either reference Iowa Code subparagraph 321.20B(4)“a”(3) or 321.20B(4)“a”(4), as applicable, or reference Iowa Code section 321.20B and indicate whether or not the vehicle was impounded. The statement must be signed by the peace officer or an employee of the law enforcement agency.

**400.70(2)** The peace officer may either destroy removed plates or deliver the removed plates to the county treasurer for destruction.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 321.20B.
761—400.71(321) Lemon law designation. Rescinded IAB 11/7/07, effective 12/12/07.

761—400.72(321) Electronic lien and title.

400.72(1) The department may authorize the use of an electronic lien and title (ELT) system to provide an electronic record of the certificate of title to a security interest holder, to subject a vehicle to an electronic lien, and to allow for the submission and receipt of forms related to security interests through electronic means.

a. The department shall authorize ELT providers for transmission of vehicle data, title data and forms necessary to process security interest transactions through electronic means. The department may establish application forms and approval processes as necessary for ELT providers.

b. The department may authorize an ELT lender to participate in the ELT system if the ELT lender has first established a service relationship with an authorized ELT provider. The department may establish application forms and approval processes as necessary for ELT lenders.

400.72(2) For each individual transaction, an authorized ELT lender may choose to use either the ELT process or the paper security interest process as provided in Iowa Code section 321.50 and rules 761—400.8(321) and 761—400.10(321).

400.72(3) If a security interest is released through ELT and there are no other secured parties, but the ELT lender does not request a paper title to be printed and provided to the owner, or the ELT lender does not otherwise provide a paper title to the owner, then the owner of the vehicle may apply to the county treasurer or the department for a certificate of title to be printed and provided to the owner by submitting an application form in the form and manner prescribed by the department.

a. If there is more than one owner of the vehicle, any owner may apply to the department or the county treasurer, as applicable, for the certificate of title to be printed and provided to whomever the owner specifies.

b. If an owner is deceased, the signatures and documents specified in subrules 400.14(4) and 400.14(5) shall be required. A person entitled to vehicle ownership under the laws of descent and distribution shall sign the required forms and shall insert the words “heir at law” following the signature on the application form.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 321.50.

[ARC 6287C, IAB 4/6/22, effective 5/11/22]

[761—Chapter 400 appeared as Ch 11, Department of Public Safety, 1973 IDR]

[Filed 7/1/75]

[Filed 11/9/77, Notice 9/21/77—published 11/30/77, effective 1/4/78]
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220.223(91D)  Meal time
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220.225(91D)  Early relief
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Reserved

RIGHT TO KNOW

CHAPTER 110
HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL RISKS RIGHT TO KNOW—
GENERAL PROVISIONS
[Prior to 9/24/86, see Labor, Bureau of[530]]
[Prior to 10/21/98, see 347—Ch 110]
Rescinded ARC 6289C, IAB 4/6/22, effective 5/11/22

CHAPTERS 111 to 119
Reserved

CHAPTER 120
WORKER RIGHT TO KNOW
[Prior to 9/24/86, Labor, Bureau of[530]]
[Prior to 10/21/98, see 347—Ch 120]
Rescinded IAB 2/24/99, effective 3/31/99

CHAPTERS 121 to 129
Reserved
Reserved
CHAPTER 130
COMMUNITY RIGHT TO KNOW
[Prior to 9/24/86, Labor, Bureau of[
[Prior to 10/21/98, see 347—Ch 130]

875—130.1(89B) Employer’s duty. Upon request, an employer has a duty to inform the public of the presence of hazardous chemicals in the community and the potential health and environmental hazards that the chemicals pose. Requests shall be made during normal office hours of the employer. The employer shall provide the information or reason for refusal within ten days. If the request is from a health professional, the information shall be provided immediately.

875—130.2(89B) Records accessibility.

130.2(1) Records do not need to be accessible to the public if the information is a trade secret or the employer has notified the division in writing that certain information should not be accessible to the public because the information is not relevant to public health and safety or the release of the information is proven to cause damage to the employer.

130.2(2) Accessible records include safety data sheets. The employer shall also provide information concerning the quantity of each hazardous chemical stored or used. Quantity information may include the manner of purchase such as in gallon containers, barrels, tankers, etc. Additionally, the employer shall provide information specifying the quantity as less than 500 pounds, between 500 pounds and 1000 pounds, between 1000 pounds and 5000 pounds, or in excess of 5000 pounds.

130.2(3) An employer is not required to make a copy of a safety data sheet if the interested person is given an opportunity to review and make notes regarding the safety data sheet.

If an employer provides a copy of a safety data sheet at the request of the interested person, a reasonable fee can be charged for the actual cost of copying.

[ARC 6289C, IAB 4/6/22, effective 5/11/22]

875—130.3(89B) Application for exemption. To obtain an order from the commissioner pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 89B and rule 875—130.2(89B), an employer shall make a written application to the commissioner setting forth the specific grounds for the claimed exemption. Upon receipt of an application, the commissioner shall give the applicant notice and opportunity to be heard at a full evidentiary hearing before the commissioner.

[ARC 6289C, IAB 4/6/22, effective 5/11/22]

875—130.4(89B) Burden of proof and criteria.

130.4(1) Trade secrets. The employer-applicant shall have the burden of proof in showing that the information claimed exempted qualifies as a trade secret.

a. The commissioner may take official notice that similar information of the employer-applicant has been deemed a trade secret for the purpose of 29 CFR 1910.1200, and may summarily grant the exemption based on the official notice.

b. The criteria for determining a trade secret under this chapter shall be identical to that under 29 CFR 1910.1200.

130.4(2) Relevance of public health and safety/damage to employer. The employer-applicant shall have the burden of proof in showing that the information is not relevant to public health and safety or that the release of the information would damage the employer. Notification in writing by the employer is not, in and of itself, sufficient to allow the employer to obtain the exemption.

[ARC 6289C, IAB 4/6/22, effective 5/11/22]

875—130.5(89B) Formal ruling. The commissioner shall issue a formal ruling upon application. The ruling shall set forth findings of fact and conclusions of law and grant or deny the application. The ruling shall be the final agency action for purposes of Iowa Code chapter 17A.

875—130.6(89B) Request for information. An interested person may request information from an employer. If the request is denied by the employer, the requesting party may then file an application
for information with the division. The application will set forth the information being requested and 
that information was refused by the employer or that the employer denies access or that the employer 
alleged that no records were kept. The applicant shall state the interest in the information requested to 
be received.

875—130.7(89B) Filing with division. Upon receipt of application for information, the division shall 
determine if the applicant has a legitimate interest, and if so, the division shall make a written demand 
upon the employer to provide the requested information to the division. If the employer complies, 
the division shall forward copies to the interested person. Requests for the information under rule 
875—130.6(89B) will be kept confidential. The division shall not disclose the name of the interested 
person to any person.

[ARC 6289C, IAB 4/6/22, effective 5/11/22]

875—130.8(89B) Grounds for complaint against the employer. The commissioner may cite the 
employer on a formal written complaint on any of the following grounds:

130.8(1) The division has not received a reply within 30 days of the request for information pursuant 
to rule 875—130.7(89B); or

130.8(2) The division finds on an occupational safety and health inspection that the employer’s 
records materially distort the information given the public or an emergency response department so as 
to pose a serious hazard to community health, environment, or emergency response personnel.

[ARC 6289C, IAB 4/6/22, effective 5/11/22]

875—130.9(89B) Investigation or inspection upon complaint. Within 15 days of determining that 
there are grounds for a complaint, the commissioner shall either notify the employer in writing of 
the grounds of the complaint and request information or conduct an unannounced inspection of the 
employer’s workplace at reasonable times and in a reasonable manner. Within 30 days of initiating an 
investigation or inspection, the division may find that the complaint is invalid and unfounded and shall 
so inform the interested person and the employer in writing.

875—130.10(89B) Order to comply.

130.10(1) If after conducting an investigation or inspection of the employer’s workplace the 
commissioner finds that the complaint is meritorious, the commissioner shall issue an order to comply 
to the employer which shall set forth with specificity the employer’s noncompliance with Iowa Code 
chapter 89B or rules. The commissioner shall give the employer a period of 30 days to take remedial 
steps for compliance. The commissioner may establish a shorter period of time if justification is 
provided in the order to comply.

130.10(2) An employer may request an administrative hearing on the order to comply at any time 
prior to the time set forth for compliance in the order to comply.

130.10(3) If the employer has not requested a hearing, the commissioner, after the time set forth 
for compliance with the order to comply, may reexamine records submitted by the employer or may 
reinspect the premises. If the employer has not taken the necessary remedial steps required by the order 
to comply, the commissioner, upon notice and administrative hearing, may issue a decision on the order 
to comply which shall be deemed a final agency action pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 17A. The rules 
contained in 875—Chapter 1 are applicable to the hearing.

130.10(4) In the event that the employer fails to comply with a decision on the order to comply, the 
commissioner may commence an action in the Iowa district court for injunctive and other equitable relief 
that may be just and equitable.

[ARC 2488C, IAB 4/13/16, effective 5/18/16; ARC 6289C, IAB 4/6/22, effective 5/11/22]

875—130.11(30,89B) Relationship to Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-know 
875—130.12(30,89B) Information to county libraries. Rescinded ARC 2488C, IAB 4/13/16, effective 5/18/16.

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code section 30.7 and chapter 89B.

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[Filed ARC 6289C (Notice ARC 6177C, IAB 2/9/22), IAB 4/6/22, effective 5/11/22]
CHAPTER 140
PUBLIC SAFETY/EMERGENCY RESPONSE RIGHT TO KNOW

[Prior to 9/24/86, Labor, Bureau of[530]]
[Prior to 10/21/98, see 347—Ch 140]

875—140.1(89B) Signs required and adoption by reference. The employer shall post signs which will comply with this rule. An employer need not comply with the sign posting requirements of subrule 140.1(2) if the building, structure, or location within the building or structure does not contain a significant amount of the hazardous chemical as defined in subrule 140.4(1). The National Fire Protection Association’s standard system for identifying fire hazards of chemicals based on NFPA standard 704-1980 is adopted by reference.

140.1(1) Size. The signs shall be at least 7½ inches on each side. The sign shall have four spaces each at least 3½ inches on a side. Numbers and symbols within each of the four spaces shall be at least 3 inches in height.

140.1(2) Location. If a building or structure has a floor space of 5000 square feet or less, an employer shall post signs on the outside of the building or structure identifying the type of each hazardous chemical contained in the building or structure. If the building has more than 5000 square feet, the employer shall post a sign at the place within the building where each hazardous chemical is permanently stored to identify the type of hazardous chemical. If the hazardous chemical is moved within the building, the employer shall also move the sign or post an additional sign at the location where the hazardous chemical is moved. This subrule applies to significant amounts of a hazardous chemical as defined in subrule 140.4(1).

140.1(3) Categories. The signs shall identify hazards of a chemical in terms of three principal categories, namely, “health,” “flammability,” and “reactivity (instability);” and indicate the order of severity numerically by five classifications ranging from four, indicating a severe hazard, to zero, indicating no special hazard. This information is to be presented by a spatial system of diagrams with “health” always being on the left; “flammability” at the top; and “reactivity (instability)” on the right. Color backgrounds and numbers are used for the three categories with blue representing “health” hazard, red representing “flammability,” and yellow representing “reactivity (instability).” The fourth space shall be at the bottom and used to indicate unusual reactivity or other special hazard warnings in black and white colors.

140.1(4) Explosives exemption. Any building or structure, other than an explosives manufacturing building, approved for the storage of explosive materials shall have signs located so as to minimize the possibility that a bullet shot at the sign will hit the magazine.

875—140.2(89B) Employer variance applications. An employer may make application to the commissioner for less stringent sign posting requirements.

140.2(1) The employer shall make written application for a variance.

140.2(2) The employer shall have the burden of proof to show that compliance imposes an undue hardship on the employer and that the less stringent sign posting requirements as proposed by the employer offer substantially the same degree of notice and protection to emergency responders as if Iowa Code section 89B.14 were strictly applied.

140.2(3) Procedure. The employer application shall be procedurally processed in the same manner as an application for waiver pursuant to 875—Chapter 1.

[ARC 6289C; IAB 4/6/22, effective 5/11/22]

875—140.3(89B) Agreement between an employer and fire department. In instances where the posting of a sign for each hazardous chemical would be ambiguous, repetitive, or where space is limited by the physical characteristics of the structure, or in situations, such as in a building, structure, or location, where a wide variety of materials may be stored having varying degrees of hazards, the identifying symbol shall indicate the most severe degree of hazard in each category except when a high hazard rating would be misleading because of the presence of an insignificant quantity of the material requiring the rating.
The employer and the local fire department may enter into a written agreement providing for the posting of signs for the most hazardous chemical in each principal category as set forth in subrule 140.1(2).  The agreement is subject to the approval of the division pursuant to the procedure for a variance, as specified in rule 875—140.2(89B).  If the variance is approved, the employer shall post in the same location as the required posted signs a sign stating: “Signs not posted for all hazardous chemicals.” The sign shall be in block letters at least 3 inches in height.

[ARC 6289C, IAB 4/6/22, effective 5/11/22]

875—140.4(89B) Information submitted to local fire department. Via certified mail, the employer shall submit to the local fire department a list of hazardous chemicals that the employer’s facility consistently generates, uses, stores, or transports. The employer shall submit updated information as it becomes available to the employer.

140.4(1) This rule shall apply to any amount of a hazardous chemical that meets at least one of the following:

a. Is a U.S. Department of Transportation Division 1.1, Division 1.2, or Division 1.3 explosive;
b. Is a U.S. Department of Transportation Division 2.3 toxic gas;
c. Is a U.S. Department of Transportation Division 6.1 toxic substance;
d. Is a U.S. Department of Transportation Division 4.3 material;
e. Is a U.S. Department of Transportation Radioactive Yellow III material;
f. Has an NFPA 704-2022 health rating of greater than or equal to 3;
g. Has an NFPA 704-2022 flammability rating of 4; or

140.4(2) This rule shall apply to a hazardous chemical that is present in aggregate quantities of 25 gallons of liquid; 250 pounds of nonliquid; or 250 combined pounds of liquid and nonliquid, and is classified as:

a. NFPA 704-2022 health rating of greater than or equal to 2;
b. NFPA 704-2022 flammability rating of greater than or equal to 3; or
c. NFPA 704-2022 reactivity rating of greater than or equal to 2.

140.4(3) In addition to a list of the hazardous chemicals, the employer shall provide the following:

a. Employer’s name;
b. Name, phone number, and email address of employer’s contact person;
c. Employer’s mailing address;
d. Address of the facility where hazardous chemicals are present;
e. NFPA numerical hazard rating in health, flammability, and reactivity for each hazardous chemical;
f. Any information which constitutes a special hazard pursuant to NFPA 704-2022, Chapter 5, for each listed chemical; and

g. Any other special hazard information from the safety data sheets which may be relevant.

140.4(4) If requested by the fire department, the employer shall provide to the fire department the information listed in this subrule, unless the fire department tours the facility annually.

a. A diagram which shows the permanent location of each hazardous chemical within the employer’s facility, as well as easily recognizable reference points such as doorways, stairs, and windows; and

b. A copy of safety data sheets.

[ARC 6289C, IAB 4/6/22, effective 5/11/22]

875—140.5(89B) Information submitted to local fire department. Rescinded ARC 6289C, IAB 4/6/22, effective 5/11/22.

875—140.6(89B) Recommended communications. It is recommended that local fire departments and employers meet to collaborate on the types and amounts of hazardous chemicals as well as any unusual hazards which may be encountered by emergency response personnel.
875—140.7(89B) Procedure for noncompliance. If an employer fails to comply with the requirements of this chapter, the fire chief in the jurisdiction of the employer may file a written complaint with the commissioner.

875—140.8(89B) Notice of noncompliance. The commissioner may rely on the information provided by the fire chief and immediately issue a notice of noncompliance to the employer.

140.8(1) Opportunity for hearing. The notice of noncompliance shall be sent by certified mail and shall set forth that the employer may have an opportunity to be heard, upon demand by the employer. In the event the employer demands a hearing, the commissioner may conduct an investigation or an inspection pursuant to 875—Chapter 3.

140.8(2) In the event the employer does not demand a hearing within 30 days of the receipt of notice of noncompliance, the commissioner shall, without further notice, issue an order for compliance which shall be a final agency action pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 17A.

140.8(3) In the event the issue of noncompliance comes for hearing before the commissioner, the commissioner may, at the conclusion of the hearing, issue an order for compliance which shall be a final agency action pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 17A or dismiss the complaint. Any hearing shall be conducted pursuant to the rules contained in 875—Chapter 1.

[ARC 2488C, IAB 4/13/16, effective 5/18/16]

875—140.9(30,89B) Relationship to Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-know Act. Rescinded ARC 2488C, IAB 4/13/16, effective 5/18/16.

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code section 30.7 and chapter 89B.

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1 Two ARCs
CHAPTER 155
ASBESTOS REMOVAL AND ENCAPSULATION
[Prior to 10/18/00, see 875—Chs 81 and 82]

875—155.1(88B) Definitions.
“Business entity” means a partnership, firm, association, corporation, sole proprietorship, or other business concern. A business entity that uses its own employees in removing or encapsulating asbestos for the purpose of renovating, maintaining or repairing its own facilities is not included.
“Contractor/supervisor” means a person who supervises workers on asbestos projects or a person who enters into contracts to perform asbestos projects and personally completes the work.
“Division” means the division of labor services.
“Friable asbestos material” means any material containing more than 1 percent asbestos by weight and that can be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by hand pressure when dry.
“Inspector” means a person who inspects for asbestos-containing building materials in a school or a public or commercial building.
“License” means an authorization issued by the division permitting an individual to be employed as a worker, contractor/supervisor, inspector, management planner, or project designer.
“Management planner” means a person who prepares asbestos management plans for a school building.
“Permit” means an authorization issued by the division permitting a business entity to remove or encapsulate asbestos.
“Project designer” means a person who designs asbestos response or maintenance projects for a school or a public or commercial building.
“Worker” means a person who performs response or maintenance activities on one or more asbestos projects.
“Working days” means Monday through Friday including holidays that fall on Monday through Friday. The first working day shall be the date of actual delivery or the postmark date, whichever is earlier. However, documents with Saturday or Sunday postmark dates will be treated as though postmarked on the following Monday. [ARC 4639C; IAB 8/28/19, effective 10/2/19]

875—155.2(88B) Permit application procedures.
155.2(1) Application. To apply for or to renew a permit, a business entity shall complete and submit the form provided by the division. All requested applicable information and attachments must be provided. A $500 nonrefundable application fee shall accompany each permit application.
155.2(2) Action on application. A new permit shall be valid for one year from the date of issuance. A renewal permit shall be valid for one year from the expiration date of the applicant’s prior permit. A permit may be denied for the reasons set forth in rule 875—155.8(17A,88B,252J,272D) or if the application package is incomplete. Within 60 days of receiving a completed application package for a new permit, the division will issue a permit or deny the application. Within 30 days of receiving a completed application package for a permit renewal, the division will issue a permit or deny the application. Applications received after expiration of a prior permit will be considered applications for new permits rather than renewals. [ARC 4639C; IAB 8/28/19, effective 10/2/19; ARC 5159C; IAB 8/26/20, effective 9/30/20]

875—155.3(88B) Other asbestos regulations. Regulation of encapsulation, removal and abatement procedures are found in 875—Chapters 10 and 26 and 567—Chapter 23. Nothing in this chapter shall be viewed as providing an exemption, waiver, or variance from any otherwise applicable regulation or statute.

875—155.4(88B) Asbestos project records. In addition to meeting requirements set forth in the occupational safety and health standards of 29 CFR 1910.1020, the permittee shall keep a record of
each asbestos project it performs and shall make the record available to the division at any reasonable time. Records required by this rule shall be kept for at least six years. The records shall include:

155.4(1) The name, address, and license number of the individual who supervised the asbestos project and of each employee or agent who worked on the project.

155.4(2) The location and a description of the project and the amount of asbestos material that was removed.

155.4(3) The start and completion dates of each instance of removal or encapsulation.

155.4(4) A summary of the procedures that were used to comply with all applicable standards.

155.4(5) The name and address of each asbestos disposal site where the asbestos-containing waste was deposited.

155.4(6) A receipt from the asbestos disposal site indicating the amount of asbestos and disposal date.

155.4(7) to 155.4(9) Rescinded IAB 8/28/19, effective 10/2/19.

[ARC 4639C; IAB 8/28/19, effective 10/2/19]

875—155.5(88B) Ten-day notices.

155.5(1) General. Permittees shall notify the division at least ten working days before an asbestos project begins. A project begins when site preparations for asbestos abatement, encapsulation, or removal begin; when asbestos abatement, encapsulation, or removal begins; or when any demolition begins, whichever is sooner. Legible electronic transmissions of ten-day notices in the proper format shall be accepted. If work on the asbestos-removal project does not commence within 30 calendar days of the original start date identified in the ten-day notice given by permittees to the division, a revised ten-day notice shall be submitted to the division.

155.5(2) Emergency. When there is an immediate danger to life, health or property, the permittee may file the notice within five days after beginning the project. An explanation of the emergency must be included.

155.5(3) Format. The notice shall be submitted online at www.iowadivisionoflabor.gov or be on an 8½" by 11" sheet of paper and shall contain the following information:

a. The name, address, and telephone number of and contact person for the permittee performing the project.

b. The name, address, and telephone number of the project.

c. A description of the structure and work to be performed, including type and quantity of asbestos-containing material.

d. The scheduled dates of the project’s start and end.

e. Designation of the asbestos disposal site.

f. The signature and printed name of the person who completed the form.

g. The shift or work schedule on which the project will be performed.

155.5(4) Disaster emergency proclamations. For structures that are both located in an area that is subject to a disaster emergency proclamation pursuant to Iowa Code section 29C.6 and damaged by circumstances related to those that caused the disaster emergency proclamation, the permittee shall file the notice described by this rule as early as possible, but not later than the working day following the initiation of the project. A description of the disaster and the disaster emergency proclamation shall be included in the notice.

[ARC 4639C, IAB 8/28/19, effective 10/2/19; ARC 6288C, IAB 4/6/22, effective 5/11/22]

875—155.6(88B) License application procedures.

155.6(1) Application form. Except as noted in this subrule, the applicant must complete and submit the entire form provided by the division with the necessary attachments. Respirator fit tests and medical examinations must have occurred within the past 12 months. Only worker and contractor/ supervisor license applicants must submit the respiratory protection and physician’s certification forms. Photocopies of the forms shall not be accepted.

155.6(2) Training. A certificate of appropriate training as established by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency must accompany all applications. Applicants for a license must be trained by training
providers other than themselves. Applicants who completed initial training under a prior set of applicable rules will not be required to take another initial training course if they complete all annual refresher courses.

155.6(3) **Photographs.** Two 1” by 1” photographs clearly showing the applicant’s face shall accompany all license applications.

155.6(4) **Worker licenses.** All persons seeking a license as an asbestos abatement worker shall complete an initial four-day training course and thereafter complete an annual one-day asbestos abatement worker refresher training course. A nonrefundable fee of $20 shall accompany the application.

155.6(5) **Contractor/supervisor licenses.** All persons seeking a license as an asbestos abatement contractor/supervisor shall complete an initial five-day training course and thereafter complete an annual one-day asbestos abatement contractor/supervisor refresher training course. A nonrefundable fee of $50 shall accompany the application.

155.6(6) **Inspector licenses.** All persons seeking a license as an asbestos inspector shall complete an initial three-day training course and thereafter complete an annual one-half-day asbestos inspector refresher training course. A nonrefundable fee of $20 shall accompany the application.

155.6(7) **Management planner licenses.** All persons seeking a license as an asbestos management planner shall complete an initial three-day inspector training course and an initial two-day management planning training course. Thereafter, an annual one-half-day asbestos inspector refresher training course plus an additional one-half-day course on management planning are required. A nonrefundable fee of $20 shall accompany the application.

155.6(8) **Abatement project designer licenses.** All persons seeking a license as an asbestos abatement project designer shall complete an initial three-day abatement project designer training course. Thereafter, an annual one-day asbestos abatement project designer refresher training course is required. A nonrefundable fee of $50 shall accompany the application.

155.6(9) **Action on application.** Within 30 days of receiving a completed application, the division will issue a license or deny the application. If a license is issued, it will expire one year from the date the training was completed. An application may be denied for the reasons set forth in rule 875—155.8(17A,88B,252J,272D) or if the application package is incomplete.

155.6(10) **License on job site.** While conducting asbestos work that requires a license, the license or a legible copy of the license shall be in the licensee’s possession at the work site. However, if the division of labor services’ website reflects that a license has been issued to a particular person, that person may perform work consistent with the type of license issued without the license or a copy of the license for up to 14 days from the issuance date.

155.6(11) **Disaster emergency proclamations.** For work on structures that are both located in an area that is subject to a disaster emergency proclamation pursuant to Iowa Code section 29C.6 and damaged by circumstances related to those that caused the disaster emergency proclamation, the labor commissioner deems an individual to be licensed and authorized for asbestos abatement if all of the criteria in either paragraph “a” or paragraph “b” are met:

a. The individual contractor, supervisor, or worker makes the following immediately available on the work site:

   1. A copy of a certificate for training that was provided within the past 12 months as established by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and that pertains to the work being performed;
   2. A copy of a physician’s statement indicating that, consistent with 29 CFR 1910.134, a licensed physician has examined the individual within the past 12 months and approved the individual to work while wearing a respirator;
   3. For a worker wearing or intending to wear a tight-fitting respirator, documentation of a respirator fit test consistent with 29 CFR 1910.134 within the past 12 months;
   4. A valid, current asbestos license issued by another state that pertains to the type of work being performed; and
   5. A photo identification card; or
b. The individual working as a project designer, inspector, or management planner makes the
following immediately available on the work site:
   (1) A copy of a certificate for training as established by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
       and that pertains to the work being performed;
   (2) A valid, current asbestos license issued by another state that pertains to the type of work being
       performed; and
   (3) A photo identification card.

[ARC 4639C, IAB 8/28/19, effective 10/2/19; ARC 5022C, IAB 4/8/20, effective 5/13/20; ARC 5159C, IAB 8/26/20, effective
   9/30/20]

875—155.7(88B) Duplicate permits and licenses. Duplicate original permits and licenses are available
from the division for a $10 fee.


155.8(1) Grounds. The division may deny an application or suspend or revoke a permit or license
when an investigation reasonably determines any of the following:
   a. Fraud or deception was utilized in obtaining or attempting to obtain a permit or license.
   b. The qualifications for a permit or license are not met.
   c. Any applicable federal or state standard for removal or encapsulation of asbestos was violated.
   d. An unlicensed or untrained person was employed or allowed to work on an asbestos project.
   e. The division received a certificate of noncompliance from the centralized collection unit of the
department of revenue or the child support recovery unit of the department of human services.
   f. Penalties or other debts are owed by the applicant to the division and are 30 days or more in
      arrears.

155.8(2) Relinquishing license or permit. A licensee or permittee must return the original license or
permit to the division when a revocation or suspension becomes final.

155.8(3) Suspension period. Unless ordered otherwise, a suspension shall last for 12 months.

[ARC 5159C, IAB 8/26/20, effective 9/30/20]

875—155.9(17A,88B) Contested cases.

155.9(1) Scope. This rule applies to civil penalty assessments and to denials, revocations and
susensions of asbestos licenses and permits.

155.9(2) Procedures. The labor commissioner shall serve a notice of intended action by restricted
certified mail, return receipt requested, or by other service as permitted by Iowa Code section 17A.18. A
notice of contest must be received by the labor commissioner within 20 days after service of the notice
of intended action. If a notice of contest is not timely filed, the action stated in the notice of intended
action shall automatically be effective. Hearing procedures for asbestos contested cases are set forth in
875—Chapter 1, Division V. However, if a contested case is based on receipt by the division of a
certificate of noncompliance, procedures outlined in Iowa Code chapter 252J or 272D shall apply.

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code chapters 17A, 88B, 252J, and 272D.

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\[1\] Effective date of Ch 81 delayed seventy days by the Administrative Rules Review Committee.
Exception: See rule 82.11(88B).
Effective date of Ch 82 delayed seventy days by the Administrative Rules Review Committee, IAB 6/5/85.
Effective date (5/15/85) of 82.3(1) ‘a’(11) delayed by the Administrative Rules Review Committee until the expiration of forty-five calendar days into the 1986 session of the General Assembly pursuant to Iowa Code section 17A.8(9), IAB 7/31/85.