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The Iowa Administrative Code Supplement is published biweekly pursuant to Iowa Code section 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 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.

INSTRUCTIONS

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) 281-8157

Agriculture and Land Stewardship Department[21]

Replace Chapter 65

Soil Conservation Division[27]

Replace Chapter 10

Insurance Division[191]

Replace Analysis
Replace Chapter 48

Accountancy Examining Board[193A]

Replace Analysis
Remove Chapters 1 to 19
Insert Chapters 1 to 21

Corrections Department[201]

Replace Analysis
Replace Reserved Chapters 2 and 3 with Reserved Chapters 2 to 4
Remove Chapter 4
Replace Chapter 6 with Reserved Chapter 6
Replace Chapter 46 with Reserved Chapter 46

Environmental Protection Commission[567]

Replace Chapter 60
Replace Chapter 63

Public Safety Department[661]

Replace Analysis
Replace Chapter 141

Revenue Department[701]

Replace Analysis
Replace Chapters 71 to 75
Replace Chapter 78 with Reserved Chapter 78
Replace Chapters 79 and 80
Replace Chapter 91
Replace Chapter 120
Replace Chapters 123 and 124

Replace Chapter 239

Index

Replace “F”

CHAPTER 65
ANIMAL AND LIVESTOCK IMPORTATION

[Appeared as Ch 3, 1973 IDR]
[Prior to 7/27/88, see Agriculture Department 30—Ch 17]

21—65.1(163) Definitions.

"Accredited veterinarian" means a veterinarian licensed in the state of origin and approved by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), to perform certain functions of federal and cooperative state-federal programs in accordance with the provision of Title 9 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) §160 through §162.

"Avian influenza- or exotic Newcastle disease-affected state" or *"AI- or END-affected state"* means any state in which avian influenza subtype H5 or H7 or END virus has been diagnosed in poultry within the last 90 days prior to importation.

"Domestic fowl" means any member of the class Aves that is propagated or maintained under control of a person for commercial, exhibition, or breeding purposes or as a pet.

"Feral swine" means swine that are free-roaming.

"Official individual identification" means a unique individual identification that is secure and traceable including, but not limited to, a USDA-approved identification ear tag that conforms to the alphanumeric national uniform ear tagging system; a USDA-approved premises tattoo; a registered purebred tattoo; or identification that conforms to the National Animal Identification System. An owner's private brand or tattoo, even though permanent and registered in the state of origin, is not acceptable official individual identification of an animal for the purpose of entry into Iowa.

"Poultry" means chickens, turkeys, domestic waterfowl, ratites, and domestic game birds, except doves and pigeons.

"Pre-entry permit" means a written or verbal authorization provided by the department prior to the importation of animals into Iowa. If required, a pre-entry permit number must be obtained and listed on the Certificate of Veterinary Inspection accompanying the animals.

"Recognized slaughter establishment" means a slaughtering establishment operating under the provisions of either the Federal Meat Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 601 et seq.) or an equivalent state meat inspection program.

"Specifically approved auction market" means a stockyard, livestock market, buying station, concentration point, or any other premises under state or federal veterinary supervision where livestock are assembled for sale or sale purposes and which has been approved by USDA as provided in 9 CFR §71.20.

"Transitional swine" means swine that have been, or have had the potential to be, exposed to feral swine.

"Vesicular stomatitis-affected state" or *"VS-affected state"* means any state in which vesicular stomatitis (VS) virus serotype New Jersey or Indiana has been diagnosed within the last 60 days prior to animal importation.

21—65.2(163) Pre-entry permits.

65.2(1) Requests for permits should be directed to the Animal Industry Bureau, Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship, Wallace State Office Building, Des Moines, Iowa 50319, or may be made by telephoning the bureau at (515)281-5547 during normal business hours (7:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.).

65.2(2) All permits shall be valid for one shipment only and shall be void 15 days after the date of issuance.

65.2(3) Pre-entry permits are required for:

a. All Cervidae.

b. All domestic fowl or poultry originating from an AI- or END-affected state.

c. Captive wild-type swine.

d. Cattle and bison originating from states not classified as tuberculosis-free and brucellosis-free.

21—65.3(163) General requirements and limitations.

65.3(1) *Restricted animals.* The following animals are restricted from importation into the state:

a. No animal, including poultry or birds of any species, that is affected with, or that has been recently exposed to, any infectious, contagious or communicable disease or that originates from a quarantined area shall be shipped or in any manner transported or moved into Iowa, unless approved by the state veterinarian.

b. Prairie dogs (Cynomys sp.), tree squirrels (Heliosciurus sp.), rope squirrels (Funisciurus sp.), dormice (Graphiurus sp.), Gambian giant pouched rats (Cricetomys sp.), brush-tailed porcupines (Atherurus sp.), and striped mice (Hybomys sp.) are prohibited from importation into the state.

[1]**65.3(2)** *Cleaning and disinfection of transportation vehicles.* All stock cars and trucks used for hauling into the state of Iowa livestock (cattle, horses, sheep, goats, Cervidae, poultry and swine) for feeding, breeding, or stock purposes must be cleaned and disinfected before such shipments of livestock are loaded.

65.3(3) *Certificate of Veterinary Inspection (CVI).* Animals imported into the state must be accompanied by a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection, unless specifically exempted by this chapter.

a. A Certificate of Veterinary Inspection is a legible record accomplished on an official form of the state of origin, issued by a licensed accredited veterinarian and approved by the chief livestock health official of the state of origin; or an equivalent form of the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) issued by a federally employed veterinarian. A Certificate of Veterinary Inspection may be an official paper form or an official approved electronic form.

b. A copy of the approved CVI shall be forwarded immediately to the chief livestock health official of the state of origin for approval and transmittal.

c. An approved CVI shall not be valid more than 30 days from the date of inspection of the animals.

d. The approved CVI must accompany the animals to their final destination in Iowa.

e. All information required on the CVI must be fully completed by the issuing veterinarian and must include the following:

(1) Name and address of the consignor;

(2) Name and address of the consignee;

(3) Point of origin and premises identification, if assigned by the chief livestock health official in the state of origin;

(4) Point of destination of the animals;

(5) Date of examination;

(6) Number of animals examined;

(7) Official individual identification or group identification of all animals;

(8) Sex, age, and breed of each animal;

(9) Test results and herd or state status on diseases specified in this chapter;

(10) Pre-entry permit number, if required; and

(11) A statement by the issuing veterinarian that the animals identified on the CVI are free of signs of infectious or communicable disease.

65.3(4) *Certification for vesicular stomatitis (VS).* All hoofed animals, including horses, ruminants, swine, and exotic and wild hoofed animals, originating from a VS-affected state must be accompanied by an official Certificate of Veterinary Inspection which, in addition to meeting the requirements of subrule 65.3(3), includes the following statement: "All animals susceptible to Vesicular Stomatitis (VS) identified and included on this certificate have been examined and found to be free from clinical signs of VS, have not been exposed to VS, and, within the past 30 days, have not been within ten (10) miles of any site under quarantine for VS."

[1] Objection filed 1/9/81; see "Objection" at the end of this chapter.

21—65.4(163) Cattle and bison.

65.4(1) *General.*

a. *Certificate of Veterinary Inspection (CVI).* All cattle and bison imported into the state must be accompanied by a CVI, except the following:

(1) Cattle or bison consigned directly to a specifically approved auction market, and

(2) Cattle or bison consigned directly to a recognized slaughter establishment.

b. *Identification.* All cattle and bison imported into the state must have official individual identification, except as otherwise provided in this rule.

65.4(2) *Requirements and limitations, general.*

a. Cattle or bison originating from herds or areas under quarantine shall not be admitted into the state.

b. Cattle or bison known to be infected with paratuberculosis (Johne's disease) shall not be imported except to a recognized slaughter establishment and shall be accompanied by an owner-shipper statement that identifies the animals as positive to an official Johne's disease test. Such statement shall be delivered to the consignee, unless prior approval is obtained from the state veterinarian.

c. Cattle (beef-type) and bison steers and heifers more than 6 months of age but less than 18 months of age may be imported for feeding purposes without official individual identification and quarantined to the premises of destination. However, cattle and bison originating from a state which is not a tuberculosis-free state and heifers originating from a state which is not a brucellosis-free state are not eligible for this identification exemption. The CVI must contain the statement: "These animals are quarantined to the premises of destination until moved to slaughter."

65.4(3) *Testing.*

a. *Tuberculosis test.* Testing requirements for tuberculosis are as follows:

(1) A tuberculosis test is not required for importation of cattle or bison provided that:

1. The cattle or bison are native to, and originate from, an accredited tuberculosis-free herd (accredited herd number and date of last test must be listed on the CVI), state, or zone; or

2. The cattle (beef-type) and bison are between the ages of 6 months and 18 months and are being imported for feeding purposes.

(2) A negative tuberculosis test is required within 60 days prior to importation for cattle or bison six months of age or older that are not exempted by 65.4(3)*"a"*(1).

(3) Cattle and bison less than 6 months of age that originate from a herd, state, or zone that is not accredited tuberculosis-free must originate from a herd which has been whole-herd tested negative for tuberculosis within 12 months prior to importation.

b. *Brucellosis test.*

(1) A brucellosis test is not required for importation of cattle or bison provided that:

1. The cattle or bison are native to, and originate from, a certified brucellosis-free herd (herd number and date of last test shall be listed on the CVI), state, or area; or

2. The cattle and bison are official calfhood vaccinates under 18 months of age; or

3. The cattle and bison are steers or spayed heifers.

(2) A negative brucellosis test is required within 30 days prior to importation for cattle or bison six months of age or older that are not exempted by 65.4(3)*"b"*(1).

(3) Cattle and bison less than 6 months of age that originate from a herd, state or zone that is not certified brucellosis-free must originate from a herd which has been whole-herd tested negative for brucellosis within 12 months prior to importation.

(4) All brucellosis tests of cattle and bison shall be conducted by state or federal laboratories or by approved laboratories under the supervision of the chief livestock health official of the state of origin.

65.4(4) *Rodeo bulls.*

a. *Tuberculosis test.* A negative tuberculosis test is required within 12 months prior to importation.

b. *Brucellosis test.* A negative brucellosis test is required within 12 months prior to importation.

21—65.5(163,166D) Swine.

65.5(1) *General.*

a. Certificate of Veterinary Inspection (CVI). All swine imported into the state, except swine consigned directly to a recognized slaughter establishment, swine consigned to a specifically approved auction market, or swine that are moved in accordance with an approved swine production health plan (SPHP), must be accompanied by a CVI.

b. All swine imported into the state, except swine consigned directly to a recognized slaughter establishment, swine consigned to a specifically approved auction market, or swine that are moved in accordance with an approved swine production health plan (SPHP), must have official individual identification.

c. All swine imported into the state must originate from a herd or area not under quarantine.

d. Feral swine are not eligible for importation into the state.

e. Transitional swine must meet the requirements of 65.5(4) in addition to the general requirements. Transitional swine are swine that have been, or have had the potential to be, exposed to feral swine.

65.5(2) *Breeding swine.*

a. *Brucellosis test.* All breeding swine imported into the state must:

(1) Originate from herds not known to be infected with, or exposed to, brucellosis and be accompanied by proof of a negative brucellosis test conducted within 30 days prior to importation; or

(2) Originate directly from a validated brucellosis-free state; or

(3) Originate directly from a validated brucellosis-free herd. The date of the last test and herd validation number must be included on the CVI.

b. *Pseudorabies test.* All breeding swine imported into the state must:

(1) Originate from a herd not known to be infected with, or exposed to, pseudorabies and be accompanied by proof of a negative pseudorabies test conducted within 30 days of importation; or

(2) Originate from a qualified pseudorabies negative (QN) herd (the date of last test and herd number shall be listed on the CVI); or

(3) Originate from a pseudorabies Stage IV or Stage V state.

65.5(3) *Feeder swine.*

a. *Brucellosis test.* Swine imported into the state for further feeding must originate from herds not known to be infected with, or exposed to, brucellosis.

b. *Pseudorabies test.* Swine imported into the state for further feeding must:

(1) Originate from herds not known to be infected with, or exposed to, pseudorabies and be accompanied by proof of a negative pseudorabies test conducted within 30 days prior to importation; or

(2) Originate from a qualified pseudorabies negative (QN) herd; or

(3) Originate from a pseudorabies Stage III, Stage IV or Stage V state.

65.5(4) *Captive wild-type and transitional swine.* Captive wild-type and transitional swine imported into the state must:

a. Originate from herds not known to be infected with, or exposed to, brucellosis and be accompanied by proof of a negative brucellosis test conducted within 30 days prior to importation; and

b. Originate from herds not known to be infected with, or exposed to, pseudorabies and be accompanied by proof of a negative pseudorabies test conducted within 30 days prior to importation; and

c. Have a pre-entry permit from the state veterinarian.

65.5(5) *Swine for slaughter.* All swine that are moved directly to a recognized slaughter establishment or to a specifically approved auction market for sale directly to a recognized slaughter establishment for immediate slaughter may be moved without restriction.

21—65.6(163) Goats.

65.6(1) *General.*

a. Certificate of Veterinary Inspection (CVI). All goats imported into the state, except goats consigned directly to a recognized slaughter establishment and goats consigned to a specifically approved auction market, must be accompanied by a CVI.

b. All sexually intact goats imported into the state that are registered, are used for exhibition, or have resided on the same premises with or been commingled with sheep must be officially identified with either ear tags or tattoos that meet the requirements specified in 9 CFR §79.2 and §79.3 and the Scrapie Eradication Uniform Methods and Rules. All other goats imported into the state must have official individual identification.

c. All goats imported into the state must originate from a herd or area not under quarantine.

65.6(2) *Breeding and dairy goats.*

a. *Brucellosis.*

(1) All sexually intact goats six months of age or older, except those for immediate slaughter, must:

1. Originate from a certified brucellosis-free herd (the date of the last test and certified herd number shall be listed on the CVI); or

2. Originate from a herd not known to be infected with, or exposed to, brucellosis and be accompanied by proof of a negative brucellosis test conducted within 30 days prior to importation.

(2) Sexually intact goats less than six months of age must originate from a herd which has been whole-herd tested negative for brucellosis within the last 12 months or must originate from a certified brucellosis-free herd (the date of the last test and certified herd number shall be listed on the CVI).

b. *Tuberculosis.*

(1) All goats six months of age or older must:

1. Originate from an accredited tuberculosis-free herd (the date of last test and accredited herd number shall be listed on the CVI); or

2. Originate from a herd which has been whole-herd tested negative for tuberculosis within 12 months of importation (the date of herd test shall be listed on the CVI); or

3. Originate from a herd not known to be infected with, or exposed to, tuberculosis and be accompanied by proof of a negative tuberculosis test conducted within 60 days of importation.

(2) Goats less than six months of age must originate from a herd which has been whole-herd tested negative for tuberculosis within the last 12 months or must originate from an accredited tuberculosis-free herd (the date of last test and accredited herd number shall be listed on the CVI).

65.6(3) *Scrapie.* Sexually intact goats from premises where scrapie has been known to exist within the last 60 months or sexually intact goats under surveillance for scrapie shall not be admitted into Iowa, except by permission of the state veterinarian for direct movement to a recognized slaughter establishment.

21—65.7(163) Sheep.

65.7(1) *General.*

a. *Certificate of Veterinary Inspection (CVI).* All sheep imported into the state, except sheep consigned directly to a recognized slaughter establishment for immediate slaughter or sheep consigned to a specifically approved auction market, shall be accompanied by a CVI. For animals requiring identification, the CVI must include the official scrapie flock identification number(s) for the animal(s) listed or the official individual identification for each animal.

b. *Identification.*

(1) All sheep imported into the state must be officially, individually identified with ear tags that meet the requirements specified in 9 CFR §79.2 and §79.3 and the Scrapie Eradication Uniform Methods and Rules, unless exempted pursuant to 65.7(1)*"b"*(2).

(2) Exemption to identification requirements. Exemptions to requirements for individual identification of sheep include:

1. Sheep less than 18 months of age consigned directly to a recognized slaughter establishment; and

2. Wethers less than 18 months of age; and

3. Sheep less than 18 months of age consigned directly to an Iowa approved terminal feedlot. The CVI must list the approved terminal feedlot number for the feedlot.

65.7(2) *Restrictions and limitations.*

a. *Scabies.* Sheep from scabies-quarantined areas must meet federal regulations for interstate movement.

b. *Scrapie.* Sheep that are known to be scrapie-positive, suspect, high-risk, or exposed, or that originate from a known infected, source, exposed, or noncompliant flock may not be imported into the state unless:

(1) The flock from which they originate has completed an approved scrapie flock cleanup plan, or

(2) Prior permission has been granted by the state veterinarian.

21—65.8(163) Equine.

65.8(1) *General.*

a. Certificate of Veterinary Inspection (CVI). All equine imported into the state of Iowa shall be accompanied by a CVI.

b. Equidae which are positive to a brucellosis test or which show evidence of "poll evil" or "fistulous withers" whether draining or not shall not be allowed to enter the state for any purpose.

65.8(2) *Testing—equine infectious anemia (EIA).* All Equidae imported into the state must be accompanied by proof of a negative EIA serological test conducted within 12 months prior to importation, except foals under 6 months of age accompanied by their dams which meet the EIA test requirements. The name of the testing laboratory, laboratory accession number, and the date of test must appear on the CVI.

21—65.9(163) Cervidae.

65.9(1) *General.*

a. Definitions.

"Cervidae" means all animals belonging to the Cervidae family.

"Chronic wasting disease" or *"CWD"* means a transmissible spongiform encephalopathy of cervids.

"CWD susceptible Cervidae" means all species of Cervidae susceptible to chronic wasting disease, including whitetail deer, blacktail deer, mule deer, red deer, elk, moose, and related species and hybrids of these species.

b. Certificate of Veterinary Inspection (CVI). All Cervidae imported into the state shall be accompanied by a CVI.

c. All Cervidae imported into this state, except Cervidae consigned directly to a recognized slaughter establishment, must have a pre-entry permit. The permit number must be requested by the licensed accredited veterinarian signing the CVI and issued by the state veterinarian prior to movement of the Cervidae. The permit number must be recorded on the CVI.

65.9(2) *Chronic wasting disease.*

a. Cervidae originating from an area considered to be endemic for chronic wasting disease shall not be allowed entry into Iowa. Cervidae that originate from a herd that has had animal introductions from an area endemic to chronic wasting disease during the preceding five years shall not be allowed entry into Iowa.

b. CWD susceptible Cervidae shall only be allowed into Iowa from herds which are currently enrolled in and have satisfactorily completed at least three years in an official recognized CWD monitoring program. The CWD herd number, anniversary date, expiration date, and herd status for each individual animal must be listed on the CVI.

c. One of the following statements must be accurate and listed on the CVI:

(1) For CWD susceptible Cervidae:

"All Cervidae on this certificate originate from a CWD monitored or certified herd in which these animals have been kept for at least one year or were natural additions. There

has been no diagnosis, sign, or epidemiological evidence of CWD in this herd for the past five years."

(2) For Cervidae other than CWD susceptible Cervidae:

"All Cervidae on this certificate have not spent any time within the past 36 months in a zoo, animal menagerie or like facility, and have not been on the same premises as a cervid herd which has been classified as a CWD infected herd, exposed herd or trace herd."

d. Each animal must have official individual identification, and all forms of identification must be listed on the certificate.

65.9(3) *Testing.*

a. *Tuberculosis test.* Herd status and Single Cervical Tuberculin (SCT) test (Cervidae) are according to USDA Tuberculosis Eradication in Cervidae Uniform Methods and Rules effective January 22, 1999.

(1) Cervidae six months of age or older imported into this state, except Cervidae imported directly to a recognized slaughter establishment, must:

1. Originate from a herd not under quarantine and be tested negative for tuberculosis (TB) within 90 days of importation by the Single Cervical Tuberculin (SCT) test (Cervidae); or

2. Originate from an accredited herd (Cervidae) or originate from a qualified herd (Cervidae) and be tested negative within 90 days of importation (the test dates and herd number shall be listed on the CVI).

(2) Cervidae less than 6 months of age imported into the state must originate from a herd which has been whole-herd tested negative for tuberculosis within the last 12 months or must originate from an accredited herd (Cervidae).

b. *Brucellosis test.*

(1) Cervidae six months of age or older imported into the state, except Cervidae imported directly to a recognized slaughter establishment, must:

1. Originate from a herd not under quarantine and be accompanied by proof of a negative brucellosis test conducted within 90 days of importation; or

2. Originate from a certified brucellosis-free cervid herd or a cervid class free status state (brucellosis). The date of the last test and herd number shall be listed on the CVI.

(2) Cervidae less than 6 months of age must originate from a herd which has been tested negative for brucellosis within the last 12 months or must originate from a certified brucellosis-free herd.

[**ARC 7723B**, IAB 4/22/09, effective 4/2/09]

21—65.10(163) Dogs and cats.

65.10(1) *General.*

a. Certificate of Veterinary Inspection (CVI). All dogs and cats imported into the state must be accompanied by a CVI indicating apparent freedom from disease or exposure to infectious or contagious disease, except dogs for exhibition and performing dogs entering for a limited period of time.

b. Dogs or cats originating from rabies-quarantined areas shall not be admitted.

65.10(2) *Rabies.*

a. *Cats.* No rabies vaccination is required.

b. *Dogs.* All dogs four months of age and older must have a current rabies vaccination with a USDA-approved rabies vaccine.

21—65.11(163) Poultry, domestic fowl, and hatching eggs.

65.11(1) *Certificate of Veterinary Inspection (CVI).* All poultry, domestic fowl, and their hatching eggs imported into the state, except poultry and domestic fowl consigned directly to a recognized slaughter establishment or a specifically approved auction market, must be accompanied by a CVI. For poultry and hatching eggs classified under provisions of the National Poultry Improvement Plan (NPIP), a VS Form 9-3, Report of Sales of Hatching Eggs, Chicks and Poults, may be substituted for the CVI.

65.11(2) *Restrictions and limitations, general.*

a. All poultry, domestic fowl, and their hatching eggs being imported into the state and not originating from an AI- or END-affected state must have a pre-entry permit issued by the Iowa Poultry Association. This permit may be obtained by calling (515)727-4701, extension 10.

b. Importations from an AI- or END-affected state.

(1) Approval. All domestic fowl, live poultry or poultry products from an AI- or END-affected state(s) may be considered for importation on a case-by-case basis following a risk assessment.

(2) Documentation. Poultry or poultry products must originate from a flock that is classified as AI clean under provision of the NPIP. The CVI must indicate that the poultry or poultry products originate from an AI- or END-negative flock and include a description of the birds, the test date, test results, and the name of the testing laboratory.

(3) Pre-entry permit. All domestic fowl, live poultry or poultry products originating from an AI-or END-affected state must have a pre-entry permit issued by the state veterinarian.

(4) Domestic fowl, live poultry or poultry products originating from a quarantined area shall not be allowed entry into the state.

65.11(3) *Testing.*

a. Pullorum-typhoid test.

(1) An official negative test for pullorum-typhoid is required within 30 days of importation for domestic fowl or live poultry or for the flock from which hatching eggs originate unless exempted pursuant to 65.11(3)*"a"*(2).

(2) Exemptions to the test requirements. No test is required for the following:

1. Imported domestic fowl, live poultry or hatching eggs originating from flocks classified under provisions of the NPIP as pullorum-typhoid clean.
2. Exotic birds or other pet birds.
3. Poultry consigned directly to a recognized slaughter establishment.

b. Mycoplasma gallisepticum test—turkeys. Live turkeys or turkey hatching eggs for importation must originate from a flock that has been tested annually and can be classified as U.S. mycoplasma gallisepticum clean as provided by the NPIP. Turkeys consigned directly to a recognized slaughter establishment are not affected by this subrule.

21—65.12(163) Swine production health plan (SPHP).

65.12(1) *General.*

a. Swine production health plan (SPHP). A swine production health plan is a written agreement developed for a swine production system and designed to maintain the health of the swine and detect signs of communicable disease. The plan must include all of the following:

(1) Address and contact information for all premises that are part of the swine production system and that receive or send swine in interstate commerce.

(2) Provisions for regular veterinary inspections of all swine maintained on the identified premises, at intervals no greater than 30 days, by the swine production system's licensed accredited veterinarian(s).

(3) Description of the record-keeping system of the swine production system.

(4) The signature of each official of each swine production system identified in the plan, including the swine production system's licensed accredited veterinarian(s), the state veterinarian, an APHIS representative, and the state animal health official from each state in which the swine production system has a premises.

(5) Acknowledgment that the managers of all the swine production system's premises listed in the plan have been notified that any failure of the participants in the swine production system to abide by the provisions of the plan and the applicable provisions of 9 CFR Parts 71 and 85 constitutes a basis for the cancellation of the swine production health plan.

b. Interstate swine movement report. An interstate swine movement report is a paper or electronic document detailing interstate movement of animals within a swine production health system. The interstate swine movement report must include the following information:

(1) The name, location, and premises identification number of the premises from which the swine are to be moved.

(2) The name, location, and premises identification number of the premises to which the swine are to be moved.

(3) The date of movement.

(4) The number, age, and type of swine to be moved.

(5) A description of any individual identification or group identification associated with the swine.

(6) The name of the swine production system's licensed accredited veterinarian(s).

(7) The health status of the herd from which the swine are to be moved, including any disease of regulatory concern to the state or the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Animal Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS).

(8) An accurate statement that swine on the premises from which the swine are to be moved have been inspected by the swine production system's licensed accredited veterinarian(s) within 30 days prior to the interstate movement, consistent with the dates specified by the premises' swine production health plan, and found free from signs of communicable disease.

c. *Swine production system.* A swine production system is an enterprise that consists of multiple sites of swine production (i.e., sow herds, nursery herds, and growing or finishing herds) that do not include a recognized slaughter facility or livestock market, that are connected by ownership or contractual relationships, and between which swine are moved while remaining under the control of a single owner or a group of contractually connected owners.

d. *Swine production system's licensed accredited veterinarian.* A swine production system's licensed accredited veterinarian is a licensed accredited veterinarian who is named in a swine production health plan for a premises within a swine production system and who performs inspection of such premises and animals and other duties related to the movement of swine in a swine production system.

65.12(2) *Identification of swine moving interstate within an SPHP.* Swine that are moved into the state within a swine production system to other than a recognized slaughter facility or a specifically authorized livestock market are not required to be individually identified when moved provided that the following requirements are met:

a. The swine may be moved interstate only to another premises identified in a valid swine production health plan for that swine production system.

b. The swine production system must operate under a valid swine production health plan in which both the sending and receiving states have agreed to allow the movement.

c. The swine must have been found free from signs of any communicable disease during the most recent inspection of the premises by the swine production system's licensed accredited veterinarian(s) within 30 days prior to movement.

d. Prior to the movement of any swine, the producer(s) moving swine must deliver the required interstate swine movement report to the following individuals identified in the swine production health plan:

(1) The swine production system's licensed accredited veterinarian for the premises from which the swine are to be moved.

(2) The state animal health officials for the state of origin of the swine.

(3) The state veterinarian for the state of destination of the swine.

(4) Individuals designated by the state animal health officials.

e. The receiving premises must not commingle swine received from different premises in a manner that prevents identification of the premises that sent the swine or groups of swine. This requirement may be met by use of permanent premises or individual animal identification, by keeping groups of animals received from one premises physically separate from animals received from other premises, or by any other effective means.

f. For each premises, the swine production system must maintain for three years after their date of creation records that will allow a state animal health official to trace any animal on the premises back to its previous premises and must maintain copies of each swine production health plan signed by the producer, all interstate swine movement reports issued by the producer, and all reports the swine

production system's accredited veterinarian(s) issues documenting the health status of the swine on the premises.

g. Each premises must allow state animal health officials access to the premises upon request to inspect animals and review records.

h. Every seven calendar days, each swine production system must send the state veterinarian a written summary that is based on the interstate swine movement report data and that shows how many animals were moved in the past seven calendar days, the premises from which they were moved, and the premises to which they were moved.

65.12(3) *Cancellation of SPHP.* The following procedures apply to cancellation of, or withdrawal from, a swine production health plan:

a. The state veterinarian may cancel the state's participation in a swine production health plan by giving written notice to all swine producers, APHIS representatives, accredited veterinarians, and other state animal health officials listed in the plan. Withdrawal shall be effective upon the date specified by the state veterinarian in the notice, but for shipments in transit, withdrawal shall become effective seven days after the date of such notice. Upon withdrawal of the state, the swine production health plan may continue to operate among the other states and parties that are signatory to the plan.

b. A swine production system may withdraw one or more of its premises from participation in the plan upon giving written notice to the state veterinarian, APHIS administrator, the accredited veterinarian(s), and all swine producers listed in the plan. Withdrawal shall be effective upon the date specified by the swine production system in the written notice, but for shipments in transit, withdrawal shall become effective seven days after the date of such notice.

c. The state veterinarian shall cancel a swine production health plan after determining that swine movements within the swine production system have occurred that were not in compliance with the swine production health plan or with other requirements of this chapter. Before a swine health production plan is canceled, the state veterinarian shall inform a representative of the swine production system of the reasons for the cancellation. The swine production system may appeal the cancellation in writing in accordance with Iowa Code chapter 17A and Iowa Administrative Code 21—Chapter 2. This cancellation shall continue in effect pending the completion of the proceeding, and any judicial review thereof, unless otherwise ordered by the state veterinarian.

21—65.13(163) Penalties. A person violating a provision of this chapter shall be subject to a civil penalty of at least $100 but not more than $1,000. In the case of a continuing violation, each day of the continuing violation is a separate violation. A person who falsifies a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection shall be subject to a civil penalty of not more than $5,000 for each reference to an animal falsified on the certificate.

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code chapter 163.

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[1] Objection to 30 IAC 17.1(3) filed 1/9/81; subrule renumbered 21—65.1(3) IAC 7/27/88; renumbered as 65.3(2) IAB 5/25/05.

OBJECTION

At its January 9, 1981 meeting the administrative rules review committee voted the following objection:

The committee objects to subrule 30 IAC 17.1(3)* on the grounds it is unreasonable. The subrule appears as part of ARC 1630 in III IAB 12 (12/10/80) and requires all livestock vehicles to be cleaned and disinfected before they carry shipments into the state. The committee feels this provision is impossible to enforce because it relates to activities that occur outside of Iowa jurisdiction.

* Renumbered 21—65.1(3) IAC 7/27/88; renumbered as 65.3(2) IAB 5/25/05.

CHAPTER 10
IOWA FINANCIAL INCENTIVE PROGRAM FOR SOIL EROSION CONTROL

[Prior to 12/28/88, see Soil Conservation Department, 780—Ch 5]

27—10.1 to **10.9** Reserved.

PART 1

27—10.10(161A) Authority and scope. This chapter establishes procedures and standards to be followed by the division of soil conservation, Iowa department of agriculture and land stewardship in accordance with the policies of the state soil conservation committee in implementing the state's financial incentive program for soil erosion control. It also establishes standards and guidelines to which the soil conservation districts shall conform in fulfilling their responsibilities under this program.

27—10.11(161A) Rules or subrules are severable. If any provision of a rule or subrule or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the invalidity does not affect other provisions or applications of the rule or subrule which can be given effect without invalid provision or application, and to this end the provisions of these rules or subrules are severable.

27—10.12 to **10.19** Reserved.

PART 2

27—10.20(161A) Definitions.

"Administrative order" means a written notice from the commissioners to the landowner or landowners of record and to the occupants of land informing them they are violating the district's soil loss limit regulations or maintenance agreement and advising them of action required to conform to the regulations.

"Allocation" means those funds that are identified as a district's share of the state's appropriated funds that have been distributed to a particular program.

"Applicant" means a person or persons requesting assistance for implementing soil and water conservation practices.

"Appropriations" means those funds appropriated from the general fund of the state and provided the division of soil conservation for funding the various incentive programs for soil erosion control.

"Case file" means a record that is assembled and maintained for each application approved for state cost sharing.

"Certification of practice form" means a signature page used to attest that a practice was installed, performed or maintained in accordance with applicable standards.

"Certifying technician" means the district conservationist of the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) or the district forester of the department of natural resources.

"Commissioner" means one of the members of the governing body of a district, elected or appointed in accordance with the provisions of Iowa Code chapter 161A.

"Committee" or *"state soil conservation committee"* means the committee established by Iowa Code section 161A.4, as the policymaking body of the division of soil conservation.

"Complaint" means a written and signed document received by the commissioners from a landowner or occupant of land stating that said property in the district is being damaged by sediment resulting from soil erosion on the property of another named landowner.

"Conservation cover" means that if a tract of agricultural land has not been plowed or used for growing row crops at any time within 15 years prior to January 1, 1981, it shall be classified as agricultural land under conservation cover.

"Department" means the department of agriculture and land stewardship as established in Iowa Code chapter 159.

"Distribution" means the apportioning of appropriated funds among the various incentive programs.

"District" or *"soil and water conservation district(s)"* means a governmental subdivision of this state organized for the purposes, with the powers, and subject to the restrictions set forth in Iowa Code chapter 161A.

"District cooperator" means an individual or business that has entered into a cooperator's agreement with a district for the purpose of planning, applying, and maintaining the necessary soil and water conservation practices on land under control of the individual or business.

"Division" means the division of soil conservation as established and maintained by the department pursuant to Iowa Code section 159.5(15) and administered pursuant to chapter 161A.

"Excessive erosion" means soil erosion that is occurring at a rate exceeding the established soil loss limit.

"Fiscal year" means the state fiscal year for which program funds were appropriated.

"Forest land" means land with stands of native or introduced trees containing at least 200 trees per acre. Stands of fruit trees shall not be considered as forest land.

"Highway" or *"road"* means the entire width between property lines of the publicly owned right-of-way.

"Landowner" includes any person, firm or corporation, partnerships, estates, trusts, or any federal agency, this state or any of its political subdivisions, who shall hold title to or have legal control over land lying within a district.

"Maintenance/performance agreement" means an agreement between the recipient, the landowner, and the district. The recipient and landowner agree to maintain the soil conservation practices for which financial incentives from the division through the district have been received. The agreement states that the recipient and landowner will maintain, repair, or reconstruct the practices if they are not maintained according to the terms specified in the agreement. The terms of the agreement shall be specified by the division.

"Obligated funds" means those moneys that are set aside out of the district's allocation or by the division for payment to a landowner after the commissioners have approved an application for financial incentives.

"Power of attorney" means a legal document that grants a person the right to act on behalf of the landowner.

"Recipient" means a landowner or district cooperator who has qualified for and received financial incentive payments for implementing soil and water conservation practices.

"Row cropped lands" means land that is in an established rotation sequence that includes row crops and the sequence is actively being followed or is in consecutive row crop sequence.

"Segment" means the length of state, county, or city road that has been certified as having windblown soil that interferes with road maintenance or the safe operation of vehicles.

"Soil conservation practices" means any of the practices which serve to reduce erosion of soil by wind and water on land used for agricultural or horticultural purposes and approved by the state soil conservation committee.

"Soil loss limit" means the maximum amount of soil loss due to erosion by water or wind, expressed in terms of tons per acre per year, which the commissioners of the respective soil and water conservation districts have established by rule as acceptable.

"State soil survey data base for Iowa" means a listing of the soil map units for each county and the properties and interpretation for each of the map units.

"Supplemental allocation" means additional funds provided beyond the original allocation.

"Supplementary administrative order" means a written notice sent to those receiving an administrative order for violation of the district's soil loss limit regulations advising that cost-share funds are being committed to the landowner or landowners and establishing time limits for correcting the soil erosion problems.

"Technician" means a person qualified to design, lay out and inspect construction of soil conservation practices, and who is assigned to or employed by a soil and water conservation district.

"Unobligated funds" means those cost-share moneys the districts have been allocated and those the division administers that have not been obligated.

27—10.21 to **10.29** Reserved.

PART 3

27—10.30(161A) Compliance, refunds, reviews and appeals. This division establishes rules for determining landowner or farm operator compliance with performance or maintenance agreements that have been entered into as a result of receiving financial incentive payments for implementing soil conservation practices. This division also defines the responsibilities of the districts and the division for obtaining refunds from landowners or farm operators, and procedures to be followed, when it is found that temporary practices are not being performed in accordance with funding agreements.

This division also defines the responsibilities of the districts and the division for requiring maintenance, repair or reconstruction of permanent soil and water conservation practices when it is found that permanent practices are not being maintained in accordance with funding agreements.

27—10.31(161A) Compliance with maintenance/performance agreements.

10.31(1) *Performance agreement.* Rescinded IAB 7/18/07, effective 6/27/07.

10.31(2) *Maintenance/performance agreement.* As a condition for receipt of any financial incentives funds for implementing soil and water conservation practices, the owner of the land on which the practices have been installed shall agree to maintain those practices for the term specified in the maintenance/performance agreement. Specific conditions of the agreement are detailed on the form.

a. Determination of practice implementation and continued compliance with maintenance/performance agreements.

(1) The certifying technician or the technician of the district will determine if the completed practice is in compliance with applicable standards and specifications in Part 8 of these rules. The certifying technician shall attest to completion and compliance with the standards by completing and signing a certification of practice form. The completed certification will be retained in the district case file for the appropriate landowner.

(2) The certifying technician or district technician shall inspect the practice at any time the district commissioners have reason to believe it is not being satisfactorily maintained. The division will evaluate the situation to determine that proper procedures were followed. "Satisfactorily maintained" means being maintained in such a state of repair so that the practice is successfully performing the function for which it was originally installed. Following the inspection, the certifying technician shall complete a certification of practice form. The completed certification shall be filed in the district's case file for the landowner.

(3) The district shall inspect a practice whenever requested to do so by the landowner. The person requesting the inspection shall be provided a copy of the completed certification of practice form, used to document the results of this inspection.

b. Determination of noncompliance with maintenance/performance agreement. If the certifying technician determines that the practice is not being satisfactorily maintained, it shall be so noted on the certification of practice form. The district shall notify the division in writing of the noncompliance finding. The notification to the division shall contain a complete explanation of why the practice is considered not to be in compliance with the maintenance/performance agreement. The division will evaluate the situation to determine that proper procedures were followed. "Satisfactorily maintained" means the practice has been maintained in such a state of repair that it is successfully performing the function for which it was originally installed.

c. In the event that properly maintained practices that were installed with the assistance of Iowa financial incentive program funds are damaged due to natural disasters, completing the maintenance/performance agreement shall not constitute an action or intent on the part of the division to prevent the owner of the land on which the practices were installed from receiving federal emergency conservation program assistance to repair or replace the practices.

27—10.32(161A) Noncompliance.

10.32(1) *Noncompliance with performance agreements.* Rescinded IAB 7/18/07, effective 6/27/07.

10.32(2) *Refunds for noncompliance with maintenance agreements to cost-share agreements entered prior to July 1, 1981.* Rescinded IAB 7/18/07, effective 6/27/07.

10.32(3) *Refunds for noncompliance with maintenance agreements entered between January 1, 1981, and July 1, 1982.* Rescinded IAB 7/18/07, effective 6/27/07.

10.32(4) *Noncompliance with maintenance/performance agreements.* Upon determination by the district and the division that a landowner is not in compliance with a maintenance/performance agreement, the division shall assist the district in the issuance of an administrative order to the landowner requiring appropriate maintenance, repair or reconstruction of the practice, provided voluntary means have been exhausted. The district, in its sole discretion, may allow the landowner or the landowner's successors to refund to the division the entire amount of the financial incentive payment received by the landowner in lieu of maintaining, repairing or reconstructing a practice.

a. Within 60 days from the date of issue of the administrative order, the landowner shall submit to the district a written and signed statement of intent to maintain, repair or reconstruct the practice.

b. The maintenance, repair or reconstruction work shall be initiated within 180 days from the date of issue of the administrative order and shall be satisfactorily completed within one year of the date of issue of the administrative order.

10.32(5) *Agricultural land converted to nonagricultural land.* If land subject to a maintenance/performance agreement is converted to a nonagricultural use that does not require a permanent soil and water conservation practice which has been established with financial incentives, the practice shall not be removed until the owner refunds the appropriate amount of the payment received.

a. Amount of refund. The amount of refund will be the amount of the financial incentive payment received less 5 percent for each year the practice was in place.

b. Districts will notify the division when such refunds are collected.

c. Refunds will be made to the division. The division will deposit refunds to the appropriate district account. Use of the refunds will be limited to providing financial incentives under this chapter.

27—10.33(161A) Appeals and reviews. A landowner or farm operator who has been ordered to maintain, repair or reconstruct a temporary or permanent practice subject to a maintenance/performance agreement may, as appropriate, review the order with the district commissioners or the division of soil conservation. Appeals to the state soil conservation committee may be made by the district, a landowner or a farm operator following a review by the division director or the director's designee.

10.33(1) Review with soil and water conservation district commissioners. When a landowner or farm operator wishes to appeal an order to maintain, repair or reconstruct a temporary or permanent practice subject to a maintenance/performance agreement, the landowner or farm operator may request a review of the order with the district commissioners. The commissioners shall schedule a meeting to review the issue with the landowner or farm operator. This proceeding shall be informal. A landowner or farm operator shall request a review with the district commissioners in writing and within 30 days following receipt of their order.

10.33(2) Review with the division of soil conservation. After having unsuccessfully met with the district commissioners, a landowner or farm operator who has been ordered to maintain, repair or reconstruct a temporary or permanent practice subject to a maintenance/performance agreement may file a written request for review with the division. The division review shall be conducted by the division director or the director's designee. This proceeding shall be informal. A landowner or farm operator shall request the review with the division in writing within 30 days following the review with the district.

10.33(3) Appeal to the state soil conservation committee. In those cases where the district, landowner, or farm operator is not satisfied with the decision rendered as a conclusion of a division review concerning an order to maintain, repair or reconstruct a temporary or permanent practice covered by a maintenance/performance agreement, the district, landowner, or farm operator may appeal the division's decision to the state soil conservation committee. This proceeding shall be a formal, contested case hearing. The district, landowner, or farm operator shall make the appeal to the state committee in writing within 30 days following completion of the division's review.

10.33(4) The committee will either affirm, modify, or vacate the administrative order following the completion of the contested case hearing.

27—10.34 to **10.39** Reserved.

PART 4

27—10.40 Reserved.

27—10.41(161A) Appropriations. The department of agriculture and land stewardship, division of soil conservation, has received appropriations for conservation cost sharing since 1973 and appropriations to fund certain incentive programs for soil erosion control since 1979. Funds are appropriated each year by the general assembly.

The division has four years to encumber or obligate these funds before they revert to the state's general fund. This rule addresses the distribution of these appropriations among the incentive programs for soil erosion control established by the division in accordance with the authorities extended in Iowa Code chapter 161A. The rule is also consistent with the restrictions imposed by language of the appropriations bills.

Except for the programs authorized in subrules 10.41(2), 10.41(4), 10.41(5), 10.41(8), and 10.41(9), these funds shall not be used alone or in combination with other public funds to provide a financial incentive payment greater than 50 percent of the approved cost for permanent soil conservation practices.

10.41(1) Voluntary program. Ninety percent of the appropriation is to be used for cost sharing to provide state funding of not more than 50 percent of the approved cost of permanent soil and water conservation practices or for incentive payments to encourage management practices to control soil erosion on land that is now row-cropped.

Not more than 30 percent of a district's original and supplemental allocation may be used for the establishment of management practices listed in subrules 10.82(1) and 10.82(2).

The commissioners of a district may allocate voluntary program funds for the restoration of permanent soil and water conservation practices which are damaged or destroyed because of a disaster emergency. Funds may be used for construction, reconstruction, installation, or repair of projects. The commissioners must determine that funds are necessary to restore permanent practices to prevent erosion in excess of applicable soil loss limits caused by the disaster emergency. Funds cannot be used unless a state of disaster emergency pursuant to a proclamation as provided in Iowa Code section 29C.6 has been declared. Funds can be used only if federal or state disaster emergency funds are not adequate. Funds do not have to be allocated on a cost-share basis. Districts are required to report to the division regarding restoration projects and funds allocated for projects.

10.41(2) Publicly owned lakes. For the approved cost of permanent soil conservation practices on watersheds above publicly owned lakes, 5 percent of the amount appropriated is to be set aside for cost sharing at a rate not to exceed 75 percent.

10.41(3) Mandatory program. Five percent of the appropriation shall be set aside for cost sharing with landowners or farm operators who are required to install soil erosion control practices as a result of an administrative order from the district to abate complaints filed under Iowa Code section 161A.47.

10.41(4) Special watershed projects. Iowa Code section 161A.7 permits cost sharing up to 60 percent of the cost of a project including five or more contiguous farm units which have at least 500 or more acres of farmland and which constitute at least 75 percent of the agricultural land lying within a watershed or subwatershed, where the owners jointly agree to a watershed conservation plan in conjunction with their respective farm unit soil conservation plan.

10.41(5) Summer construction incentives. Funds are available for the planting of a conservation cover crop in place of cropland during the growing season to extend the construction season for the purpose of the installation of conservation practices. This practice shall be applied using the conservation crop rotation standard. Summer construction incentives are only available in conjunction with state-funded conservation practices.

10.41(6) and **10.41(7)** Reserved.

10.41(8) Funds distributed to annual programs and provided to districts may be used in combination with department of natural resources funds in accordance with the following:

a. Proposals to allow an overall cost-share rate of greater than 50 percent to the district cooperator must be submitted by districts and approved on a project-by-project basis by the state soil conservation committee.

b. The maximum cost-share rate realized by the district cooperator shall not exceed 75 percent when state cost-share funds appropriated to the division and districts are utilized in combination with such department of natural resources funds.

c. Funds utilized by districts in conjunction with such special projects shall come from the district's regular allocation.

d. Only those permanent practices listed in subrule 10.82(3) shall be eligible for financial incentive payments.

(1) Any practices to be installed on public land must meet the requirements of subrule 10.73(3) and be installed and paid for by the adjoining private landowner.

(2) Subrule 10.81(6) on upland treatment shall also apply.

e. In accordance with subrule 10.73(4), paragraph "*a,*" no cost-sharing with other government agencies is allowed.

10.41(9) Funds distributed to annual programs and provided to districts may be used in combination with other public funds on permanent practices, in accordance with the following:

a. The maximum cost-share rate realized by the district cooperator shall not exceed 75 percent of the total eligible costs when state cost-share funds appropriated to the division and districts are utilized in combination with other public funds.

b. Funds utilized by districts in conjunction with such projects shall come from the district's regular allocation.

c. The recipient will be required to sign a maintenance agreement as stated in subrule 10.74(5).

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code chapter 161A; 1994 Iowa Acts, chapter 1198, section 1, subsection 4, paragraphs *"b," "c,"* and *"d"*; 1995 Iowa Acts, chapter 216, section 1, subsection 4, paragraphs *"b," "c,"* and *"d"*; 1996 Iowa Acts, chapter 1214, section 1, subsection 4, paragraphs *"b," "c,"* and *"d"*; and 1997 Iowa Acts, House File 708, section 1, subsection 4, paragraphs *"b," "c,"* and *"d."*

[**ARC 7722B**, IAB 4/22/09, effective 4/1/09]

27—10.42 to **10.49** Reserved.

PART 5

27—10.50(161A) Allocations to soil and water conservation districts. This division identifies those program funds that are allocated to the districts and explains how the allocations are made.

27—10.51(161A) Voluntary program. The division will allocate program funds to the districts in steps identified as original allocations and supplemental allocations.

10.51(1) *Original allocation.* Sixty percent of the fiscal year funds distributed to this program will be allocated to the districts at the beginning of the fiscal year in accordance with a formula based on the state soil survey database for Iowa. The formula is A = wzf, where:

a. A = allocation to the district.

b. w = the percentage factor for the district, determined by (x/y) (100), where:

(1) x = district acres, determined by totaling the district's land capability class acres from the state soil survey database for Iowa using the formula: (¼)2e + 3e + 4e.

(2) y = state acres, determined by totaling the state's land capability class acres from the state soil survey database for Iowa using the formula: (¼)2E + 3E + 4E.

c. z = sixty percent of fiscal year funds distributed to the voluntary program.

d. f = an adjustment factor of 0.980 applied to each district's allocation to adjust the original allocation to compensate for establishing a minimum of four-tenths of 1 percent of "z" to ensure that each district has a workable program.

e. The following table provides the value of "w" for each district:

Individual Soil and Water Conservation District

Percentage Allocation Factors

W(%) District	W(%) District	W(%) District	W(%) District
1.8 Adair	1.2 Davis	1.0 Jefferson	0.2 Pocahontas*
1.2 Adams	1.3 Decatur	1.1 Johnson	0.7 Polk
1.5 Allamakee	0.8 Delaware	1.2 Jones	1.4 E. Pottawattamie
1.1 Appanoose	0.6 Des Moines	1.4 Keokuk	1.2 W. Pottawattamie
1.4 Audubon	0.4 Dickinson	0.6 Kossuth	1.5 Poweshiek
1.4 Benton	1.9 Dubuque	1.0 Lee	1.6 Ringgold
0.5 Black Hawk	0.3 Emmet*	1.1 Linn	0.7 Sac
0.5 Boone	1.1 Fayette	0.5 Louisa	0.9 Scott
0.3 Bremer*	0.3 Floyd*	1.1 Lucas	1.7 Shelby
0.4 Buchanan	0.6 Franklin	0.8 Lyon	1.0 Sioux
0.4 Buena Vista	1.0 Fremont	1.2 Madison	0.6 Story
0.6 Butler	0.4 Greene	1.2 Mahaska	1.5 Tama
0.3 Calhoun*	0.5 Grundy	1.3 Marion	1.7 Taylor
1.2 Carroll	1.5 Guthrie	1.4 Marshall	1.1 Union
1.5 Cass	0.4 Hamilton	1.0 Mills	1.2 Van Buren
1.2 Cedar	0.3 Hancock*	0.3 Mitchell*	1.0 Wapello
0.5 Cerro Gordo	0.7 Hardin	1.2 Monona	1.1 Warren
1.0 Cherokee	1.6 Harrison	1.0 Monroe	1.1 Washington
0.4 Chickasaw	0.9 Henry	1.2 Montgomery	1.4 Wayne
1.2 Clarke	0.4 Howard	0.6 Muscatine	0.3 Webster*
0.3 Clay*	0.2 Humboldt*	0.4 O'Brien	0.5 Winnebago
2.0 Clayton	1.3 Ida	0.3 Osceola*	1.8 Winneshiek
1.2 Clinton	1.4 Iowa	1.5 Page	2.3 Woodbury
2.4 Crawford	1.6 Jackson	0.4 Palo Alto	0.3 Worth*
0.8 Dallas	1.7 Jasper	2.4 Plymouth	0.4 Wright

*The minimum value to be used in determining original allocations to districts shall be 0.4.

f. Not more than 30 percent of the district's original allocation and supplemental allocation may be used for the establishment of management practices to control soil erosion on land that is now row-cropped. Incentive payments will be made on a per-acre basis, but not exceeding $10 per acre for no-till, ridge-till, or strip-till planting; $6 per acre for contouring; and $15 per acre for contour strip cropping.

10.51(2) *Supplemental allocation.* The remaining balance of the fiscal year funds plus recalled funds from the mandatory program as distributed in subrule 10.41(3), and from the public lakes fund as distributed in subrule 10.41(2) that were not obligated, from the reserve fund established in subrule 10.57(1), and from districts as specified in subrule 10.51(3) will be provided to the districts in a supplemental allocation. The districts shall identify valid applications and cost estimates, if any, for supplemental allocations to the division by September 15. The allocation to any district will be the lesser amount of:

a. The sum of cost estimates (for pending applications) in each district, divided by the total cost estimates (for pending applications) for all 100 districts, multiplied by the remaining available program funds; or

b. Three times the original allocation to the district.

10.51(3) *Recall of funds.* Any funds allocated in the current fiscal year that the districts have not spent or obligated by June 30 may be recalled by the division.

10.51(4) *Reallocation of recalled funds.* Rescinded IAB 7/18/07, effective 6/27/07.

10.51(5) *Eligibility for supplemental allocations.* A district must have obligated 75 percent of current fiscal year funds to qualify for a supplemental allocation.

10.51(6) *Recall and reallocation of funds by division director.* When the unspent balance of funds allocated to a district exceeds that district's annual allocation by more than 150 percent for a period of 12 months or more, the division director may recall these unspent funds and reallocate them to a district or districts that can demonstrate a need.

27—10.52(161A) Publicly owned lakes. The division of soil conservation maintains the funds that are distributed to the publicly owned lakes program. These funds may be used to provide cost sharing not to exceed 75 percent of the approved cost of permanent soil conservation practices on watersheds above publicly owned lakes and reservoirs. The division will allocate these program funds to eligible districts in steps identified as original allocation, recall of unobligated funds, and reallocation.

10.52(1) *Original allocation.* Funding needs will be identified and funds will be set aside for watershed projects which have cost-share funds in addition to state and district cooperator funds (e.g., federal, county, or other). The remaining funds will be allocated equally between the other watersheds identified on the publicly owned lakes priority list.

10.52(2) *Recall of unobligated funds.* Funds that are allocated to districts under this program and are not obligated within three months shall be recalled by the division and reallocated.

10.52(3) *Recall of obligated, but unspent funds.* Rescinded IAB 7/18/07, effective 6/27/07.

10.52(4) *Reallocation of recalled funds.* The reallocation of recalled funds will be based on need and demonstrated ability to use the funds. The districts shall submit their requests identifying valid applications and cost estimates, if any, to the division. The division shall allocate funds for these requests on a first-come, first-served basis to other eligible watersheds above publicly owned lakes.

10.52(5) *Eligible watersheds.* For a landowner to qualify for 75 percent cost sharing under this program, the watershed in which the land is located must be on a list of priority watersheds above publicly owned lakes or reservoirs that is established by the department of natural resources.

10.52(6) *Applications and agreements.* Applications and agreements for 75 percent cost sharing under this program will be handled by the districts as described in Part 7 of these rules except that the division will allocate funds to districts on an as-needed and first-come, first-served basis.

27—10.53 Reserved.

27—10.54(161A) Mandatory program. The division of soil conservation maintains the funds that are distributed to the mandatory cost-share program. These funds are used to provide cost sharing to landowners who are required to establish permanent soil and water conservation practices as the result of a district's administrative order or a court order.

10.54(1) *Applications and agreements.* Applications and maintenance/performance agreements for 50 percent cost sharing under this program will be handled by the districts as described in Part 7 of these rules except as follows:

a. When the district commissioners have decided that cost-share assistance is to be approved for a landowner, a copy of the application and a copy of the cost estimate proposed by the technician will be sent to the division with a request for funding obligation. The division will review the application, allocate funds for the specific application to the district and notify the district of the approval. If funds are not available, the division will not allocate funds to the specific application, but will write a letter of

explanation to the district. The district will notify the landowner of the status by issuing a supplementary administrative order.

b. Prior approval of the amendment must be obtained from the division should the commissioners desire to amend the application to change the amount of work or the cost.

10.54(2) *Redistribution of program funds.* Any unobligated program funds remaining at the end of the fiscal year will be redistributed to the voluntary cost-share program. These funds may be included with the supplemental allocation to districts or may be disbursed with the original allocation.

27—10.55 Reserved.

27—10.56(161A) Special watershed projects. District commissioners will satisfy the following conditions with regard to special watershed projects:

10.56(1) Prior to approving a project application for 60 percent cost-share, the district must obtain a project number from the division.

10.56(2) All participating landowners in a particular project will be required to show progress towards completion during the first year of the project. Progress will be evaluated by the district. Failure of all participating landowners to show progress during the first year will result in loss of authorization of the project and 60 percent cost-share funding eligibility.

10.56(3) Authorization for each project shall not exceed five years.

27—10.57(161A) Reserve fund.

10.57(1) *Purpose and use of the reserve fund.* The reserve fund will be set aside and used only to meet contingencies that occur in the districts or within the division. The reserve fund shall not exceed $150,000.

10.57(2) *Replenishing the reserve fund.* On June 30 of each year, the division may recall any unspent allocations and replenish the fund in accordance with subrule 10.57(1). If needed, the reserve fund may also be replenished at any time with recalled funds to return the balance to $150,000.

27—10.58 and **10.59** Reserved.

PART 6

27—10.60(161A) Funding rates. The purpose of this division is to establish the funding rates at which the state will fund or share the cost for approved soil conservation practices under the various incentive programs. In all cases, except for the mandatory program, the state's share will be computed using the percentages specified below and the estimated cost, the amended estimated cost, or the actual cost of implementing the practice, whichever is less. Payments under the mandatory program will be based on actual costs.

10.60(1) *Voluntary.*

a. The state will cost-share 50 percent of the cost certified by the certifying technician as being reasonable, proper, and incurred by the applicant in voluntarily installing approved, permanent soil conservation practices, except for tree planting. Eligible costs include machine hire or use of the applicant's equipment, needed materials delivered to and used at the site, and labor required to install the practice.

b. For tree planting, the following criteria shall apply:

(1) Fifty percent of the actual cost, not to exceed $365 per acre, including the following:

1. Establishing ground cover;
2. Trees and tree planting operations;
3. Weed and pest control; and
4. Mowing, disking, and spraying.

(2) Fifty percent of actual cost, not to exceed $120 per acre, for wood plant control.

(3) Actual cost, not to exceed the lesser of $8 per rod or $45 per acre protected, for permanent fences that protect planted acres from grazing, excluding boundary and road fencing.

c. For currently funded fiscal years, the division will make one-time payments of up to $10 per acre for no-tillage, ridge-till and strip-till; $6 per acre for contouring; and 50 percent of the cost up to $25 per acre for strip-cropping, field borders and filter strips.

d. Funding for the restoration of permanent practices damaged or destroyed because of a disaster (see 10.41(1)) does not have to be allocated on a cost-share basis.

10.60(2) *Summer construction incentives.* In addition to cost share for the establishment of a permanent conservation practice, up to $200 per acre is available for the establishment of a conservation cover crop and to offset income lost from cropland acres taken out of production during the growing season. Payment will be made upon completion of the permanent conservation practice. To qualify:

a. The field being treated shall be in row cropland during the growing season in which the permanent conservation practice is being constructed.

b. The construction area shall be planted with a conservation cover for erosion control purposes on the construction site.

c. The construction of the permanent conservation practice shall take place between June 15 and October 15. Work must be started and completed between these dates and verified by the technician prior to payment of the incentive.

d. Only the land necessary for the construction is eligible for this incentive. The construction work area shall be determined by the technician.

e. The construction work area shall not be used to grow a row crop except for the required conservation cover crop.

10.60(3) *Special watershed projects.* Commissioners may enter into agreements providing for cost sharing up to 60 percent of the cost of a project that includes five or more contiguous farm units which collectively have at least 500 or more acres of farmland and which constitute at least 75 percent of the agricultural land lying within a watershed or a subwatershed. The owners must jointly agree to a watershed conservation plan in conjunction with their respective farm unit soil conservation plans.

10.60(4) *Mandatory.* The rate of cost share for permanent soil and water conservation practices required as a result of an administrative order shall be 50 percent of the total cost to the landowner of installing the approved practice. The cost must be certified by the technician as being reasonable, proper and incurred by the landowner. The rate of cost share for temporary soil and water conservation practices is set by the state soil conservation committee.

10.60(5) *Watersheds above publicly owned lakes.* The state will cost-share 75 percent of the approved cost of permanent soil and water conservation practices on watersheds above certain publicly owned lakes. Watersheds above publicly owned lakes that qualify for 75 percent cost sharing must be identified on a priority list established by the department of natural resources.

10.60(6) *Conservation cover.* Cost share for certain lands is restricted by Iowa Code chapter 161A. Each tract of agricultural land which has not been plowed or used for growing at any time within 15 years prior to January 1, 1981, shall be considered classified as agricultural land under conservation cover. "Agricultural land" has the meaning assigned that term by Iowa Code section 9H.1. If any tract of land so classified is thereafter plowed or used for growing row crops, the district commissioners shall not approve use of state cost-share funds for establishing permanent or temporary soil and water conservation practices on that tract of land in an amount greater than one-half the amount of cost-share funds which would be available for that land if it were not classified as agricultural land under conservation cover. This restriction shall apply even if an administrative order or court order has been issued requiring establishment of conservation practice.

[**ARC 7722B**, IAB 4/22/09, effective 4/1/09]

27—10.61 to **10.69** Reserved.

PART 7

27—10.70(161A) Applications and agreements. The purpose of this part is to identify and define procedures to be followed in applying for and entering agreements for receiving financial incentives for implementing approved temporary or permanent soil and water conservation practices.

27—10.71(161A) Applications submitted to soil and water conservation district. District cooperators desiring to be considered for financial incentives for implementing soil and water conservation practices shall complete necessary applications as specified by the division. If an applicant's land is in more than one district, the respective district commissioners will review the application and agree to obligate all funds from one district or prorate the funding between districts.

27—10.72(161A) Application signup.

10.72(1) *Signatures by landowner and applicant.* All applications and agreements shall be signed by the landowner except as noted in subrule 10.72(3) below. For an applicant to qualify for payment, both landowner and applicant must sign the application.

10.72(2) *Land being bought under contract.* All applications and agreements concerning land being purchased under contract shall be signed by both the contract seller and the contract buyer. If the operator is applying, the contract buyer, the contract seller, and the operator must sign.

10.72(3) *Power of attorney.* Applications and agreements may be signed by any person designated to represent the landowner or applicant, provided the appropriate power of attorney has been filed with the district office. The power of attorney requirement can be met by submitting a notarized full power of attorney statement to the district office. In the case of estates and trusts, court documents designating the responsible person or administrator may be submitted to the district in lieu of the power of attorney.

27—10.73(161A) Eligibility for financial incentives.

10.73(1) *District cooperator.* Rescinded IAB 7/18/07, effective 6/27/07.

10.73(2) *Administrative order.* Rescinded IAB 7/18/07, effective 6/27/07.

10.73(3) *Practices installed on adjoining public lands.* Where soil and water conservation practices are installed on public lands, which benefit adjoining private lands, and costs of the installation are to be shared by the parties, state cost-share funds may be used to cost-share the landowner cost of the erosion control portion of the project.

10.73(4) *Ineligible lands.*

a. Iowa financial incentive funds shall not be used to reimburse other units of government for implementing soil and water conservation practices.

b. Privately owned land not used for agricultural production shall not qualify for financial incentives.

c. Tracts of land used for agricultural production which are less than ten acres in size and from which less than $2500 of agricultural products are sold annually shall not qualify for financial incentives funds, unless approved by the commissioners as part of a group project or as a continuation of an adjacent system.

10.73(5) *Need for soil and water conservation practices.* Financial incentives shall be available only for those soil and water conservation practices determined to be needed by the district to reduce excessive erosion or sedimentation and included in the designated practices identified in Part 8 of these rules. Such determination of need shall be made by a qualified technician.

10.73(6) *District priorities.* Each application for financial incentives shall be evaluated under the priority system adopted by the district for disbursement of allocated funds. The district priority system shall give consideration to family-operated farms and public benefit derived. The priority system adopted by the district shall be made available for review at the district office. In establishing its priorities for funds made available beginning July 1, 1983, the district shall also give consideration to the district cooperator's effort to implement Iowa Soil 2000 program requirements.

27—10.74(161A) Financial incentive application and processing procedures.

10.74(1) *Application for financial incentives.*

a. Application submitted by landowner and applicant. Applicants for financial incentives for soil and water conservation practices shall complete and submit a request for assistance to the district office where the practice will be implemented.

b. Denial of application by district. Applications which are denied by the district shall be retained in the district until the end of the fiscal year. Application denial as used in this part refers to those applications which cannot be approved for reasons other than lack of available financial incentive funds.

c. Obligation of funds. Following approval of an application, the district may obligate funds for the project or, as appropriate, secure obligation of funds from the division for the amount of the project cost estimate identified on the application. In those cases where funds are not available, the application will be held by the district until funding becomes available or until the end of the fiscal year. Upon obligation of funds, the district shall notify the applicant.

d. Application withdrawn by applicant. An application may be withdrawn by the applicant at any time prior to receipt of payment by notifying the district in writing that withdrawal is desired. Applications withdrawn by the applicant shall be retained in the records of the district until the end of the fiscal year.

10.74(2) *Project design by district.*

a. District personnel responsible for design. The technician of the district shall design and lay out proposed soil and water conservation practices for which financial incentives funds have been obligated. The certifying technician of the district shall be responsible for determining compliance with applicable design standards and specifications.

b. Cost estimate adjustments.

(1) Application amendment. In the event that adjustment to the project cost estimate is necessitated by the final design, the applicant shall either agree to assume the additional cost or complete and submit an amendment request to the district for approval by the commissioners.

(2) Adjustment to obligated funds. The district may adjust the amount of incentive funds obligated for the project or may secure an adjusted obligation from the division for funds obligated by the division. In the event that additional funds are not available, the project may be redesigned, if possible, to a level commensurate with available funds, or the applicant can agree to assume full financial responsibility for the portion of the project cost in excess of the amount obligated.

10.74(3) *Practice construction and certification.*

a. Construction contracts. The landowner and applicant shall be responsible for securing any contractors needed and for all contractual or other agreements necessary to construct or perform the approved practices.

b. Certification of practice. The certifying technician or the technician of the district will determine that the completed practice is in compliance with applicable standards and specifications and that costs incurred are reasonable and proper. The certifying technician shall make such determination by completing and signing the certification of practice form. A copy of the certification will be retained in the district's case file.

10.74(4) *Payment of financial incentives.*

a. Submittal of bills and claim or certification of practice form to district. The applicant shall submit to the district a signed claim or certification of practice form and all bills relative to the project. Any materials and labor provided by the applicant must be itemized, and the itemization of any materials and labor provided by the applicant shall accompany the claim.

b. Approval for payment. The commissioners shall verify the technician's certification prior to approving the certification of practice form for submittal to the division for payment.

c. Claim submitted to the division by district. The signed claim or certification of practice form shall be submitted to the division. All original signed documents including itemized bills, claim agreements, maintenance/performance agreements and amendments shall be retained at the district office in the cooperator's case file.

d. Payment. Payment for the reimbursable cost of the project will be returned by the division to the district or directly to the landowner or applicant.

10.74(5) *Maintenance/performance agreements.*

a. Maintenance/performance agreement required. As a condition for receipt of any financial incentive funds for permanent soil and water conservation practices, the owner of the land on which the practices have been installed shall agree to maintain those practices for a minimum term as required by the division.

b. Maintenance/performance agreement form. An agreement to maintain practices for which financial incentives are being paid shall be made by completing and signing a maintenance/performance agreement form. Specific conditions of the maintenance/performance agreement are detailed on the form. Completion of the form and signature of the landowner are required prior to transfer of the incentive payment from the district to the recipient(s).

c. Filing of agreements.

(1) Establishment of a file for maintenance/performance agreements. The district shall establish and maintain a separate permanent file containing any documentation related to the maintenance/performance agreement form. The maintenance/performance agreements file shall be accessible for review by the public.

(2) Statement of compliance or noncompliance. A seller of agricultural land with respect to which a maintenance/performance agreement is in effect may request the district to inspect the practices. If the practices have not been removed, altered, or modified, the district shall issue a written statement that the seller has satisfactorily maintained the permanent practice as of the date of the statement.

The buyer of lands covered by a maintenance/performance agreement, where buyer means someone who has completed a contract for sale or deed, may also request that the district inspect the lands to determine whether any practice has been removed, altered, or modified as of the date of the inspection. If a practice has been removed, altered, or modified, the district will provide the buyer with a statement specifying the extent of noncompliance as of the date of the statement.

The seller and the buyer, if known, shall be given notice of the time of inspection so that they may be present during the inspection to express their views as to compliance.

10.74(6) *Case files.* A case file shall be assembled and maintained for each application approved. The file will contain all documents and correspondence that require signatures from either the district, district cooperator or technician. The case file shall also include all bills and invoices related to an approved application.

27—10.75 to **10.79** Reserved.

PART 8

27—10.80(161A) General conditions, eligible practices and specifications. The purpose of this part is to establish the general conditions and limitations concerning practice implementation, the state-approved soil and water conservation practices eligible for state financial incentives and the specifications for which funded practices must conform.

27—10.81(161A) General conditions. The following general conditions shall be met, where applicable, in addition to the specifications in rule 27—10.84(161A). To the extent of any inconsistency between the general conditions and the specifications, the general conditions shall control.

10.81(1) *Practice need.* The designated soil and water conservation practices shall not be funded unless the technician has inspected the site and has determined that such practice(s) is needed to reduce excessive erosion or sedimentation.

10.81(2) *Eligible practices must control erosion and sediment.* Only those soil and water conservation practices applied to agricultural crop and pasture land whose primary function is to control soil erosion and prevent sediment damage will be eligible for incentive program funds.

10.81(3) *Limitation of reimbursable costs of practices.* Overbuilding or other practice modifications which exceed the minimum requirements of the specification shall be permitted, if approved by the technician. Any additional costs resulting from such overbuilding or exceeding of the minimum specifications shall not be cost shared by the state. Examples of overbuilding or exceeding specifications include but are not limited to the following:

a. Where a district cooperator desires that water be stored for purposes other than grade stabilization to control erosion,

b. Where additional top width is added to an earthen fill to provide a field crossing or road,

c. Where additional flow capacity for lowland drainage laterals is added to an underground outlet constructed as a component of a terrace system, and

d. Where a livestock watering pipe is installed in a grade stabilization structure. Cost share is limited to $250 for the watering pipe and valves. Payment will be made only if the structure is fenced.

10.81(4) *Materials.* Projects funded with Iowa financial incentive funds will utilize only new materials or used materials that meet or exceed design standards and have a life expectancy of 20 years.

10.81(5) *Existing practices.*

a. *Repair and maintenance.* Repair and maintenance of existing practices are not eligible for funding.

b. *Addition of underground outlets.* The addition of underground outlets to existing waterways and terraces is not eligible for funding.

10.81(6) *Upland treatment.* Seventy-five percent of the upland area shall be adequately treated for erosion control before waterways or grade stabilization structures will be funded.

10.81(7) *Seeding.*

a. *Seeding required.* Following practice construction, seeding shall be performed as appropriate in accordance with seeding specifications referenced in rule 10.84(161A), except as waived below.

b. *Seeding after specified seeding dates.* When the construction of a practice is completed after the seeding date contained in the specifications, seeding may be delayed until the following year. If delayed, the applicant shall be responsible for protecting the practice with temporary vegetative cover or other means until the seeding can be completed. For seeding delayed until the next year, the district may approve payment for the completed practice but such payment shall exclude the seeding cost. The remaining payment for seeding may be made available the following year.

10.81(8) *Diversions.* Diversions are eligible for funding only when used to prevent downstream erosion.

10.81(9) *Converting land to permanent vegetative cover.* Pasture and hay land planting will be eligible for funding only when land that has been planted to row crop for three out of the last five years is being converted to permanent vegetative cover.

10.81(10) *Underground outlet.* Underground outlets are eligible for Iowa financial incentive funding only when used as a component of eligible permanent practices contained in subrule 10.82(2).

27—10.82(161A) State designation of eligible practices. Only those soil and water conservation practices listed in this rule are eligible for the Iowa financial incentives program funds.

10.82(1) *Tillage practices.*

a. *No-till planting.* A form of noninversion tillage that retains protective amounts of residue on the surface throughout the year.

b. *Ridge-till planting.* A form of noninversion tillage that retains protective amounts of residue on the surface throughout the year.

c. *Strip-till planting.* A form of noninversion tillage that retains protective amounts of residue on the surface throughout the year.

10.82(2) *Temporary practices.*

a. *Critical area planting.* Establishment of vegetative planting to control sediment movement from severely eroding areas by stabilizing the soil. These plantings would include vegetation such as trees, shrubs, vines, grasses or legumes.

b. *Contouring.* Farming sloping cultivated land in such a way that tillage operations, planting and cultivating are done on the contour. This includes following established grades of terraces, diversions, or contour strips.

c. *Contour strip-cropping.* Growing crops in a systematic arrangement of strips or bands on the contour to reduce water erosion. The crops are arranged so that a strip of grass or close-growing crop is alternated with a strip of clean-tilled crop or fallow or a strip of grass is alternated with a close-growing crop.

d. *Field border.* A strip of perennial vegetation established at the edge of a field, to be used as a turn area in lieu of end-rows up and down hill to control erosion and provide wildlife food and cover.

e. *Filter strips.* A strip or area of vegetation for removing sediment, organic matter and other pollutants from runoff.

10.82(3) *Permanent practices.*

a. Reserved.

b. *Diversion.* A channel with a supporting ridge on the lower side constructed across the slope to conduct excess runoff water to a suitable outlet.

c. *Field windbreak.* A strip or belt of trees or shrubs established within or adjacent to a field to reduce sediment damage and soil depletion caused by wind.

d. *Grade stabilization structure.* An earthen dam or embankment with a mechanical outlet (pipe conduit, drop spillway or chute outlet) to stabilize the flowline grade or control head cutting in a natural or constructed channel.

e. *Grass strips.* A strip of tall growing perennial vegetation within or adjacent to a field to reduce sediment damage and soil depletion caused by wind.

f. *Grassed waterway or outlet.* A natural or constructed waterway or outlet, shaped and graded on which suitable vegetation is established, to conduct excess surface runoff water from terraces, diversions or natural watershed basins.

g. *Pasture and hayland planting.* The establishment of long-term stands of adapted species of perennial forage plants, to control excessive water erosion, by converting land from row crop production to permanent vegetative cover.

h. *Terrace.* An earthen barrier or embankment constructed across the field slope using a combination of a ridge and channel to reduce field erosion, and trap sediment. Types of terraces commonly referenced to as broad based, narrow based, grassed backslope, basin, level, gradient and parallel are eligible for Iowa financial incentive payments.

i. *Underground outlet.* A conduit installed beneath the ground surface to collect surface water from terraces, diversions, water and sediment basins, and convey the water to a suitable outlet.

j. *Water and sediment control basin.* A short earthen embankment with an underground outlet, constructed across the slope in minor watercourses to reduce erosion and trap sediment.

k. Reserved.

l. *Conservation cover.* An established and maintained permanent vegetation cover on land.

m. *Tree planting.* The establishment of a stand of trees for timber producing and environmental improvement. The minimum eligible area is three acres.

27—10.83(161A) Designation of eligible practices. District commissioners may designate which soil and water conservation practices will be eligible for Iowa financial incentive payments in their district. The selected practices must be from the state-approved practices contained in rule 27—10.82(161A). The general conditions contained in rule 27—10.81(161A) and the specifications contained in rule 27—10.84(161A) shall apply to the district-designated practices.

27—10.84(161A) Practice standards and specifications. Practices shall meet Natural Resources Conservation Service conservation standards and specifications. These standards may be accessed through the electronic field office technical guide at http://efotg.nrcs.usda.gov/efotg_locator.aspx?map=IA. The tree planting standard may be accessed through the department of natural resources' forestry technical guide found at

http://www.iowadnr.com/forestry/pdf/techguide.pdf. Standards and specifications are available in hard copy in the district office where the practice will be implemented. These specifications and the general conditions, rule 27—10.81(161A), shall be met in all cases. To the extent of any inconsistency between the general conditions and the specifications, the general conditions shall control.

27—10.85 to **10.89** Reserved.

PART 9

27—10.90 Reserved.

27—10.91(161A) Annual report. The district will submit an annual report to the division. The report will reflect accomplishments for the fiscal year ending June 30. The report shall be submitted to the division on or before July 7 each year.

27—10.92(161A) Control of lands. The district will, based on estimated cost, maintain a record of funds obligated for approved applications.

27—10.93 and **10.94** Reserved.

27—10.95(161A) Forms. Standard forms, applications, and agreements used by the applicant and recipient of financial incentives for soil erosion control as outlined in these rules are provided by the division. Copies of all forms, applications, and agreements are available from the soil conservation district office located in each county. Copies are also available from the division at the following address: Division of Soil Conservation, Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship, Wallace State Office Building, Des Moines, Iowa 50319.

27—10.96 to **10.99** Reserved.

Rules in Chapter 10 are intended to implement Iowa Code chapter 161A; 1994 Iowa Acts, chapter 1198, section 1, subsection 4, paragraphs *"b," "c,"* and *"d"*; 1995 Iowa Acts, chapter 216, section 1, subsection 4, paragraphs *"b," "c,"* and *"d"*; 1996 Iowa Acts, chapter 1214, section 1, subsection 4, paragraphs *"b," "c,"* and *"d"*; and 1997 Iowa Acts, House File 708, section 1, subsection 4, paragraphs *"b," "c,"* and *"d."*

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INSURANCE DIVISION[191]

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VIATICAL AND LIFE SETTLEMENTS

CHAPTER 48
VIATICAL AND LIFE SETTLEMENTS

191—48.1(508E) Purpose and authority. The purpose of this chapter is to provide for the administration of viatical and life settlements in this state by providing rules under which viatical and life settlements may be made, disclosures and other provisions by which viators may be protected, and safeguards by which viatical settlement providers may be monitored and remain in good standing. These rules are adopted by the commissioner pursuant to the authority in Iowa Code chapter 508E.
[**ARC 7729B**, IAB 4/22/09, effective 4/3/09]

191—48.2(508E) Definitions. For purposes of this chapter, the definitions in Iowa Code chapter 508E are incorporated by reference. In addition, the following definitions shall apply:

"Commissioner's Web site" means the Web site of the commissioner and of the Iowa insurance division, www.iid.state.ia.us.

"Life settlement" means a viatical settlement in which the viator has not been diagnosed as terminally or chronically ill. For purposes of these rules, unless otherwise distinguished, the term "life settlement" shall be synonymous with viatical settlement.
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191—48.3(508E) License requirements.

48.3(1) *Viatical settlement provider.*

a. To be considered for licensure as a viatical settlement provider pursuant to Iowa Code section 508E.3, a person must complete the viatical settlement provider application form found at the commissioner's Web site, file with the commissioner the completed application in the format prescribed by the commissioner, and include the payment of an application fee in the amount of $100. An application shall not be deemed filed until all information necessary to process the application has been received by the commissioner. In addition to complying with Iowa Code section 508E.3, the applicant also shall provide the following:

(1) Copies of the provider's audited financial statements for the current year and each of the previous five years. At the commissioner's discretion, the applicant also shall provide a copy of the current year's consolidated annual audited financial statement with a financial guarantee from the provider's ultimate controlling person, and copies of the provider's unaudited financial statements for the current year and each of the previous five years;

(2) Evidence that the applicant maintains books and records in compliance with generally accepted accounting principles;

(3) If a legal entity intending to have any partners, officers, members, and designated employees act as viatical settlement providers or viatical settlement brokers under the legal entity's license pursuant to Iowa Code section 508E.3, all completed forms, fees, and information required to be filed under subrule 48.3(2) for each such person named in the application and any supplements to the application;

(4) Biographical affidavits, in a form prescribed by the commissioner, for the following: officers and directors (as listed on the most recent financial statement), key managerial personnel (including any vice presidents or other individuals who will control the operations of the applicant), and individuals with a 10 percent or more beneficial ownership in the applicant who will exercise control over the applicant;

(5) An independent business character report on the individuals listed in subparagraph (4). The business character report shall be filed directly with the commissioner by the independent third party that certified the report. The business character report shall be in a format prescribed by the commissioner and shall not be older than one year prior to the date the application is filed. For purposes of subparagraph (5), "business character report" means a statement certified by an independent third party which has conducted a comprehensive review of the applicant's background and has indicated that the biographical information provided in the report, as completed by the applicant, has no inaccurate or conflicting information. An independent third party is one that has no affiliation with the applicant and is in the business of providing background checks or investigations. Business character reports must

be current and shall not be older than one year prior to the date the application is filed. The business character report shall be in the format prescribed by the commissioner;

(6) Initial viatical settlement contracts, disclosure statements, and advertising material that have been or are being submitted for approval and that have been approved or that are approved during the course of the application process pursuant to Iowa Code section 508E.5;

(7) A copy of the provider trust, pursuant to 48.3(1)*"c"*; and

(8) A report of any civil, criminal or administrative actions taken or pending against the viatical settlement provider in any state or federal court or agency, regardless of outcome.

b. A form for the antifraud plan that is required to be submitted with an application pursuant to Iowa Code section 508E.3, to meet the requirements of Iowa Code section 508E.15, can be found on the commissioner's Web site.

c. The provider trust that is required to be submitted with an application, pursuant to subparagraph 48.3(1)*"a"*(7), shall be in a format acceptable to the commissioner and shall include the following provisions:

(1) The provider trust cannot be terminated without the prior written consent of the commissioner.

(2) The provider trust is subject to the prior approval of the commissioner.

(3) The provider trust funds shall not be intermingled.

(4) The provider trust funds held shall be identified based on individual policyholders.

(5) The provider trust trustee is obligated to indemnify the provider or the policyholder or both for any lost funds.

(6) The agreement can only be amended or terminated with the prior written consent of the commissioner.

(7) The provider trust trustee shall be a bank or trust company, having its principal place of business in the United States.

(8) The provider trust trustee shall be audited annually by independent public accountants and complete the audit report, related financial statements, and opinion on internal controls. All reports shall be available for review by the commissioner.

d. In addition to the information required in this subrule, the commissioner may ask for other information necessary to determine whether the applicant for a license as a viatical settlement provider complies with the requirements of this subrule and Iowa Code subsection 508E.3(7).

48.3(2) *Viatical settlement broker.*

a. To be considered for licensure as a viatical settlement broker pursuant to Iowa Code section 508E.3, a person must complete the viatical settlement broker application form found at the commissioner's Web site, file the completed application in the format prescribed by the commissioner, and include the payment of an application fee in the amount of $100. In addition to finding compliance with Iowa Code section 508E.3, the commissioner also shall find that the applicant:

(1) Has provided proof of one of the following:

1. The applicant is a licensed insurance producer with a life line of authority for at least the 12 months preceding the date of application; or

2. The applicant has taken and passed an examination on viatical and life settlement contracts required by another state insurance department and currently holds a license as a viatical settlement broker from that state; or

3. The applicant has passed the viatical settlement examination required by the commissioner. Examination results are valid for 90 days after the date of the examination. If the applicant fails to apply for licensure within 90 days after passing the examination, the examination results shall be void;

(2) Has provided a report of any civil, criminal or administrative actions taken or pending against the viatical settlement broker in any state or federal court or agency, regardless of outcome, excluding misdemeanor traffic citations and juvenile offenses; and

(3) Has provided proof that the applicant is covered by an errors and omissions policy for an amount of not less than $100,000 liability per occurrence and not less than $100,000 total annual aggregate for all claims during the policy period.

b. A form for the antifraud plan that is required to be submitted with an application pursuant to Iowa Code section 508E.3, to meet the requirements of Iowa Code section 508E.15, can be found on the commissioner's Web site.

c. In addition to the information required in this subrule, the commissioner may ask for other information necessary to determine whether the applicant for a license as a viatical settlement broker complies with the requirements of this subrule and has made a filing pursuant to Iowa Code subsection 508E.3(7).

48.3(3) *Governing law where viators are residents of different states.* For purposes of this subrule, if there is more than one viator on a single policy and the viators are residents of different states, the viatical settlement contract shall be governed by the law of the state in which the viator having the largest percentage ownership resides or, if the viators hold equal ownership, the state of residence of one viator agreed upon in writing by all viators. If another state does not have a statute or rule substantially similar to Iowa Code chapter 508E and this rule, the actions related to the viatical settlement contract shall be governed by the law of this state.

48.3(4) *License term.*

a. A viatical settlement provider or viatical settlement broker who meets the requirements of this rule, unless otherwise denied licensure pursuant to rule 48.10(508E), shall be issued a license.

b. A viatical settlement provider license is valid for one year and automatically terminates on the last day of the month of the anniversary of the issue date unless renewed pursuant to subrule 48.3(6).

c. A viatical settlement broker license is valid for an initial term of one year from the last day of the applicant's anniversary month following the issuance of the license, and automatically terminates on the last day of the month of the initial term unless renewed pursuant to subrule 48.3(6).

d. A viatical settlement provider license or a viatical settlement broker license may remain in effect for the term of the license plus any renewals, unless the license is revoked or suspended, as long as all required fees are paid in the time prescribed by the commissioner.

e. The license issued to a viatical settlement provider or viatical settlement broker shall be a limited license that allows the licensee to operate only within the scope of its license.

48.3(5) *Continuing education for viatical settlement broker.*

a. An individual licensed as a viatical settlement broker shall complete 15 credits of approved continuing education during every two license terms. A license term is as set forth in paragraph 48.3(4)*"c,"* and, for purposes of this rule, the two-term continuing education requirement shall be called the "CE reporting term."

b. The required continuing education credits shall include a minimum of:

(1) Thirteen credits related to viatical settlements and viatical settlement transactions; and

(2) Two credits in ethics.

c. The viatical settlement broker may submit the same completed credits to the commissioner both to meet the continuing education requirements for the viatical settlement broker license and to meet the continuing education requirements for an applicable insurance producer license.

d. The license of a viatical settlement broker who fails to comply with this continuing education requirement shall terminate.

e. An instructor of an approved continuing education course shall be granted the same credit as a student who completes the continuing education course, and the instructor may receive such credit once during a license term.

f. A viatical settlement broker cannot carry over from one CE reporting term to the next continuing education credits earned in excess of the viatical settlement broker's CE reporting term requirements.

g. A viatical settlement broker may receive continuing education credit for self-study courses. A self-study course is considered completed when the continuing education provider receives the completed examination from the viatical settlement broker.

(1) A viatical settlement broker may receive continuing education credit for self-study courses that are part of a recognized national designation program as described in 191—subrule 11.5(5).

(2) A viatical settlement broker may receive continuing education credits for self-study courses that do not meet the requirement of subparagraph (1) if the viatical settlement broker:

1. Submits an affidavit to the continuing education provider that the examination was independently proctored and was completed without any outside assistance, and

2. Correctly answers at least 70 percent of the questions presented.

h. A viatical settlement broker shall not receive continuing education credit for courses taken prior to the issuance of an initial license.

i. A viatical settlement broker cannot receive continuing education credit for the same course twice in one CE reporting term. A viatical settlement broker cannot receive continuing education credit both for the classroom portion and for the examination portion of a national designation program as defined in 191—subrule 11.5(5).

j. A viatical settlement broker may elect to comply with the continuing education requirements by taking and passing the viatical settlement broker licensing examination within 90 days prior to the date on which the renewal application is submitted.

k. A viatical settlement broker shall demonstrate compliance with the continuing education requirements at the time of license renewal. A viatical settlement broker shall maintain a record of all continuing education courses completed by keeping the original certificates of completion for four years after the end of the year of course completion.

l. For purposes of rule 191—48.3(508E), "credit" means continuing education credit. One credit is 50 minutes of instruction or reading material in an acceptable topic.

m. Viatical settlement broker continuing education courses will be approved in the same manner that insurance continuing education courses are approved pursuant to 191—Chapter 11. The approval of continuing education providers, the responsibilities of continuing education providers, the prohibited conduct for continuing education providers, and the fees for approval and renewal of continuing education providers and courses shall be the same as those for insurance continuing education courses, continuing education providers, and insurance producers set forth in rules 191—11.9(505,522B) to 191—11.11(505,522B) and 191—11.14(505,522B). The commissioner may enter into a contractual arrangement with a qualified outside vendor to assist the commissioner with any or all continuing education services in the same manner as the commissioner may for insurance continuing education services pursuant to rule 191—11.12(505,522B). The commissioner may audit any continuing education course in the same manner as the commissioner may for insurance continuing education courses pursuant to rule 191—11.13(505,522B).

48.3(6) *License renewal.* A viatical settlement provider license or a viatical settlement broker license may be renewed as follows:

a. A viatical settlement provider license may be renewed by payment of $100 within 60 days prior to the expiration date of the license and by demonstration that the viatical settlement provider continues to meet the requirements of Iowa Code section 508E.3 and subrule 48.3(1), has provided biographical affidavits not older than one year prior to the renewal date on all persons listed in subparagraph 48.3(1)*"a"*(4), has provided business character reports for any new persons listed in subparagraph 48.3(1)*"a"*(4), and has provided the reports required by rule 48.7(508E).

(1) If renewal is approved, the license will be renewed effective the last day of the month of the anniversary of the issue date in the renewal year, will be valid for one year, and will automatically terminate on the last day of the month of the anniversary of the issue date in the following renewal year unless renewed pursuant to subrule 48.3(6).

(2) Viatical settlement providers that had licenses prior to January 1, 2009, shall have a renewal date of January 1.

b. A viatical settlement broker license may be renewed by demonstration of completion of continuing education as required in subrule 48.3(5) and payment of $100 within 60 days prior to the expiration date of the license. If renewal is approved, the license will be renewed effective the last day of the month of the anniversary of the issue date in the renewal year, will be valid for one year, and will automatically terminate on the last day of the month of the anniversary of the issue date in the following renewal year unless renewed pursuant to subrule 48.3(6).

c. If a legal entity has any partners, officers, members, or designated employees acting as viatical settlement providers or viatical settlement brokers under the legal entity's license pursuant to Iowa Code

section 508E.3, the legal entity must provide all completed forms, fees, and information required to be filed under paragraphs 48.3(6)*"a"* and *"b"* for each such person named in the application, or in any supplements to the application, and must provide any deletions to the list of names that was provided with the original application. If there are any new partners, officers, members, and designated employees that the legal entity intends will act as viatical settlement providers or viatical settlement brokers under the legal entity's license, the legal entity shall provide for each such person the forms, information and fees required by subrule 48.3(2).

d. If a viatical settlement provider or viatical settlement broker fails to comply with the renewal procedures within the time prescribed, or a viatical settlement provider fails either to meet the requirements of Iowa Code section 508E.3 and subrule 48.3(1) or to submit the reports required in rule 48.7(508E), such nonpayment or failure shall result in lapse of the license.

e. A licensed viatical settlement broker who is unable to comply with license renewal procedures due to military service or some other extenuating circumstance may request from the commissioner a waiver of renewal procedures. Such viatical settlement broker may also request a waiver of any examination requirement or any other penalty or sanction imposed for failure to comply with renewal procedures.

48.3(7) *License reinstatement.*

a. A viatical settlement broker may reinstate an expired license up to 12 months after the license expiration date by proving that during the CE reporting term the viatical settlement broker met the CE requirements found in subrule 48.3(5), and by paying to the commissioner a reinstatement fee and license renewal fee. A viatical settlement broker who fails to apply for license reinstatement within 12 months of the license expiration date must apply for a new license.

b. A viatical settlement broker who has surrendered a license for a nondisciplinary reason and stated an intent to exit the viatical settlement business may file a request to reactivate the license. The request must be received by the commissioner within 90 days of the date the license was placed on inactive status. The request will be granted if the former viatical settlement broker is otherwise eligible to receive the license. If the request is not received within 90 days, the viatical settlement broker must apply for a new license.

48.3(8) *Reinstatement or reissuance of a license after suspension, revocation or forfeiture in connection with disciplinary matters; and forfeiture in lieu of compliance.*

a. The term "reinstatement" as used in this subrule means the reinstatement of a suspended license. The term "reissuance" as used in this subrule means the issuance of a new license following either the revocation of a license or the forfeiture of a license in connection with a disciplinary matter. This subrule does not apply to the reinstatement of an expired license.

b. Any viatical settlement broker whose license has been revoked or suspended by order, or who forfeited a license in connection with a disciplinary matter, may apply to the commissioner for reinstatement or reissuance in accordance with the terms of the order of revocation or suspension or the order accepting the forfeiture.

(1) All proceedings for reinstatement or reissuance shall be initiated by the applicant who shall file with the commissioner an application for reinstatement or reissuance of a license.

(2) An application for reinstatement or reissuance shall allege facts which, if established, will be sufficient to enable the commissioner to determine that the basis of revocation, suspension or forfeiture of the applicant's license no longer exists and that it will be in the public interest for the application to be granted. The burden of proof to establish such facts shall be on the applicant.

(3) A viatical settlement broker may request reinstatement of a suspended license prior to the end of the suspension term.

(4) Unless otherwise provided by law, if the order of revocation or suspension did not establish terms upon which reinstatement or reissuance may occur, or if the license was forfeited, an initial application for reinstatement or reissuance may not be made until at least one year has elapsed from the date of the order of the suspension (notwithstanding 191—paragraph 10.10(2)*"c"*), revocation, or acceptance of the forfeiture of a license.

c. All proceedings upon the application for reinstatement or reissuance, including matters preliminary and ancillary thereto, shall be held in accordance with Iowa Code chapter 17A. Such application shall be docketed in the original case in which the original license was suspended, revoked, or forfeited, if a case exists.

d. An order of reinstatement or reissuance shall be based upon a written decision which incorporates findings of fact and conclusions of law. An order granting an application for reinstatement or reissuance may impose such terms and conditions as the commissioner or the commissioner's designee deems desirable, which may include one or more of the types of disciplinary sanctions provided by this chapter or by Iowa Code chapter 508E. The order shall be a public record, available to the public, and may be disseminated in accordance with Iowa Code chapter 22.

e. A request for voluntary forfeiture of a license shall be made in writing to the commissioner. Forfeiture of a license is effective upon submission of the request unless a contested case proceeding is pending at the time the request is submitted. If a contested case proceeding is pending at the time of the request, the forfeiture becomes effective when and upon such conditions as required by order of the commissioner. A forfeiture made during the pendency of a contested case proceeding is considered disciplinary action and shall be published in the same manner as is applicable to any other form of disciplinary order.

f. A license may be voluntarily forfeited in lieu of compliance with an order of the commissioner or the commissioner's designee with the written consent of the commissioner. The forfeiture becomes effective when and upon such conditions as required by order of the commissioner, which may include one or more of the types of disciplinary sanctions provided by this chapter or by Iowa Code chapter 508E.

g. When a viatical settlement broker's license has been suspended for a period of time which extends beyond the viatical settlement broker's license expiration date, the license will terminate at the license expiration date, and the viatical settlement broker must request reinstatement pursuant to subrule 48.3(7). If suspension for a period of time ends prior to the viatical settlement broker's license expiration date, the commissioner shall reinstate the license at the end of the suspension period pursuant to paragraph 48.3(8)*"b."* The commissioner is not prohibited from bringing an additional immediate action if the viatical settlement broker has engaged in misconduct during the period of suspension.

48.3(9) *Duty to notify commissioner of cessation of business in the state.* If a viatical settlement provider intends to cease business in Iowa, it must notify the commissioner of those intentions and of its plan of operation for such cessation at least 180 days before the cessation shall occur. This requirement is not meant to imply that a company must continue to accept new viatical or life settlement business during the 180-day period.

48.3(10) *Duty to notify commissioner of changes.*

a. A viatical settlement provider shall provide to the commissioner any new or revised information about officers, stockholders holding 10 percent or more of the stock of the company, partners, directors, members or designated employees within 30 days of the date the addition or revision occurred.

b. A viatical settlement provider or viatical settlement broker shall inform the commissioner in writing of any change of name or address within 30 days of the date of such change. In addition, a viatical settlement provider shall provide the commissioner with 30 days' notice of the cancellation or nonrenewal of a fidelity bond required for licensure under subrule 48.3(1) and the name of the carrier that will be providing coverage subsequent to such cancellation or nonrenewal.

c. A viatical settlement provider or viatical settlement broker shall report to the commissioner any administrative action taken against the viatical settlement provider or viatical settlement broker in another state or federal jurisdiction or by another governmental agency in this state within 30 days of the final disposition of the matter. This report shall include a copy of the order, consent to the order, or other relevant legal documents. Within 30 days of the initial pretrial hearing date, a viatical settlement provider or viatical settlement broker shall report to the commissioner any criminal prosecution of the viatical settlement provider or viatical settlement broker taken in any jurisdiction. The report shall include a copy of the initial complaint filed, the order resulting from the hearing, and any other relevant legal documents.

48.3(11) *Commissioner may use outside assistance.* In order to assist with the commissioner's duties, the commissioner may contract with a nongovernmental entity, including, but not limited to, the National Association of Insurance Commissioners (NAIC) or any affiliate or subsidiary the NAIC oversees, to perform any ministerial functions related to licensing of viatical settlement providers or viatical settlement brokers that the commissioner deems appropriate including, but not limited to, the collection of fees.

48.3(12) *Fees.*

a. Fees shall be paid by check.

b. The fee for an examination shall be set by the outside testing service under contract with the division and approved by the division.

c. The annual fee for issuance or renewal of a viatical broker, legal entity or provider license is $100.

d. The fee for reinstatement of a viatical broker, legal entity or provider license is the sum of the renewal fee plus $100.

e. The division may charge a reasonable fee for the compilation and production of viatical broker, legal entity or provider licensing records.

[**ARC 7729B**, IAB 4/22/09, effective 4/3/09]

191—48.4(508E) Disclosure statements.

48.4(1) If a viatical settlement provider enters into a viatical settlement contract that allows the viator to retain an interest in the policy, the viatical settlement contract shall contain the following:

a. A provision that the viatical settlement provider will effect the transfer of the amount of the death benefit only to the extent or portion of the amount viaticated and that benefits in excess of the amount viaticated shall be paid directly to the viator's beneficiary by the insurance company;

b. A provision that the viatical settlement provider will, upon acknowledgment of the perfection of the transfer, either:

(1) Advise the insured, in writing, that the insurance company has confirmed the viator's interest in the policy; or

(2) Send to the insured a copy of the document(s) sent from the insurance company to the viatical settlement provider that acknowledges the viator's interest in the policy; and

c. A provision that apportions the premiums to be paid by the viatical settlement provider and the viator. It is permissible for the viatical settlement contract to specify that all premiums shall be paid by the viatical settlement provider. The viatical settlement contract also may require that the viator reimburse the viatical settlement provider only for the premiums attributable to the retained interest.

48.4(2) With each application for a viatical settlement contract, a viatical settlement provider or viatical settlement broker shall provide the viator with at least the following disclosure no later than the time the application for the viatical settlement contract is signed by the viator and the viatical settlement broker. The disclosure shall be provided in a separate document that is signed by the viator and the viatical settlement provider or viatical settlement broker, and shall advise the viator that, when entering into a viatical settlement contract, having a recent physical examination is in the viator's best interest, since an accurate life expectancy can be best calculated based on current medical records.

48.4(3) If the viator is not the insured, then these disclosures must be affirmatively made to the insured, as well as to the viator, and written consent to the viatication must be received from both parties.

191—48.5(508E) Contract requirements. In order to ensure that viators receive a reasonable return for viaticating an insurance policy when life expectancy is less than 25 months, a viatical settlement provider shall pay to a viator a discounted amount of the face value of the policy which amount shall be calculated at least at the following rates:

Insured's Life Expectancy	Minimum Percentage of Face Value Less Outstanding Loans Received by Viator
Less than 6 months	80%
At least 6 but less than 12 months	70%
At least 12 but less than 18 months	65%
At least 18 but less than 25 months	60%
25 months or more	Cash surrender value of policy

The percentage may be reduced by 5% for viaticating a policy written by an insurer rated less than the highest four categories by A.M. Best, or a comparable rating by another rating agency.

For a viatical settlement in which the viator has a life expectancy of 25 months or more, a viatical settlement provider or broker shall not enter into a viatical settlement contract that provides a payment to the viator that is unreasonable or unjust. As listed above, such payment must at least be equal to the cash surrender value of the policy. In determining whether a payment is unreasonable or unjust, the commissioner may consider, among other factors, the life expectancy of the insured; the applicable rating of the insurance company that issued the subject policy by a rating service generally recognized by the insurance industry, regulators and consumer groups; and prevailing discount rates in the viatical and life settlement market in Iowa or, if insufficient data is available for Iowa, the prevailing rates nationally or in other states that maintain this data.

191—48.6(508E) Filing of forms. If a viatical settlement provider subsequently desires to change the viatical settlement contract documents or disclosure statements approved at the time of licensure, or to use new ones, the provider shall submit the new or modified contract documents or disclosure statements to the commissioner for approval in triplicate, along with a postage-paid return envelope. The viatical settlement provider shall identify its name and address in the cover letter and also reference the form number of the modified viatical settlement contract document or disclosure statement. Black-lining the modifications made within the document(s) should expedite the form review and approval process.

191—48.7(508E) Reporting requirements.

48.7(1) On March 1 of each calendar year, the secretary and either the president or the vice president of each viatical settlement provider licensed in this state shall submit, under oath, the following: the annual statement required by Iowa Code section 508E.6; a report of all viatical settlement transactions in which the viator is a resident of this state; and a report for all states in the aggregate. The report shall contain the following information for the previous calendar year:

a. For viatical settlements contracted during the reporting period:

(1) Date of viatical settlement contract;

(2) Viator's state of residence at the time of the contract;

(3) Mean life expectancy, in months, of the insured at time of contract;

(4) Face amount of policy viaticated;

(5) Net death benefit viaticated;

(6) Estimated total premiums to keep policy in force for mean life expectancy;

(7) Net amount paid to viator;

(8) Source of policy (B-Broker; D-Direct Purchase; SM-Secondary Market);

(9) Type of coverage (I-Individual; G-Group);

(10) Within the contestable or suicide period, or both, at the time of viatical settlement (yes or no);

(11) If the insured is diagnosed as terminally or chronically ill, the general disease classification applicable to such insured; and

(12) Type of funding (I-Institutional; P-Private).

b. For viatical settlements in which death of the insured has occurred during the reporting period:

(1) Date of viatical settlement contract;

(2) Viator's state of residence at the time of the contract;

(3) Mean life expectancy, in months, of the insured at time of contract;

(4) Net death benefit collected;

(5) Total premiums paid to maintain the policy (WP-Waiver of Premium; NA-Not Applicable);

(6) Net amount paid to viator;

(7) If the insured was diagnosed as terminally or chronically ill, the general disease classification applicable to such insured;

(8) Date of death of insured;

(9) Amount of time, in months, between date of contract and date of death of insured;

(10) Difference between the number of months that passed between the date of contract and the date of death of insured and the mean life expectancy in months as determined by the reporting company;

c. Name and address of each viatical settlement broker through whom the reporting company purchased a policy from a viator who resided in this state at the time of contract;

d. Number of policies reviewed and rejected; and

e. Number of policies purchased from persons other than a viator (on the secondary market) as a percentage of total policies purchased.

48.7(2) On or before March 1 of each year, the secretary and either the president or the vice president of each viatical settlement provider licensed in this state shall make a report under oath of the following or shall provide the following documentation:

a. That the viatical settlement provider has at all times maintained books and records in compliance with generally accepted accounting principles;

b. That the viatical settlement provider has obtained and furnished to the commissioner either:

(1) A copy of the current year's audited financial statement; or

(2) At the commissioner's discretion, a copy of the current year's consolidated annual audited financial statement with a financial guarantee from the provider's ultimate controlling person; and

c. That the viatical settlement provider has maintained fidelity bonds on each officer and director in the amount of $100,000.

[**ARC 7729B**, IAB 4/22/09, effective 4/3/09]

191—48.8(508E) Examination or investigations.

48.8(1) *Authority, scope and scheduling of examinations.* In addition to the authority, scope and scheduling of examinations set forth in Iowa Code section 508E.7, the following provisions shall apply:

a. The commissioner may investigate suspected fraudulent viatical settlement acts and persons engaged in the business of viatical settlements.

b. The provisions of Iowa Code chapter 507 shall apply to viatical settlement providers and viatical settlement brokers. The expense of examinations shall be assessed against the viatical settlement provider in the same manner as insurers are assessed for examinations.

c. Neither the commissioner nor any person that received the documents, material or other information while acting under the authority of the commissioner, including the NAIC and its affiliates and subsidiaries, shall be permitted to testify in any private civil action concerning any confidential documents, materials or information subject to this subrule.

48.8(2) *Immunity from liability.* No cause of action shall arise nor shall any liability be imposed against the commissioner, the commissioner's authorized representatives or any examiner appointed by the commissioner for any statements made or conduct performed in good faith while carrying out the provisions of this rule or of Iowa Code chapter 508E.

[**ARC 7729B**, IAB 4/22/09, effective 4/3/09]

191—48.9(508E) Requirements and prohibitions.

48.9(1) With respect to policies containing a provision for double or additional indemnity for accidental death, the additional payment shall remain payable to the beneficiary last named by the viator prior to entering into the viatical settlement contract, or to such other beneficiary, other than the viatical settlement provider, as the viator may thereafter designate, or in the absence of a beneficiary, to the estate of the viator.

48.9(2) Payment of the proceeds to the viator pursuant to a viatical settlement contract shall be made in a lump sum except where the viatical settlement provider has purchased a single-premium paid-up annuity issued by a licensed insurance company to the viator. Retention of a portion of the proceeds by the viatical settlement provider or escrow agent is not permissible. For purposes of this subrule, "escrow agent" means an individual or institution that has established an escrow or trust account with a state-chartered or federally chartered financial institution whose deposits and accounts are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) and with which an escrow account has been established for use by a viatical settlement provider or viatical settlement purchaser.

48.9(3) If a viatical settlement provider or viatical settlement broker is served with a subpoena and thereby compelled to produce records containing patient-identifying information, the viatical settlement provider or viatical settlement broker shall notify the viator and the insured in writing at the viator's and the insured's last-known addresses within five business days after receiving notice of the subpoena.

48.9(4) A viatical settlement provider shall not act also as a viatical settlement broker, whether entitled to collect a fee directly or indirectly, related to the same viatical settlement contract.

48.9(5) A viatical settlement broker shall not, without the written agreement of the viator obtained prior to performing any services in connection with a viatical settlement, seek or obtain any compensation from the viator.

48.9(6) A viatical settlement provider shall not use a longer life expectancy than is reasonable based on all medical and actuarial information available at the time of a viatical settlement transaction in order to reduce the payout to which the viator is entitled.

48.9(7) A viatical settlement provider or viatical settlement broker shall not discriminate in the making or solicitation of viatical settlement contracts on the basis of race, age, sex, national origin, creed, religion, occupation, marital or family status or sexual orientation, or discriminate between viators with or without dependents.

48.9(8) A viatical settlement provider or viatical settlement broker shall not pay or offer to pay any finder's fee, commission or other compensation to any insured's physician, or to an attorney, accountant or other person providing medical, legal or financial planning services to an insured or viator, or to any other person acting as an agent of an insured or viator with respect to a viatical settlement contract.

48.9(9) A viatical settlement provider shall not knowingly solicit individuals who have treated or have been asked to treat the illness of an insured whose coverage would be the subject of a viatical settlement contract.

48.9(10) A life insurance company may not charge a fee for responding to a request for information from a viatical settlement provider or viatical settlement broker in compliance with this rule in excess of any usual and customary charges to contract holders, certificate holders or insureds for similar services.

48.9(11) In recommending a viatical settlement contract, viatical settlement brokers and viatical settlement providers shall make suitable recommendations.

191—48.10(508E) Penalties; injunctions; civil remedies; cease and desist.

48.10(1) Unfair trade practices. Pursuant to Iowa Code section 508E.17, a violation of rule 48.4(508E), 48.5(508E), 48.6(508E), 48.7(508E) or 48.9(508E) shall be considered an unfair trade practice under Iowa Code chapter 507B, and a violator shall be subject to the penalties contained in that chapter.

48.10(2) Unauthorized insurer. A person doing the activities of a viatical settlement provider or a viatical settlement broker without a license under this chapter shall be deemed an unauthorized insurer and shall be subject to the penalties of Iowa Code chapter 507A.

48.10(3) License revocation and denial. The commissioner may suspend, revoke, refuse to issue, or refuse to renew the license of a viatical settlement provider or viatical settlement broker for violation of rule 48.3(508E).

48.10(4) A viatical settlement provider licensed in this state that in the time required fails to file either the annual statement referred to in Iowa Code section 508E.6 or the annual audited financial statement referred to in subparagraph 48.3(1)*"a"*(1) shall pay an administrative penalty pursuant to Iowa Code

section 508E.16. The viatical settlement provider's right to transact further new business in this state shall immediately cease until the provider has fully complied with this rule.

48.10(5) Pursuant to Iowa Code section 508E.16, if the commissioner finds that an activity in violation of this rule presents an immediate danger to the public that requires an immediate final order, the commissioner may issue an emergency cease and desist order reciting with particularity the facts underlying the findings. The emergency cease and desist order is effective immediately upon service of a copy of the order on the respondent and remains in effect for 90 days. If the commissioner begins nonemergency cease and desist proceedings, the emergency cease and desist order remains effective, absent an order by a court of competent jurisdiction pursuant to 191—Chapters 2 and 3.

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191—48.11(252J) Suspension for failure to pay child support.

48.11(1) Upon receipt of a certificate of noncompliance from the child support recovery unit (CSRU), the commissioner shall issue a notice to the viatical settlement broker that the viatical settlement broker's pending application for licensure, pending request for renewal, or current license will be suspended 30 days after the date of the notice. Notice shall be sent to the viatical settlement broker's last-known address by regular mail.

48.11(2) The notice shall contain the following items:

a. A statement that the commissioner intends to suspend the viatical settlement broker's application, request for renewal or current license in 30 days;

b. A statement that the viatical settlement broker must contact the CSRU to request a withdrawal of the certificate of noncompliance;

c. A statement that the viatical settlement broker's application, request for renewal or current license will be suspended if the certificate of noncompliance is not withdrawn;

d. A statement that the viatical settlement broker does not have a right to a hearing before the commissioner, but that the viatical settlement broker may file an application for a hearing in district court pursuant to Iowa Code section 252J.9;

e. A statement that the filing of an application with the district court will stay the proceedings of the commissioner;

f. A copy of the certificate of noncompliance.

48.11(3) The filing of an application for hearing with the district court will stay all suspension proceedings until the commissioner is notified by the district court of the resolution of the application.

48.11(4) If the commissioner does not receive a withdrawal of the certificate of noncompliance from the CSRU or a notice from a clerk of court that an application for hearing has been filed, the commissioner shall suspend the viatical settlement broker's application, request for renewal or current license 30 days after the notice is issued.

48.11(5) Upon receipt of a withdrawal of the certificate of noncompliance from the CSRU, suspension proceedings shall halt, and the named viatical settlement broker shall be notified that the proceedings have been halted. If the viatical settlement broker's license has already been suspended, the license shall be reinstated if the viatical settlement broker is otherwise in compliance with this chapter. All fees required for license renewal or license reinstatement must be paid by the viatical settlement broker, and all continuing education requirements must be met before the viatical settlement broker's license will be renewed or reinstated after a license suspension or revocation pursuant to this rule.

191—48.12(261) Suspension for failure to pay student loan.

48.12(1) The commissioner shall deny the issuance or renewal of a viatical settlement broker license upon receipt of a certificate of noncompliance from the college student aid commission (CSAC) according to the procedures set forth in Iowa Code sections 261.126 and 261.127. In addition to the procedures contained in those sections, this rule shall apply.

48.12(2) Upon receipt of a certificate of noncompliance from the CSAC according to the procedures set forth in Iowa Code sections 261.126 and 261.127, the commissioner shall issue a notice to the viatical settlement broker that the viatical settlement broker's pending application for licensure, pending request

for renewal, or current license will be suspended 30 days after the date of the notice. Notice shall be sent to the viatical settlement broker's last-known address by restricted certified mail, return receipt requested, or by personal service in accordance with the Iowa Rules of Civil Procedure. Alternatively, the applicant or licensed viatical settlement broker may accept service personally or through authorized counsel.

48.12(3) The notice shall contain the following items:

a. A statement that the commissioner intends to suspend the viatical settlement broker's application, request for renewal or current license in 60 days;

b. A statement that the viatical settlement broker must contact the CSAC to request a withdrawal of the certificate of noncompliance;

c. A statement that the viatical settlement broker's application, request for renewal or current license will be suspended if the certificate of noncompliance is not withdrawn or, if the current license is on suspension, a statement that the current license will be revoked;

d. A statement that the viatical settlement broker does not have a right to a hearing before the commissioner, but that the viatical settlement broker may file an application for a hearing in district court pursuant to Iowa Code section 261.127;

e. A statement that the filing of an application with the district court will stay the proceedings of the commissioner;

f. A copy of the certificate of noncompliance.

48.12(4) The effective date of revocation or suspension of a viatical settlement broker license, as specified in the notice required by Iowa Code section 261.126, shall be 60 days following service of the notice upon the applicant or licensed viatical settlement broker.

48.12(5) In the event an applicant or licensed viatical settlement broker timely files a district court action following service of notice by the commissioner pursuant to Iowa Code section 261.127, the commissioner's suspension proceedings will be stayed until the commissioner is notified by the district court of the resolution of the application. Upon receipt of a court order lifting the stay, or otherwise directing the commissioner to proceed, the commissioner shall continue with the intended action described in the notice. For purposes of determining the effective date of the denial of the issuance or renewal of a viatical settlement broker license, the commissioner shall count the number of days before the action was filed and the number of days after the court disposed of the action.

48.12(6) If the commissioner does not receive a withdrawal of the certificate of noncompliance from the CSAC or a notice from a clerk of court that an application for hearing has been filed, the commissioner shall suspend the viatical settlement broker's application, request for renewal or current license 60 days after the notice is issued.

48.12(7) Upon receipt of a withdrawal of the certificate of noncompliance from the CSAC, suspension proceedings shall halt, and the named viatical settlement broker shall be notified that the proceedings have been halted. If the viatical settlement broker's license has already been suspended, the license shall be reinstated if the viatical settlement broker is otherwise in compliance with this chapter. All fees required for license renewal or license reinstatement must be paid by the viatical settlement broker, and all continuing education requirements must be met before the viatical settlement broker's license will be renewed or reinstated after a license suspension or revocation pursuant to Iowa Code section 261.126.

48.12(8) The commissioner shall notify the viatical settlement broker in writing through regular first-class mail, or such other means as the commissioner deems appropriate in the circumstances, within ten days of the effective date of the suspension or revocation of the viatical settlement broker license, and shall similarly notify the viatical settlement broker when the viatical settlement broker license is reinstated following the commissioner's receipt of a withdrawal of the certificate of noncompliance.

48.12(9) Notwithstanding any statutory confidentiality provision, the commissioner may share information with the CSAC for the sole purpose of identifying viatical settlement brokers subject to enforcement under Iowa Code chapter 261.

191—48.13(272D) Suspension for failure to pay state debt.

48.13(1) The commissioner shall deny the issuance or renewal of a viatical settlement broker license upon receipt of a certificate of noncompliance from the centralized collection unit of the department of revenue according to the procedures in Iowa Code chapter 272D. In addition to the procedures set forth in Iowa Code chapter 272D, this rule shall apply.

48.13(2) Upon receipt of a certificate of noncompliance from the centralized collection unit of the department of revenue according to the procedures set forth in Iowa Code chapter 272D, the commissioner shall issue a notice to the viatical settlement broker that the viatical settlement broker's pending application for licensure, pending request for renewal, or current license will be suspended 30 days after the date of the notice. Notice shall be sent to the viatical settlement broker's last-known address by restricted certified mail, return receipt requested, or by personal service in accordance with the Iowa Rules of Civil Procedure. Alternatively, the applicant or licensed viatical settlement broker may accept service personally or through authorized counsel.

48.13(3) Pursuant to Iowa Code section 272D.8, the notice shall contain the following items:

a. A statement that the commissioner intends to suspend the viatical settlement broker's application, request for renewal or current license in 60 days;

b. A statement that the viatical settlement broker must contact the centralized collection unit of the department of revenue to schedule a conference or to otherwise obtain a withdrawal of the certificate of noncompliance;

c. A statement that the viatical settlement broker's application, request for renewal or current license will be suspended or denied if the commissioner does not receive a withdrawal of the certificate of noncompliance from the centralized collection unit of the department of revenue within 30 days of the issuance of notice under this rule; or, if the current license is on suspension, a statement that the viatical settlement broker's current license will be revoked;

d. A statement that the viatical settlement broker does not have a right to a hearing before the commissioner, but that the viatical settlement broker may file an application for a hearing in district court pursuant to Iowa Code section 272D.9;

e. A statement that the filing of an application with the district court will stay the proceedings of the commissioner;

f. A copy of the certificate of noncompliance.

48.13(4) Viatical settlement brokers shall keep the commissioner informed of all court actions and all actions taken by the centralized collection unit of the department of revenue under or in connection with Iowa Code chapter 272D; and viatical settlement brokers shall provide to the commissioner, within seven days of filing or issuance, copies of all applications filed with the district court pursuant to Iowa Code section 272D.9, all court orders entered in such actions, and withdrawals of certificates of noncompliance by the centralized collection unit of the department of revenue.

48.13(5) The effective date of revocation or suspension of a viatical settlement broker license, as specified in the notice required by Iowa Code section 272D.8 and subrule 48.13(2), shall be 60 days following service of the notice upon the applicant or licensed viatical settlement broker.

48.13(6) In the event an applicant or licensed viatical settlement broker timely files a district court action following service of notice by the commissioner pursuant to Iowa Code section 272D.9, the commissioner's suspension proceedings will be stayed until the commissioner is notified by the district court of the resolution of the application. Upon receipt of a court order lifting the stay, or otherwise directing the commissioner to proceed, the commissioner shall continue with the intended action described in the notice. For purposes of determining the effective date of the denial of the issuance or renewal of a viatical settlement broker license, the commissioner shall count the number of days before the action was filed and the number of days after the court disposed of the action.

48.13(7) If the commissioner does not receive a withdrawal of the certificate of noncompliance from the centralized collection unit of the department of revenue or a notice from a clerk of court that an application for hearing has been filed, the commissioner shall suspend the viatical settlement broker's application, request for renewal or current license 60 days after the notice is issued.

48.13(8) Upon receipt of a withdrawal of the certificate of noncompliance from the centralized collection unit of the department of revenue, suspension proceedings shall halt, and the named viatical settlement broker shall be notified that the proceedings have been halted. If the viatical settlement broker's license has already been suspended, the license shall be reinstated if the viatical settlement broker is otherwise in compliance with this chapter. All fees required for license renewal or license reinstatement must be paid by the viatical settlement broker, and all continuing education requirements must be met before the viatical settlement broker's license will be renewed or reinstated after a license suspension or revocation pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 272D.

48.13(9) The commissioner shall notify the viatical settlement broker in writing through regular first-class mail, or such other means as the commissioner deems appropriate in the circumstances, within ten days of the effective date of the suspension or revocation of the viatical settlement broker license, and shall similarly notify the viatical settlement broker when the viatical settlement broker license is reinstated following the commissioner's receipt of a withdrawal of the certificate of noncompliance.

48.13(10) Notwithstanding any statutory confidentiality provision, the commissioner may share information with the centralized collection unit of the department of revenue for the sole purpose of identifying viatical settlement brokers subject to enforcement under Iowa Code chapter 272D.
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191—48.14(508E) Severability. If any rule or portion of a rule or its applicability to any person or circumstance is held invalid by a court, the remainder of these rules or the rules' applicability to other persons or circumstances shall not be affected.
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ACCOUNTANCY EXAMINING BOARD[193A]

[Prior to 7/13/88, see Accountancy, Board of[10]]

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CHAPTER 1
DEFINITIONS
[Prior to 7/13/88, see Accountancy, Board of[10]]

193A—1.1(542) Definitions. The following definitions shall be applicable to the rules of the board of accountancy.

"Act" means the Accountancy Act of 2001 as amended by 2008 Iowa Acts, chapter 1106.

"AICPA" means the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants.

"Attest" or *"attest service"* means providing any of the following services:

1. An audit or other engagement to be performed in accordance with the statements on auditing standards.
2. A review of a financial statement to be performed in accordance with the statements on standards for accounting and review services.
3. An examination of prospective financial information to be performed in accordance with the statements on standards for attestation engagements.
4. Any engagement to be performed in accordance with the auditing standards of the PCAOB.

The standards specified in the definition of "attest" are those standards adopted by the board, by rule, by reference to the standards developed for general application by the AICPA, the PCAOB, or other recognized national accountancy organization.

"Attest engagement team" means the team of individuals participating in attest service, including those who perform concurring and second partner reviews. The "attest engagement team" includes all employees and contractors retained by the firm who participate in attest service, irrespective of their functional classification.

"Audit" means an examination of financial statements by a CPA, conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards accompanied by the CPA's opinion as to whether the statements conform with generally accepted accounting principles or, if applicable, with another comprehensive basis of accounting.

"Board" means the accountancy examining board established by Iowa Code section 542.4.

"Bureau" means the professional licensing and regulation bureau of the division of banking of the department of commerce.

"Certificate" means the certificate of a certified public accountant granted under Iowa Code section 542.6 or 542.19 or a certificate issued under prior corresponding law.

"Client" means a person or entity that agrees with a licensee or licensee's employer to receive a professional service.

"Commission" means any form of compensation in a fixed or variable amount or percent received for selling, recommending or referring any product or service of another. "Commission" includes a referral fee.

"Compensation" means anything of value received by a CPA or LPA while practicing public accounting for selling, recommending or referring a product or service of another.

"Compilation" means presenting in the form of a financial statement information that is the representation of any other person without the undertaking to express any assurance on the statement.

"Contingent fee" means a fee established for the performance of any service pursuant to an arrangement in which no fee will be charged unless a specified finding or result is attained, or in which the amount of the fee is otherwise dependent upon the finding or result of such service. "Contingent fee" does not mean a fee fixed by a court or other public authority or a fee related to any tax matter which is based upon the results of a judicial proceeding or the findings of a governmental agency.

"CPA" means certified public accountant.

"Examination of prospective financial information" means an evaluation by a CPA of a forecast or projection, the support underlying the assumptions in the forecast or projection, whether the presentation of the forecast or projection is in conformity with AICPA presentation guidelines, and whether the assumptions in the forecast or projection provide a reasonable basis for the projection or forecast.

"FASB" means the Financial Accounting Standards Board.

"Financial statement" means a presentation of financial data, including accompanying notes derived from accounting records and intended to communicate an entity's economic resources or obligations at a point in time or the changes therein for a period of time in conformity with a comprehensive basis of accounting, but does not include incidental financial data included in management advisory services reports to support recommendations to a client, nor does it include tax returns and supporting documents.

"Firm" means a sole proprietorship, partnership, corporation, professional corporation, professional limited liability company, limited liability partnership or any other form of organization issued a permit to practice as a firm under Iowa Code section 542.7 or 542.8 or the office of the auditor of state, state of Iowa, when the auditor of state is a certified public accountant.

"Forecast" means prospective financial statements that present, to the best of the responsible party's knowledge and belief, an entity's expected financial position, results of operations, and changes in financial position or cash flows that are based on the responsible party's assumptions reflecting conditions it expects to exist and the course of action it expects to take.

"GASB" means the Governmental Accounting Standards Board.

"Home office" means the location specified by the client as the address to which an attest or compilation service is directed, which may be a subunit or subsidiary of an entity or the principal office of an entity.

"IRS" means the Internal Revenue Service, United States Department of the Treasury.

"License" means a certificate issued under Iowa Code section 542.6 or 542.19, a permit issued under Iowa Code section 542.7 or a license or permit issued under Iowa Code section 542.8 or a certificate, permit or license issued under corresponding prior law.

"Licensed public accountant" means a person licensed by the board pursuant to Iowa Code section 542.8 who does not hold a certificate as a certified public accountant under this chapter. A "licensed public accountant" is not authorized to perform attest services, but may offer to perform or perform for the public any of the following public accounting services:

1. Recording financial transactions in books of record.
2. Making adjustments of financial transactions in books of record.
3. Making trial balances from books of record.
4. Preparing internal verification and analysis of books or accounts of original entry.
5. Preparing financial statements, schedules, or reports.
6. Devising and installing systems or methods of bookkeeping, internal controls of financial data, or the recording of financial data.
7. Preparing compilations.

"Licensed public accounting firm" means a sole proprietorship, corporation, professional corporation, partnership, professional limited liability company, limited liability partnership or any other form of organization issued a permit to practice as a firm of licensed public accountants under Iowa Code section 542.8.

"Licensee" means the holder of a license.

"LPA" means licensed public accountant.

"Managing partner," "managing shareholder," or "*managing member"* means the designated individual with ultimate responsibility for the operation of a firm's practice.

"NASBA" means the National Association of State Boards of Accountancy.

"NSA" means the National Society of Accountants.

"Office" means any Iowa workspace identified or advertised to the general public as a location where public accounting services are performed.

"Owner" means any person who has equity ownership interest in a CPA or LPA firm.

"PCAOB" means Public Company Accounting Oversight Board. The PCAOB is a private-sector, nonprofit corporation, created by the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, to oversee the auditors of public companies in order to protect the interests of investors and further the public interest.

"Peer review," as used in Chapters 11 and 12 of these rules, means a study, appraisal, or review of one or more aspects of the professional work of a licensee or firm that issues attest or compilation reports, by a licensed person or persons not affiliated with the licensee or firm being reviewed. "Peer

review" does not include a peer review conducted pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 272C in connection with a disciplinary investigation.

"Person," unless the context indicates otherwise, means individuals, sole proprietorships, partnerships, corporations, limited liability companies, limited liability partnerships or other forms of entities.

"Person associated with a CPA or LPA" means any owner, partner, shareholder, member, employee, assistant, or independent contractor of a CPA or LPA firm.

"Practice of public accounting" means the performance or the offering to perform, by a person holding oneself out to the public as a certified public accountant or a licensed public accountant, one or more kinds of professional services involving the use of accounting, attest, or auditing skills, including the issuance of reports on financial statements, or of one or more kinds of management advisory, financial advisory, or consulting services, or the preparation of tax returns or the furnishing of advice on tax matters. However, with respect to licensed public accountants, the "practice of public accounting" shall not include attest or auditing services or the rendering of an opinion attesting to the reliability of any representation embracing financial information.

"Practice privilege" means an authorization to practice public accounting in Iowa or for clients with a home office in Iowa without licensure under this chapter, as provided in Iowa Code section 542.20.

"Principal place of business" means the primary location from which public accounting services are performed. A person or firm may only have one principal place of business at any one time. Persons who perform public accounting services at multiple or rotating locations, such as CPAs who perform attest services on assignment as needed in multiple jurisdictions, may designate as their principal place of business the location that most often serves as the person's home base of operations.

"Projection" means prospective financial statements that present, to the best of the responsible party's knowledge and belief given one or more hypothetical assumptions, an entity's expected financial position, results of operations, and changes in financial position or cash flows that are based on the responsible party's assumptions reflecting conditions it expects would exist and the course of action it expects would be taken given such hypothetical assumptions.

"Report," when used with reference to financial statements, means a report, opinion, or other form of a writing that states or implies assurance as to the reliability of any financial statements and that includes or is accompanied by a statement or implication that the person or firm issuing the report has special knowledge or competence in accounting or auditing. Such statement or implication of special knowledge or competence may arise from use by the issuer of the report of names or titles indicating that the person or firm is an accountant or auditor, or from the language of the report itself. "Report" includes any form of language which disclaims an opinion when such form of language is conventionally understood to imply a positive assurance as to the reliability of the financial statements referred to or special knowledge or competence on the part of the person or firm issuing the language, and any other form of language that is conventionally understood to imply such assurance or such special knowledge or competence.

"Respondent" means any person against whom a formal statement of charges has been filed or any person whose legal right provided for in Iowa Code chapter 542 shall be determined or affected.

"Review" means to perform inquiry and analytical procedures that permit a CPA to determine whether there is a reasonable basis for expressing limited assurance that there are no material modifications that should be made to financial statements in order for them to be in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles or, if applicable, with another comprehensive basis of accounting.

"SAS" means statements on auditing standards.

"SEC" means the United States Securities and Exchange Commission.

"SSARS" means the statements on standards for accounting and review services.

"State" means a state of the United States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands, or Guam.

"Substantial equivalency" means a determination by the board that the education, examination, and experience requirements contained in the statutes and administrative rules of another jurisdiction

are comparable to, or exceed, the education, examination, and experience requirements contained in these rules or that an individual licensee's education, examination, and experience qualifications are comparable to or exceed the education, examination, and experience requirements contained in Iowa Code section 542.6.

"Year," when used in the context as a time measurement of experience in accounting work, means a period of 365 days.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code chapter 542.

[**ARC 7715B**, IAB 4/22/09, effective 7/1/09]

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CHAPTER 2
ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION
[Prior to 7/13/88, see Accountancy, Board of[10]]

193A—2.1(542) Description.

2.1(1) The purpose of the accountancy examining board is to administer and enforce the provisions of Iowa Code chapter 542 with regard to the practice of accountancy in the state of Iowa including the examining of candidates; issuing of certificates and licenses; granting of permits to practice accountancy; investigating violations and infractions of the accountancy law; disciplining certificate holders, licensees or permit holders; regulating individuals or firms exercising a practice privilege; and imposing civil penalties against nonlicensees. To this end, the board has promulgated these rules to clarify the board's intent and procedures.

2.1(2) The primary mission of the board is to protect the public interest. All board rules shall be construed as fostering the guiding policies and principles described in Iowa Code section 542.2. The board and its licensees shall strive at all times to protect the public interest by promoting the reliability of information that is used for guidance in financial transactions or accounting for or assessing the financial status or performance of commercial, noncommercial, and governmental enterprises.

2.1(3) All official communications, including submissions and requests, should be addressed to the board at 1920 S.E. Hulsizer, Ankeny, Iowa 52001.
[**ARC 7715B**, IAB 4/22/09, effective 7/1/09]

193A—2.2(542) Advisory committees. The board chair may appoint advisory committees of not less than two nor more than four members of the board for the purpose of making recommendations to the board concerning the board's responsibilities as to examinations, licensing, continuing education, professional conduct, discipline, and other board matters.
[**ARC 7715B**, IAB 4/22/09, effective 7/1/09]

193A—2.3(542) Annual meeting. The annual meeting of the board shall be the first meeting scheduled after April 30. At this meeting the chair and vice-chair shall be elected to serve until their successors are elected. The newly elected officers shall assume the duties of their respective offices at the conclusion of the meeting at which they were elected.
[**ARC 7715B**, IAB 4/22/09, effective 7/1/09]

193A—2.4(542) Other meetings. In addition to the annual meeting and subsequent meetings, the time and place of which may be fixed by resolution of the board, a meeting may be called by the chairperson of the board or by joint call of a majority of its members.
[**ARC 7715B**, IAB 4/22/09, effective 7/1/09]

193A—2.5(542) Board administrator's duties.

2.5(1) The board administrator shall ensure that complete records are kept of all applications for examination and registration, all certificates, licenses and permits granted, and all necessary information in regard thereto. The board administrator is the lawful custodian of the board records.

2.5(2) The board administrator shall determine when the legal requirements for licensure have been satisfied with regard to issuance of certificates, licenses or registrations; and the board administrator shall submit to the board any questionable application.

2.5(3) The board administrator shall keep accurate minutes of the meetings of the board. The board administrator shall keep a list of the names of persons issued certificates as certified public accountants, persons issued licenses as licensed public accountants, and all firms issued permits to practice.

2.5(4) The board administrator shall perform such additional administrative duties as are requested by the board or otherwise authorized by this chapter or the rules of the professional licensing and regulation division.
[**ARC 7715B**, IAB 4/22/09, effective 7/1/09]

193A—2.6(542) Disclosure of confidential information.

2.6(1) Iowa Code section 542.4(5) prohibits members of the board from disclosing a final examination score to persons other than the one who took the examination. Persons who take the examination may consent to the publication of their names on a list of passing candidates.

2.6(2) Information relating to the examination results, including the specific grades by subject matter, shall be given only to the person who took the examination, except that the board may:

a. Disclose the specific grades by subject matter to the regulatory authority of any other state or foreign country in connection with the candidate's application for a reciprocal certificate or license from the other state or foreign country, but only if requested by the applicant.

b. Disclose the specific grades by subject matter to educational institutions, professional organizations, or others, provided the names of the persons taking the examination are not provided in conjunction with the scores.

[**ARC 7715B**, IAB 4/22/09, effective 7/1/09]

193A—2.7(17A,21,22,272C,542) Uniform bureau rules. Administrative and procedural rules which are common to all boards in the bureau can be found in the rules of the professional licensing and regulation bureau.

2.7(1) Persons seeking waivers or variances from board rules should review the uniform rules at 193—Chapter 5.

2.7(2) Rules outlining procedures regarding investigatory subpoenas can be found at 193—Chapter 6.

2.7(3) Rules regarding contested cases appear at 193—Chapter 7.

2.7(4) Rules regarding denial of issuance or renewal of license or license suspension or revocation for nonpayment of child support, debts owing to the state, or student loans appear at 193—Chapter 8.

2.7(5) Rules outlining procedures for petitions for rule making are at 193—Chapter 9.

2.7(6) Rules regarding procedures to be followed when seeking declaratory orders can be found at 193—Chapter 10.

2.7(7) Rules regarding sales of goods and services by board or commission members appear at 193—Chapter 11.

2.7(8) Rules regarding impaired licensee review committees appear at 193—Chapter 12.

2.7(9) Rules covering public records and fair information practices appear at 193—Chapter 13.

[**ARC 7715B**, IAB 4/22/09, effective 7/1/09]

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code chapters 17A, 21, 22, 272C and 542.

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CHAPTER 3
CERTIFICATION OF CPAS
[Prior to 7/13/88, see Accountancy, Board of[10]]

193A—3.1(542) Qualifications for a certificate as a certified public accountant.

3.1(1) A person of good moral character who makes application pursuant to Iowa Code section 542.6 may be granted a certificate as a certified public accountant if the person satisfies all of the following qualifications:

a. Satisfactory completion of the educational requirements of Iowa Code section 542.5(7) and rule 193A—3.2(542);

b. No less than one year of verified experience including the types of services described in Iowa Code section 542.5(12) and rule 193A—3.12(542); and

c. Successful completion of the examination described in Iowa Code section 542.5(8) and rule 193A—3.5(542) and the ethics course and examination outlined in 193A—3.13(542).

3.1(2) An application may be denied if the applicant:

a. Has been convicted of a crime described in Iowa Code section 542.5(2);

b. Has had a professional license of any kind revoked in this or any other jurisdiction, as provided in Iowa Code section 542.5(3);

c. Makes a false statement of material fact on an application for a certificate or is otherwise implicated in the submission of a false application as provided in Iowa Code section 542.5(4);

d. Has violated a provision of Iowa Code section 542.20 or has been assessed penalties pursuant to Iowa Code section 542.14 or 193A—Chapter 17;

e. Is the subject of a notice of noncompliance as provided in 193—Chapter 8;

f. Demonstrates a lack of moral character in a manner which the board reasonably believes will impair the applicant's ability to practice public accountancy in full compliance with the public interest and state policies described in Iowa Code section 542.2. While it is not possible to itemize all actions or behaviors which may demonstrate a lack of moral character, the following nonexclusive list of factors will guide the board in making its determination:

(1) A pattern and practice of making false or deceptive representations, or of omitting material facts, while providing the public any of the services described in Iowa Code section 542.3(20);

(2) Fraud or dishonesty while advertising or selling goods or services to the public;

(3) Willful or repeated failure to timely file tax returns or other mandatory submittals due a governmental body;

(4) Fiscally irresponsible behavior in the absence of mitigating circumstances;

g. Is subject to discipline on any ground that would form the basis for discipline against a licensee; or

h. Has had a practice privilege revoked in this or another jurisdiction.

[**ARC 7715B**, IAB 4/22/09, effective 7/1/09]

193A—3.2(542) Colleges or universities recognized by the board. Iowa Code section 542.5, in providing for educational qualifications for a certificate as a certified public accountant, refers to colleges or universities "recognized by the board." For such purpose, the board recognizes educational institutions accredited by the American Assembly of Collegiate Schools of Business and the regional accrediting bodies listed in the current publication of the Accredited Institutions of Post Secondary Education, which listing is made a part of these rules by reference.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 542.5.

193A—3.3(542) Accounting concentration.

3.3(1) A candidate will be deemed to have met the educational requirement if, as part of the 150 semester hours of education as outlined in Iowa Code section 542.5, the candidate has met one of the following four conditions:

a. Earned a graduate degree with a concentration in accounting from a program that is accredited in accounting by an accrediting agency recognized by the board.

b. Earned a graduate degree in business from a program that is accredited in business by an accrediting agency recognized by the board and completed at least 24 semester hours in accounting including courses covering the subjects of financial accounting, auditing, taxation, and management accounting. Such accounting hours shall not include elementary accounting or principles of accounting, internships or life experience.

c. Earned a baccalaureate degree in business or accounting from a program that is accredited in business by an accrediting agency recognized by the board and completed at least 24 semester hours in accounting courses covering the subjects of financial accounting, auditing, taxation, and management accounting. Such accounting hours shall not include elementary accounting or principles of accounting, internships or life experience.

d. Earned a baccalaureate or higher degree and completed the following hours from an accredited institution recognized by the board:

(1) At least 24 semester hours in accounting courses above elementary accounting or principles of accounting covering the subjects of financial accounting, auditing, taxation, and management accounting, not including internships or life experience; and

(2) At least 24 additional semester hours in business-related courses, not including internships or life experience. Elementary accounting hours that do not qualify under subparagraph 3.3(1)*"d"*(1) above may apply toward business-related courses.

Quarter hours will be accepted in lieu of semester hours at a 3:2 ratio; that is, three quarter hours is equivalent to two semester hours. Internships and life experience hours may apply toward the total 150 hours' requirement.

3.3(2) The board will consider correspondence study and study in other schools not meeting the above requirements on an individual basis if the candidate can provide evidence that such study would be acceptable for credit by a college or university recognized by the board; provided, however, that at least 18 of the required hours in accounting and at least 16 of the required hours in business-related subjects must be obtained in a college or university recognized by the board.

3.3(3) The applicant's claim to college or university credits must be confirmed by an official transcript of credit issued by the institution in question. The applicant shall be responsible for having such transcripts sent to the board's test administrator at the time of making application. The applicant shall also be responsible for having any institution not listed under rule 193A—3.2(542) furnish the board evidence that it meets the accreditation requirements of the board.

3.3(4) Graduates of foreign colleges or universities shall have their education evaluated by a foreign credentials evaluation advisory service specified by the board.

193A—3.4(542) Examination applications.

3.4(1) An individual desiring to take the certified public accountant examination as an initial candidate should apply to the board's test administrator. An application shall not be approved until complete in all respects. A complete application includes a completed application form, the designated fee, and all applicable college transcripts.

3.4(2) To be eligible to make application for the examination, a candidate shall fulfill the requirements of rule 193A—3.3(542).

3.4(3) A candidate for the examination who has been convicted in a court of competent jurisdiction in this state, or another state, territory, or a district of the United States, or in a foreign jurisdiction of forgery, embezzlement, obtaining money under false pretenses, theft, extortion, conspiracy to defraud, or other similar offense, or of any crime involving moral character or dishonesty may be denied admittance to the examination by the board on the grounds of the conviction. For purposes of this subrule, "conviction" means a conviction for an indictable offense and includes a guilty plea, deferred judgment from the time of entry of the deferred judgment until the time the defendant is discharged by the court without entry of judgment, or other finding of guilt by a court of competent jurisdiction.

3.4(4) A candidate for examination who has had a professional license of any kind revoked in this or any other jurisdiction may be denied admittance to the examination by the board on the grounds of the revocation.

3.4(5) A candidate who makes a false statement of material fact on an application for examination for a certificate, or who causes to be submitted or has been a party to preparing or submitting a false application for a certificate, may be denied a certificate by the board on the grounds of the false statement or submission.

3.4(6) A candidate may be considered as a reexamination applicant regardless of whether or not the candidate sat for the examination once initially approved. Reexamination applicants may apply by telephone to the board's test administrator or may apply on-line if the technology is available.

3.4(7) A nonrefundable proctoring fee shall be collected from a candidate who wishes to be proctored in Iowa.

193A—3.5(542) Content and grading of the examination.

3.5(1) The board may make use of the uniform certified public accountant's examination prepared by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants or another nationally recognized organization under a plan of cooperation with the boards of all states and territories of the United States.

3.5(2) The board may also make use of the advisory grading service provided by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants or another nationally recognized organization under a plan of cooperation with the boards of all states and territories of the United States.

3.5(3) A grade of at least 75 in each subject shall be considered passing.

193A—3.6(542) Conditional requirements.

3.6(1) Under the paper-and-pencil examination, a candidate for a certificate is subject to the following:

a. A candidate must take all subjects at one sitting until the candidate achieves the status of conditional candidate or passes all subjects.

b. A candidate who at any examination passes two or more subjects and obtains a grade of not less than 50 in each subject failed shall be considered as a conditional candidate in the subjects successfully passed. However, the minimum grade requirement will be waived if three subjects are passed at a single sitting.

c. A candidate who achieves conditional standing shall be credited with the subjects in which the candidate received passing grades. A conditional candidate may, upon payment of the required fee, appear for reexamination in the subject or subjects failed at any of the next six consecutive examinations.

d. When a conditional candidate appears for reexamination, the candidate must take all subjects for which failing grades were received. To obtain credit for a subject or subjects passed upon reexamination, the conditional candidate must obtain a grade of not less than 50 in each subject failed. A grade of less than 50 shall have no effect on a prior condition.

e. If, on reexamination, the candidate fails to pass the remaining subject or subjects within the time provided for reexamination in subrule 3.6(1), paragraph *"c,"* such candidate shall revert to the status of a new applicant, take the entire examination, and pay the appropriate fee.

3.6(2) Effective with the implementation of the computer-based examination, a candidate may take the required test subjects individually and in any order. Except as provided in subrule 3.6(3) and rule 193A—3.7(542), credit for any subjects passed shall be valid for 18 months from the actual date the candidate sat for the subject, without the candidate's having to attain a minimum score on any failed subject(s) and without regard to whether the candidate sat for any other subjects. The candidate shall also be subject to the following:

a. The candidate must pass all four subjects of the examination within a rolling 18-month period that begins on the date that the first subject is passed. If all four subjects are not passed within the 18-month period, credit for any subject taken outside the 18-month period shall expire.

b. If a candidate fails a subject, the candidate cannot retake the same failed subject in an examination window. An examination window refers to a three-month period in which a candidate has the opportunity to take the examination (comprised of two months when the examination is offered and one month when the examination will not be offered while routine maintenance is performed and the

item bank is refreshed). Thus, the candidate will be able to sit for the examination two out of three months within an examination window.

3.6(3) Effective with the implementation of the computer-based examination, a candidate who has earned conditional status on the paper-and-pencil examination will retain conditional credit for the corresponding test subject of the computer-based examination as follows:

Paper-and-Pencil Examination	Computer-Based Examination
Auditing	Auditing and Attestation
Financial Accounting and Reporting (FARE)	Financial Accounting and Reporting
Accounting and Reporting (ARE)	Regulation
Business Law and Professional Responsibilities (LPR)	Business Environment and Concepts

Such candidate will be allowed until October 31, 2005, or 18 months from the last administration of the paper-and-pencil examination, whichever is longer, to complete any remaining subjects of the examination before the credit(s) earned under the paper-and-pencil examination expires and the candidate loses credit.

3.6(4) A candidate shall be deemed to have passed the examination once the candidate holds, at the same time, valid credit for passing each of the four subjects of the examination. For purposes of this rule, credit for passing a subject of the examination is valid from the actual date of the testing event for that subject, regardless of the date the candidate actually received notice of the passing score.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 542.5.

193A—3.7(542) Extension of conditional status.

3.7(1) The time limit within which a candidate is required to pass all subjects under these rules shall not include any period during which the candidate was serving in the armed forces of the United States. This exception does not apply if the candidate takes an examination while so serving. The board may extend the time limit in particular instances on a case-by-case basis.

3.7(2) The time limit within which a candidate is required to pass all subjects under these rules may be extended for hardship cases, such as when the applicant for the examination is prevented from attending for such reasons as unexpected illness, verified by a medical doctor, or a death in the family, verified in writing.

3.7(3) The time limit within which a candidate is required to pass all subjects under these rules may be extended if circumstances occur which prevent the score from an examination from reaching the candidate in a reasonable period of time. Such circumstances would allow the candidate the opportunity to retake a failed subject.

193A—3.8(542) Transfer of credit from another jurisdiction.

3.8(1) A candidate requesting transfer of grades from any other jurisdiction will be subject to the same provisions of these rules as an Iowa candidate, provided that the examination given by the licensing authority in the other state was an examination approved by the Iowa board.

3.8(2) A candidate requesting transfer of grades from any other jurisdiction who does not meet the provisions of these rules, but who meets all of the requirements for issuance of an original certificate in the examining state other than residency, may, at the board's discretion, be required to take at least one section of the examination designated by the board.

193A—3.9(542) Examination procedures.

3.9(1) At the examination, a candidate must provide evidence of identification with two forms of official documentation such as a driver's license, student identification, service identification, or passport that contains the candidate's photograph and signature.

3.9(2) The candidate may be photographed by the test administrator at each appearance for the examination. The test administrator may collect from the candidate a fee for the processing of the photograph.

3.9(3) Scratch paper and supplies furnished by the board's test administrator shall remain the administrator's property and must be returned whether used or not.

3.9(4) In the event that a computer malfunction or failure occurs while the examination is being conducted, the liability of the board or its test administrator will be limited to the fee paid by the applicant for the examination.

193A—3.10(542) Conduct of the examination.

3.10(1) Any individual who subverts or attempts to subvert the examination process may, at the discretion of the board, have the individual's examination scores declared invalid for the purpose of certification in Iowa, be barred from accountancy licensing and certification examinations in Iowa, or be subject to the imposition of other sanctions the board deems appropriate.

3.10(2) Conduct that subverts or attempts to subvert the examination process includes, but is not limited to:

a. Conduct which violates the security of the examination materials, such as removing from the examination room any of the examination materials; reproducing or reconstructing any portion of the licensing examination; aiding by any means in the reproduction or reconstruction of any portion of the licensing examination; selling, distributing, buying, receiving, or having unauthorized possession of any portion of a future, current, or previously administered licensing examination.

b. Conduct which violates the standards of test administration, such as communicating with any other examination candidate during the administration of the licensing examination; communicating with others outside of the examination site during the administration of the examination; copying answers from another candidate or permitting one's answers to be copied by another candidate during the administration of the examination; having in one's possession during the administration of the licensing examination any books, notes, written or printed materials or data of any kind, other than the examination materials distributed.

c. Conduct which violates the examination process, such as falsifying or misrepresenting educational credentials or other information required for admission to the licensing examination; impersonating an examination candidate or having an impersonator take the licensing examination on one's behalf.

3.10(3) Any examination candidate who wishes to appeal a decision of the board under this rule may request a contested case hearing. The request for hearing shall be in writing, shall briefly describe the basis for the appeal, and shall be filed in the board's office within 30 days of the date of the board decision being appealed. Any hearing requested under this subrule shall be governed by the rules applicable to contested case hearings under 193—Chapter 7.

193A—3.11(542) Refunding of examination fees. Examination fees shall not be refunded except in hardship cases, such as when the candidate for the examination is prevented from attending for such reasons as unexpected illness, verified by a medical doctor, a death in the family, or a call to active military service, 50 percent of the fee may be returned. Written documentation including evidence of the hardship shall be provided to the board's test administrator.

193A—3.12(542) Experience for certificate.

3.12(1) Experience shall include providing any type of service or advice involving the use of accounting, attest, compilation, management advisory, financial advisory, tax or consulting skills. Experience may be gained through employment in government, industry, academia, or public practice.

3.12(2) One year of experience shall consist of full- or part-time employment that extends over a period of no less than one year and no more than three years and includes no fewer than 2,000 hours of performance of services outlined in subrule 3.12(1). Experience may be gained in more than one employment situation, including an internship.

3.12(3) An applicant seeking qualification as an attest CPA shall have at a minimum two years of experience as more fully described in 193A—subrule 6.3(1).

3.12(4) All experience shall be verified by a licensee with direct supervisory control over the applicant or by a licensee who can attest that the experience gained by the applicant meets the requirements of subrule 3.12(1) if the applicant is not supervised by a licensee.

3.12(5) Teaching experience shall be in the employment of an institution of higher education and shall include teaching a minimum of 24 semester hours of accounting courses for which the course participants receive credit on an official transcript. Teaching of noncredit continuing education courses shall not qualify under this rule.

193A—3.13(542) Ethics course and examination. A successful candidate shall also be required to pass an examination covering the code of ethical conduct prior to issuance of the certificate.

193A—3.14(542) Obtaining the certificate.

3.14(1) A candidate who successfully passes the examination, completes the ethics course and examination and meets all of the requirements outlined in rule 193A—3.1(542) shall make application for the certificate on a form which may be obtained from the board office. An applicant for a certificate may be denied the certificate for reasons outlined in subrule 3.4(3), 3.4(4), or 3.4(5) regardless of when the incident occurred.

3.14(2) A candidate who meets the requirements for a certificate outlined in rule 193A—3.1(542) shall file an application for a certificate within three years of the date of passing the examination. If the candidate does not file an application for a certificate within the required time frame, the candidate must comply with the basic continuing education requirements outlined in 193A—10.3(542) prior to filing an application. The required continuing education hours shall include a minimum of seven hours of continuing education devoted to statements on standards for accounting and review services (SSARS).

193A—3.15(542) Use of title.

3.15(1) Only a person who holds an active, unexpired certificate and who complies with the requirements of 193A—Chapters 5 and 10 or a person lawfully exercising a practice privilege under Iowa Code section 542.20 may use or assume the title "certified public accountant" or the abbreviation "CPA" or any other title, designation, words, letters, abbreviation, sign, card, or device tending to indicate that such person is a certified public accountant.

3.15(2) Rules regarding the use of the title "CPA" in a firm name are found at 193A—subrule 13.6(5).

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CHAPTER 4
LICENSURE OF LPAS
[Prior to 7/13/88, see Accountancy, Board of[10]]

193A—4.1(542) Qualifications for a license as a licensed public accountant.

4.1(1) A person of good moral character who makes application pursuant to Iowa Code section 542.8 may be granted a license as a licensed public accountant if the person satisfies all of the following qualifications:

a. Satisfactory completion of the educational requirements of Iowa Code section 542.8(1) and rule 193A—4.2(542);

b. No less than one year of verified experience including the types of services described in Iowa Code section 542.8(8) and rule 193A—4.12(542); and

c. Successful completion of the examination described in Iowa Code section 542.8(3) and rule 193A—4.7(542) and the ethics course and examination outlined in 193A—4.13(542).

4.1(2) An application may be denied if the applicant:

a. Has been convicted of a crime;

b. Has had a professional license of any kind revoked in this or any other jurisdiction;

c. Makes a false statement of material fact on an application for a license or is otherwise implicated in the submission of a false application;

d. Has been assessed penalties pursuant to Iowa Code section 542.14 or 193A—Chapter 17;

e. Is the subject of a notice of noncompliance as provided in 193—Chapter 8;

f. Demonstrates a lack of moral character in a manner that the board reasonably believes will impair the applicant's ability to practice public accountancy in full compliance with the public interest and state policies described in Iowa Code section 542.2. While it is not possible to itemize all actions or behaviors which may demonstrate a lack of moral character, the following nonexclusive list of factors will guide the board in making its determination:

(1) A pattern and practice of making false or deceptive representations, or of omitting material facts, while providing any accounting services to the public;

(2) Fraud or dishonesty while advertising or selling goods or services to the public;

(3) Willful or repeated failure to timely file tax returns or other mandatory submittals due a governmental body;

(4) Fiscally irresponsible behavior in the absence of mitigating circumstances; or

g. Is subject to discipline on any ground that would form the basis for discipline against a licensee.

[**ARC 7715B**, IAB 4/22/09, effective 7/1/09]

193A—4.2(542) Examination application.

4.2(1) An individual desiring to take the examination to qualify for a license as a licensed public accountant shall apply to the board's test administrator.

4.2(2) To be eligible to take the examination, the applicant must meet the requirements of Iowa Code section 542.8(1)*"b"* at the time of filing the application.

4.2(3) A candidate for the examination who has been convicted in a court of competent jurisdiction in this state, or another state, territory, or a district of the United States, or in a foreign jurisdiction of forgery, embezzlement, obtaining money under false pretenses, theft, extortion, conspiracy to defraud, or other similar offense, or of any crime involving moral character or dishonesty may be denied admittance to the examination by the board on the grounds of the conviction. For purposes of this subrule, "conviction" means a conviction for an indictable offense and includes a guilty plea, deferred judgment from the time of entry of the deferred judgment until the time the defendant is discharged by the court without entry of judgment, or other finding of guilt by a court of competent jurisdiction.

4.2(4) A candidate for examination who has had a professional license of any kind revoked in this or any other jurisdiction may be denied admittance to the examination by the board on the grounds of the revocation.

193A—4.3(542) Major in accounting. In determining whether the requirement in Iowa Code section 542.8(1)*"b"*(2) as to a "major in accounting" has been met, the board will follow the rules associated with a "concentration in accounting" outlined in 193A—paragraph 3.3(2)*"c."*

193A—4.4(542) Transcripts required. The applicant's claim to college, university, business school, or correspondence school credit must be confirmed by an official transcript issued by the institution. The applicant shall be responsible for having such transcripts sent to the board at the time of making application. The applicant shall also be responsible for having the institution furnish the board evidence that the institution meets the accreditation requirements of the board. The applicant is also responsible for all such material being in possession of the board by the deadline for filing the application; otherwise, the application shall be considered incomplete and disapproved by the board.

193A—4.5(542) Deadline for filing applications. Examinations are ordinarily held in June and December of each year, and all applications to take the examinations must be filed by the deadline established by the board's test administrator.

193A—4.6(79GA,ch55) Admittance prior to completing educational requirements. Rescinded IAB 2/16/05, effective 3/23/05.

193A—4.7(542) Content and grading of the examination.

4.7(1) The board may use the examination prepared by the Accreditation Council for Accountancy and Taxation. The examination shall not include any questions regarding auditing or attest functions.

4.7(2) The board may use the grading services provided by the Accreditation Council for Accountancy and Taxation.

4.7(3) The identity of the person taking the examination shall be concealed until after the examination papers have been graded. Absent a showing of good cause, the board shall accept the passing grade established by the Accreditation Council for Accountancy and Taxation.

4.7(4) Alternatively, an applicant may satisfy the examination requirement of this rule by passing the Financial Accounting and Reporting-Business Enterprises and Accounting and Reporting-Taxation, Managerial, Governmental and Not-for-Profit Organization sections of the CPA examination provided by the AICPA.

193A—4.8(542) Conditioning requirements.

4.8(1) An applicant must take all subjects at one sitting unless the applicant becomes a conditional candidate or passes all subjects.

4.8(2) If an applicant receives a passing grade in any of the subjects and obtains a grade of not less than 50 in the subject or subjects failed, the applicant shall be considered a conditional candidate entitled to receive credit for the subject or subjects passed and be reexamined in the subject or subjects not passed during the next six succeeding examinations upon payment of the required fee.

4.8(3) The time limit within which an applicant is required to pass all subjects under this rule shall not include any period during which the applicant was serving in the armed forces of the United States, unless the applicant takes an examination while so serving, in which case such time shall be included in computing the time limitation.

4.8(4) The time limit within which a candidate is required to pass all subjects under this rule may be extended for hardship cases, such as when the applicant for the examination is prevented from attending for such reasons as unexpected illness, verified by a medical doctor, or a death in the family, verified in writing.

193A—4.9(542) Examination procedures. The examination procedures to be followed by a candidate for the certified public accountants' examination as outlined in rule 193A—3.8(542) shall also apply to a licensed public accountant examination candidate.

193A—4.10(542) Refunding of examination fees. Examination fees will not be refunded except as provided by the rules concerning the refunding of examination fees to an examination candidate for a certified public accountant certificate outlined in 193A—3.10(542).

193A—4.11(542) Credit for an examination taken in another state. A candidate who has partially passed an examination in another state will be given credit for the part or parts passed, provided the candidate meets the conditioning requirements of the board and further provided the examination given by the licensing authority in the other state was an examination prepared and graded by the Board of Examiners of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants or the Accreditation Council for Accountancy and Taxation.

193A—4.12(542) Experience for license.

4.12(1) Experience shall include providing any type of service or advice involving the use of accounting, compilation, management advisory, financial advisory, tax or consulting skills. Experience may be gained through employment in government, industry, academia, or public practice.

4.12(2) One year of experience shall consist of full- or part-time employment that extends over a period of no less than one year and no more than three years and includes no fewer than 2,000 hours of performance of services outlined in subrule 4.12(1). Experience may be gained in more than one employment situation, including an internship.

4.12(3) All experience shall be verified by a licensee with direct supervisory control over the applicant or by a licensee who can attest that the experience gained by the applicant meets the requirements of subrule 4.12(1) if the applicant is not supervised by a licensee.

4.12(4) Teaching experience shall be in the employment of an institution of higher education and shall include teaching a minimum of 24 semester hours of accounting courses for which the course participants shall receive credit on an official transcript. Teaching of noncredit continuing education courses shall not qualify under this rule.

193A—4.13(542) Ethics course and examination. A successful candidate shall also be required to pass an examination covering the code of ethical conduct prior to issuance of the license.

193A—4.14(542) Statements on standards for accounting and review services (SSARS) education. An LPA license applicant shall complete a minimum of seven hours of continuing education devoted to statements on standards for accounting and review services (SSARS) prior to issuance of the license. An LPA license applicant is exempt from this requirement if the applicant has passed the CPA examination provided by the AICPA.

193A—4.15(542) Obtaining the license. A candidate who successfully passes the examination and completes requirements outlined in rules 193A—4.12(542), 4.13(542) and 4.14(542) shall make application for licensure on a form available from the board office. An applicant shall list on the application all states in which the applicant has applied for or holds a certificate, license or permit and shall also list any past denial, revocation, suspension, refusal to renew, or voluntary surrender to avoid disciplinary action of a certificate, license or permit. An applicant shall notify the board in writing within 30 days after the occurrence of any issuance, denial, revocation, suspension, refusal to renew, or voluntary surrender to avoid disciplinary action of a certificate, license or permit by another state. An applicant for licensure may be denied the license for reasons outlined in subrule 4.1(2) regardless of when the incident occurred.

193A—4.16(542) Licensure by reciprocity.

4.16(1) The examination required by Iowa Code section 542.8 will be waived for an applicant who has passed the examination required under the laws of another state, provided the examination given by the licensing authority of the other state was an examination prepared and graded by the Board of Examiners of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants or the Accreditation Council for Accountancy and Taxation.

4.16(2) For the purpose of Iowa Code section 542.8, the title by which such other state designates its accountants shall not be controlling, but the matter shall be controlled by substantive requirements, whether such accountants be called licensed public accountants, public accountants, accounting practitioners or any other similar title.

4.16(3) A person desiring a license as a licensed public accountant in this state on the basis of a licensed public accountant license issued by another state must apply upon a form that may be obtained from the board office. The burden is on the applicant to obtain information satisfactory to the board that the applicant's license in such other state is in full force and effect and that the requirements for obtaining such license were substantially equivalent to those of this state to obtain a license as a licensed public accountant.

4.16(4) An applicant shall list on the application all states in which the applicant has applied for or holds a certificate, license or permit and shall also list any past denial, revocation, suspension, refusal to renew or voluntary surrender to avoid disciplinary action of a certificate, license, or permit. An applicant shall notify the board in writing within 30 days after the occurrence of any issuance, denial, revocation, suspension, refusal to renew or voluntary surrender to avoid disciplinary action of a certificate, license or permit by another state.

4.16(5) An applicant shall affirm that all information provided on the form is true and correct. Providing false information shall be considered prima facie evidence of a violation of Iowa Code chapter 542. A nonrefundable application fee will be charged each applicant.

193A—4.17(542) Use of title. Only a person holding a license as a licensed public accountant shall use or assume the title "licensed public accountant" or the abbreviation "LPA" or any other title, designation, words, letters, abbreviation, sign, card, or device tending to indicate that such person is a licensed public accountant.

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code section 542.8.

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CHAPTER 5
LICENSURE STATUS AND RENEWAL OF CERTIFICATES AND LICENSES

[Prior to 7/13/88, see Accountancy, Board of[10]]
[Prior to 5/1/02, see 193A—Chapter 6]

193A—5.1(542) Licensure status and practice privilege.

5.1(1) Licenses issued by the board pursuant to Iowa Code section 542.6, 542.8, or 542.19 may be in active, inactive, or lapsed status, as follows:

a. An initial license is issued in active status with an expiration date. Maintaining active status requires periodic renewal as provided in rules 193A—5.2(542) and 5.3(542). Renewal in active status requires satisfaction of continuing education as provided in 193A—Chapter 10.

b. A license may be renewed in inactive status as provided in rule 193A—5.9(272C,542) if the licensee does not satisfy the continuing education required for renewal in active status. A renewal license issued in inactive status shall lapse if not timely renewed pursuant to rule 193A—5.2(542) or 5.3(542). An inactive license may be reinstated to active status at any time pursuant to subrule 5.9(7).

c. An active or inactive license that is not timely renewed shall be in lapsed status. A lapsed license may be reinstated to active or inactive status at any time pursuant to subrule 5.6(3).

5.1(2) An individual holding an active license is authorized to use the title "CPA" or "LPA," as applicable, in the individual's practice of public accounting in Iowa or for a client with a home office in Iowa.

5.1(3) An individual holding an inactive or lapsed license is not authorized to practice public accounting in Iowa or for a client with a home office in Iowa using the title "CPA" or "LPA."

5.1(4) Practicing public accounting in Iowa or for a client with a home office in Iowa while holding an inactive or lapsed license is a ground for discipline under Iowa Code section 542.10 and may also or alternatively provide grounds for the regulatory actions described in Iowa Code section 542.14.

5.1(5) Out-of-state individuals holding an inactive or lapsed Iowa CPA certificate and out-of-state individuals to whom an Iowa CPA certificate has never been issued under Iowa Code chapter 542 or prior law may exercise a practice privilege under Iowa Code section 542.20 if they hold an active CPA certificate in the jurisdiction in which they maintain their principal place of business and otherwise satisfy all of the conditions described in Iowa Code section 542.20 and 193A—Chapter 20.

5.1(6) Exercising a practice privilege in Iowa or for a client with a home office in Iowa while holding an inactive or lapsed Iowa CPA certificate places a special burden on the individual to ensure that the public is informed about the individual's licensure status in Iowa and in the jurisdiction of active licensure, as provided in 193A—paragraphs 20.8(2)*"b"* and 20.8(3)*"b."* As a practical matter, an individual's failure to clarify licensure status in Iowa and in the jurisdiction of the individual's principal place of business may confuse the public. There is no comprehensive national data bank that the public may consult to verify an individual's licensure in another jurisdiction, and a client contacting the board or consulting the board's Web site will be informed that the individual is not actively licensed in Iowa. The board will have no record of an individual's exercise or purported exercise of a practice privilege.

[**ARC 7715B**, IAB 4/22/09, effective 7/1/09]

193A—5.2(542) Renewal of license that expires on or before June 30, 2009.

5.2(1) To maintain the certified public accountant certificate granted by the board under Iowa Code section 542.6 or 542.19 or the license to practice as a licensed public accountant granted under Iowa Code section 542.8, certificates and licenses shall be renewed biennially.

5.2(2) Licensees whose last names begin with A through K will renew in even-numbered years. Licensees whose last names begin with L through Z will renew in odd-numbered years.

5.2(3) The renewal of certificates and licenses, as required by Iowa Code sections 542.6 and 542.8, shall be on the basis of a biennial expiration date of June 30, and shall be completed upon forms that may be obtained from the board office or on the board's Web site, or through electronic on-line renewal. A biennial renewal fee will be charged.

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193A—5.3(542) Renewal of license that expires on or after June 30, 2010.

5.3(1) Licenses issued pursuant to Iowa Code section 542.6, 542.8, or 542.19 that expire on June 30, 2010, and thereafter shall be renewed on an annual basis, and shall expire on June 30 of each year. Licenses shall be renewed through electronic on-line renewal, except that licensees who are ineligible to renew on line because they must disclose a criminal conviction or disciplinary order, or for other cause, shall renew upon forms that may be obtained from the board office or on the board's Web site. An annual renewal fee will be charged.

5.3(2) Licensees whose last names begin with A through K shall first renew on an annual basis when their licenses are scheduled to expire on June 30, 2010.

5.3(3) Licensees whose last names begin with L through Z shall first renew on an annual basis when their licenses are scheduled to expire on June 30, 2011.

5.3(4) After all individual licenses have been transitioned to annual renewal cycles, the board plans to develop a renewal process in which a firm permit to practice and the individual licenses associated with the firm may be renewed together. The board shall adopt rules governing the combined renewal process when further details are known and the technological means to implement the process are in place.

[**ARC 7715B**, IAB 4/22/09, effective 7/1/09]

193A—5.4(542) Notices.

5.4(1) The board typically mails a notice to licensees in the May preceding license expiration, but neither the failure of the board to mail nor a licensee's failure to receive a renewal notice shall excuse the requirement to timely renew a license.

5.4(2) A licensee shall notify the board within 30 days of any change of address or firm affiliation.

[**ARC 7715B**, IAB 4/22/09, effective 7/1/09]

193A—5.5(542) Renewal procedures.

5.5(1) A licensee shall submit an electronic on-line renewal or file a timely and sufficient renewal application with the board by the June 30 deadline in the renewal year. An application shall be deemed filed on the date of electronic renewal or when received by the board or, if mailed, on the date postmarked, but not the date metered.

5.5(2) An applicant for renewal under this chapter shall disclose on the application all background and character information requested by the board including, but not limited to:

a. All states or foreign jurisdictions in which the applicant has applied for or holds a CPA certificate or license, an LPA license, or a substantially equivalent designation from a foreign country;

b. Any past denial, revocation, suspension, or refusal to renew a CPA certificate, license or permit to practice, or LPA license, or voluntary surrender of a CPA certificate, license or permit or LPA license to resolve or avoid disciplinary action, or similar actions concerning a substantially equivalent foreign designation;

c. Any other form of discipline or other penalty imposed against a CPA certificate, license or permit, LPA license, or a substantially equivalent foreign designation, or a practice privilege;

d. The conviction of any crime; and

e. The revocation of a professional license of any kind in this or any other jurisdiction.

5.5(3) A licensee who performs compilation services for the public other than through a certified public accounting or licensed public accounting firm shall submit a certification of completion of a peer review conducted in accordance with 193A—Chapter 11 no less often than once every three years.

5.5(4) Within the meaning of Iowa Code section 17A.18(2), a timely and sufficient renewal application shall be:

a. Received by the board in person or electronic form or postmarked with a nonmetered United States Postal Service postmark on or before the date the license is set to expire or lapse;

b. Signed by the licensee if submitted in person or mailed, or certified as accurate if submitted electronically;

c. Fully completed, including continuing education, if applicable; and

d. Accompanied with the proper fee. The fee shall be deemed improper if, for instance, the amount is incorrect, the fee was not included with the application, the credit card number provided by the applicant is incorrect, the date of expiration of a credit card is omitted or incorrect, the attempted credit card transaction is rejected, or the applicant's check is returned for insufficient funds or a closed account.

5.5(5) The administrative processing of an application to renew an existing license shall not prevent the board from subsequently commencing a contested case to challenge the licensee's qualifications for continued licensure if grounds exist to do so.

5.5(6) If grounds exist to deny a timely and sufficient application to renew, the board shall send written notification to the applicant by restricted certified mail, return receipt requested. Grounds may exist to deny an application to renew if, for instance, the licensee failed to satisfy the continuing education as required as a condition for licensure. If the basis for denial is pending disciplinary action or disciplinary investigation which is reasonably expected to culminate in disciplinary action, the board shall proceed as provided in 193—Chapter 7. If the basis for denial is not related to a pending or imminent disciplinary action, the applicant may contest the board's decision as provided in 193—subrule 7.39(1).

5.5(7) When a licensee appears to be in violation of mandatory continuing education requirements, the board may, in lieu of proceeding to a contested case hearing on the denial of a renewal application as provided in rule 193—7.39(546,272C), offer a licensee the opportunity to renew in inactive status or to sign a consent order. While the terms of the consent order will be tailored to the specific circumstances at issue, the consent order will typically impose a penalty between $50 and $250, depending on the severity of the violation; establish deadlines for compliance; and may impose additional educational requirements on the licensee. A licensee is free to accept or reject the offer. If the offer of settlement is accepted, the licensee will be issued a renewed license and will be subject to disciplinary action if the terms of the consent order are not complied with. If the offer of settlement is rejected, the matter will be set for hearing, if timely requested by the applicant pursuant to 193—subrule 7.39(1). A licensee who falsely reports continuing education to the board shall be subject to additional sanctions including, when appropriate, suspension or revocation.

5.5(8) A certificate or license holder who continues to practice public accounting as a CPA or an LPA in Iowa after the certificate or license has expired shall be subject to disciplinary action. Such unauthorized activity may also be grounds to deny a licensee's application for reinstatement.

[**ARC 7715B**, IAB 4/22/09, effective 7/1/09]

193A—5.6(542) Failure to renew.

5.6(1) A license or certificate holder who fails to renew the certificate or license by the expiration date, but does so within 30 days following its expiration date, shall be assessed a penalty as provided in rule 193A—12.1(542).

5.6(2) If the holder fails to renew the certificate or license within the 30-day grace period outlined in subrule 5.6(1), the certificate or license will lapse and the licensee shall be required to reinstate in accordance with subrule 5.6(3). The licensee is not authorized to practice during the period of time that the certificate or license is lapsed, including the 30-day grace period.

5.6(3) The board may reinstate a lapsed certificate or license upon the applicant's submission of an application to reinstate and completion of all of the following:

a. Paying a penalty as provided in rule 193A—12.1(542); and

b. Paying the current renewal fee; and

c. Providing evidence of completed continuing education outlined in rule 193A—10.3(542), if the licensee wishes to reinstate to active status; and

d. Providing a written statement outlining the professional activities of the applicant during the period in which the applicant's license was lapsed. The statement shall describe all services performed which constitute the practice of accounting including, but not limited to, those professional practice activities described in subrule 5.9(2). Such statement shall state whether the applicant exercised a

practice privilege in the period during which the license was lapsed and, if so, the jurisdiction of the applicant's principal place of business and status of out-of-state licensure.

5.6(4) A licensee holding a lapsed CPA certificate is not authorized to perform attest or compilation services or to otherwise practice public accounting using the title "CPA" in Iowa or for a client with a home office in Iowa. A licensee holding a lapsed LPA license is not authorized to perform compilation services or to otherwise practice public accounting in Iowa using the title "LPA." A licensee holding a lapsed CPA certificate or LPA license shall not use the title "CPA" or "LPA" in any context unless the licensee discloses that the certificate or license has lapsed. Additionally, a person holding a lapsed Iowa CPA certificate and who is actively licensed as a CPA in another jurisdiction in which the person maintains the principal place of business may be eligible to exercise a practice privilege pursuant to Iowa Code section 542.20 and 193A—Chapter 20.

5.6(5) Practicing public accounting on a lapsed license is a ground for discipline. The board may find probable cause to file charges if the individual continues to offer services defined as the practice of public accounting while using the title "CPA" or "LPA" during the period of lapsed licensure. In addition to the disciplinary sanctions described in rule 193A—16.3(272C,542), individuals found to have practiced public accounting on a lapsed license will be required to notify clients upon such terms as the board shall order.

[**ARC 7715B**, IAB 4/22/09, effective 7/1/09]

193A—5.7(272C,542) Certificates and licenses—property of the board. Every certificate or license granted by the board shall, while it remains in the possession of the holder, be preserved by the holder but shall, nevertheless, always remain the property of the board. In the event that the certificate or license is revoked or suspended, or is not renewed in the manner prescribed by Iowa Code chapter 542 or 272C, it shall, on demand, be delivered by the holder to the board. However, a person shall be entitled to retain possession of a lapsed certificate or license which has not been revoked, suspended or voluntarily surrendered in a disciplinary action as long as the person complies with all provisions of Iowa Code sections 542.10 and 542.13. A lapsed certificate or license may be reinstated to active or inactive status at any time pursuant to subrule 5.6(3).

[**ARC 7715B**, IAB 4/22/09, effective 7/1/09]

193A—5.8(542) Licensee's continuing duty to report. An active or inactive licensee shall notify the board in writing of the licensee's conviction of a crime within 30 days of the date of conviction. "Conviction" is defined in Iowa Code section 542.5(2). Licensees shall also notify the board in writing within 30 days of the date of any issuance, denial, revocation, or suspension of a certificate, license or permit by another state.

[**ARC 7715B**, IAB 4/22/09, effective 7/1/09]

193A—5.9(272C,542) Inactive status.

5.9(1) *General purpose.* This rule establishes a procedure under which a person issued a certificate as a certified public accountant or a license as a licensed public accountant may apply to the board for licensure in inactive status. Inactive licensure under this rule is available to a certificate or license holder residing within or outside the state of Iowa who is not engaged in Iowa or for a client with a home office in Iowa in any practice for which an active certificate or license is required. A person eligible for inactive status may, as an alternative, allow the person's certificate or license to lapse. The board will continue to maintain a database on licensees in inactive status, including information which may not routinely be maintained after a certificate or license has lapsed through failure to renew. An inactive licensee will accordingly receive board newsletters and other mass communications from the board.

5.9(2) *Eligibility.* A person holding a lapsed or active certificate or license which has not been revoked or suspended may apply on forms provided by the board to renew in inactive status if the person is not engaged in the state of Iowa or for clients with a home office in Iowa in any practice for which an active certificate or license is required, including:

a. Supervising or performing any attest services, such as audits, reviews or agreed-upon procedures (which may only be performed by a CPA within a CPA firm that holds a permit to practice);

b. Supervising or performing compilation services or otherwise issuing compilation reports (which may only be performed by a CPA or LPA); or

c. Performing any accounting, tax, consulting, or financial or managerial advisory services for any client, business, employer, government body, or other entity while holding oneself out as a CPA or LPA, or otherwise using titles restricted in Iowa Code section 542.13.

5.9(3) *Affirmation.* The application form shall contain a statement in which the applicant affirms that the applicant will not engage in any of the practices in Iowa listed in subrule 5.9(2) without first complying with all rules governing reinstatement to active status. A person in inactive status may reinstate to active status at any time pursuant to subrule 5.9(7).

5.9(4) *Renewal.* A person licensed in inactive status may renew the person's certificate or license on the schedule described in rule 193A—5.1(542). Such person is exempt from the continuing education requirements and will be charged a reduced renewal fee as provided in rule 193A—12.1(542). An inactive certificate or license shall lapse if not timely renewed.

5.9(5) *Permitted practices.* A person may, while registered as inactive, perform for a client, business, employer, government body, or other entity those accounting, tax, consulting, or financial or managerial advisory services which may lawfully be performed by a person to whom a certificate or license has never been issued as long as the person does not in connection with such services use the title "CPA" or "LPA," or any other title restricted for use only by CPAs or LPAs in Iowa Code section 542.13 (with or without additional designations such as "inactive"). Restricted titles may only be used by active CPAs or LPAs who are subject to continuing education requirements to ensure that the use of such titles is consistently associated with the maintenance of competency through continuing education. Additionally, individuals who are actively licensed as CPAs in another jurisdiction in which they maintain their principal place of business may be eligible to exercise a practice privilege pursuant to Iowa Code section 542.20 and 193A—Chapter 20.

5.9(6) *Prohibited practices.* A person who, while licensed in inactive status, engages in any of the practices described in subrule 5.9(2) or violates any provision of rule 193A—14.2(17A,272C,542) is subject to disciplinary action. A person in inactive status is not authorized to verify the experience of an applicant for a CPA certificate under Iowa Code section 542.5(12) or an applicant for an LPA license under Iowa Code section 542.8(8).

5.9(7) *Reinstatement to active status.* A person licensed in inactive status shall, prior to engaging in any of the practices in Iowa listed in subrule 5.9(2) or for a client with a home office in Iowa, apply to the board to reinstate to active status. Such person shall pay the applicable renewal fee for active status, but shall be given credit for renewal fees previously paid for inactive status if the person applies for reinstatement at a date other than the person's regular renewal date. Such person must demonstrate compliance with all applicable continuing education and peer review requirements. A person who has engaged in the practice of public accounting as an active licensee of another jurisdiction while licensed as inactive in Iowa will be deemed to have satisfied the continuing education required for reinstatement if the person demonstrates that the person has satisfied substantially equivalent continuing education in the other jurisdiction.

5.9(8) *Retired status.* A person holding an inactive license who does not reasonably expect to return to the workforce in any capacity for which an active certificate or license is required due to bona fide retirement or disability may use the title "CPA, retired" or "LPA, retired," as applicable, in the context of non-income-producing personal activities.

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These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code chapters 272C and 542 and Iowa Code section 546.10.

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CHAPTER 6
ATTEST AND COMPILATION SERVICES

193A—6.1(542) Who may perform attest services.

6.1(1) Only a CPA may perform audit, review, or other attest services, as defined in Iowa Code section 542.3(1).

6.1(2) CPAs who perform attest services in Iowa or for a client with a home office in Iowa must hold an active Iowa CPA certificate or exercise a practice privilege under Iowa Code section 542.20. CPAs are cautioned, however, that the auditor of state, the department of agriculture and land stewardship, another governmental official or body, or a client may require that an individual be licensed in Iowa as a condition of performing attest services in Iowa or for a client with a home office in Iowa, whether or not the individual may otherwise satisfy the conditions for a practice privilege. Iowa licensure as a certified public accountant is required, for example, to perform certain audit services described in Iowa Code chapter 11.

6.1(3) CPAs performing attest services, whether certified in Iowa or exercising a practice privilege, must do so in a CPA firm that holds a permit to practice pursuant to Iowa Code section 542.7.

6.1(4) CPAs who are responsible for supervising attest services for a CPA firm or who sign or authorize someone to sign the accountant's report on the financial statements on behalf of a CPA firm shall satisfy the experience or competency requirements established by nationally recognized professional standards that are applicable to the attest services performed and shall, at a minimum, satisfy the experience requirements of rule 193A—6.2(542).

[**ARC 7715B**, IAB 4/22/09, effective 7/1/09]

193A—6.2(542) Attest experience required.

6.2(1) A CPA who is responsible for supervising attest services or who signs or authorizes someone to sign the accountant's report on financial statements on behalf of a firm shall have two years of full-time or part-time equivalent experience that extends over a period of no less than two years and includes no fewer than 4,000 hours, at least 2,000 of which shall be in providing attest services under the supervision of one or more CPAs responsible for supervising attest services on behalf of a CPA firm that holds a permit to practice in Iowa or an equivalent form of CPA firm licensure in another jurisdiction.

6.2(2) Experience shall include all of the following:

a. Experience in applying a variety of auditing procedures and techniques to the usual and customary financial transactions recorded in accounting records.

b. Experience in the preparation of audit working papers covering the examination of the accounts usually found in accounting records.

c. Experience in the planning of the program of audit work including the selection of the procedures to be followed.

d. Experience in the preparation of written explanations and comments on the findings of the examinations and on the content of the accounting records.

e. Experience in the preparation and analysis of financial statements together with explanations and notes thereon.

6.2(3) Verification of attest experience shall be provided by the applicant and by a CPA who supervised the applicant or, if a supervising CPA is unavailable, by a CPA or CPA firm with sufficient factual documentation to verify the applicant's attest qualification.

6.2(4) Any applicant or CPA who has been requested to submit to the board evidence of an applicant's attest experience and has refused to do so shall, upon request by the board, explain in writing or in person the basis for the refusal. The board may require any applicant or CPA who furnished the evidence of an applicant's experience to substantiate the information provided. An applicant may be required to appear before the board to supplement or verify evidence of experience. The board may inspect documentation relating to an applicant's claimed experience.

[**ARC 7715B**, IAB 4/22/09, effective 7/1/09]

193A—6.3(542) Attest qualification.

6.3(1) Attest qualification is required before a CPA may perform attest services in Iowa or for a client with a home office in Iowa. "Attest qualification" or "attest qualified" means that the CPA has satisfied the experience requirements of rule 193A—6.2(542).

6.3(2) All CPAs who held an individual permit to practice in Iowa at any point prior to July 1, 2002, are deemed to be attest qualified. Under Iowa law prior to July 1, 2002, CPAs were only issued an individual permit to practice if they verified qualification to perform attest services. Individual permits to practice were discontinued under Iowa law effective July 1, 2002.

6.3(3) From July 1, 2002, through June 30, 2009, applicants and Iowa CPAs have attained attest qualification from the board by verifying the required experience when applying for an initial CPA certificate or reciprocal certification, or by separately applying for attest qualification.

6.3(4) Beginning July 1, 2009, when the practice privilege provisions of Iowa Code chapter 542 become effective, attest qualification may be attained or established as follows:

a. Applicants may apply for attest qualification when initially applying for a certificate as an Iowa CPA under Iowa Code section 542.6, or when applying for reciprocal Iowa certification under Iowa Code section 542.19.

b. Iowa CPA certificate holders may apply for attest qualification at any time at which they are qualified to do so.

c. Out-of-state CPAs performing attest services while exercising a practice privilege under Iowa Code section 542.20 are not required to individually apply to the board for attest qualification, but the Iowa CPA firm in which such attest services are performed shall affirm when applying for an initial or renewal firm permit to practice that the CPAs who supervise attest services for the firm or who sign or authorize someone to sign the accountant's report on the financial statements on behalf of the firm, as such attest services are or will in the following year be performed in Iowa or for a client with a home office in Iowa, have been qualified to perform attest services in Iowa or another jurisdiction.

[**ARC 7715B**, IAB 4/22/09, effective 7/1/09]

193A—6.4(542) Compilation services.

6.4(1) Only a CPA licensed under Iowa Code section 542.6 or 542.19, an LPA licensed under Iowa Code section 542.8, or a person exercising a practice privilege under Iowa Code section 542.20 shall issue a report in standard form upon a compilation of financial information or otherwise provide compilation services in Iowa or for a client with a home office in Iowa.

6.4(2) An individual described in subrule 6.4(1) may perform compilation services through a CPA firm which holds a permit to practice under Iowa Code section 542.7, an LPA firm which holds a permit to practice under Iowa Code section 542.8, a CPA firm exercising a practice privilege under Iowa Code section 542.20, or, if both the individual and business comply with the requirements of Iowa Code section 542.13(13), through any other form of business.

6.4(3) All individuals described in subrule 6.4(1) who are responsible for supervising compilation services or who will sign or authorize someone to sign the accountant's compilation report on financial statements, as such compilation services will be performed in Iowa or for a client with a home office in Iowa, shall comply with the nationally recognized professional standards that are applicable to compilation services, including SSARS.

6.4(4) All individuals described in subrule 6.4(1) shall satisfy peer review requirements, individually or through the peer review of a CPA or LPA firm holding a permit to practice pursuant to Iowa Code section 542.7 or 542.8 or a CPA firm exercising a practice privilege under Iowa Code section 542.20.

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These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code chapter 542.

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CHAPTER 7
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRMS
[Prior to 5/1/02, see 193A—Chapter 8]

193A—7.1(542) When licensure is required.

7.1(1) A sole proprietorship, corporation, partnership, limited liability company, or any other form of organization shall apply for a permit to practice as a firm of certified public accountants prior to:

a. Performing or offering to perform audit, review or other attest services in Iowa or for a client with a home office in Iowa; or

b. Establishing an office in Iowa at which the firm uses the title "CPAs," "CPA firm," "certified public accountants," or "certified public accounting firm."

7.1(2) A firm which is not subject to subrule 7.1(1) may practice public accounting in Iowa or for a client with a home office in Iowa without a permit issued by the board in conformance with Iowa Code section 542.20 and 193A—Chapter 21.

7.1(3) Unless individual Iowa licensure is required by the auditor of state, the department of agriculture and land stewardship, other governmental official or body, or a client, the public accounting services provided by a CPA firm holding an Iowa permit to practice may be performed in Iowa or for a client with a home office in Iowa by Iowa CPAs or wholly by persons exercising a practice privilege under Iowa Code section 542.20.

7.1(4) If a CPA firm that is issued a permit to practice by the board has one or more offices in Iowa, the public accounting services performed at each such office must be supervised by an Iowa CPA with an unexpired certificate issued under Iowa Code section 542.6 or 542.19.

7.1(5) A CPA firm issued a permit to practice by the board is accountable to the board and subject to discipline by the board for the acts of its owners or other agents, pursuant to 193A—subrule 14.2(4), whether or not such persons are individually licensed by the board. In order to ensure public accountability, all CPA firms issued a permit to practice under Iowa Code section 542.7 shall:

a. Designate an Iowa CPA or a person with a practice privilege under Iowa Code section 542.20 who is responsible for the proper licensure of the firm and the firm's compliance with all applicable laws and rules of the state;

b. Designate an Iowa CPA or Iowa CPAs who are responsible for the proper registration of each Iowa office and each office's compliance with all applicable laws and rules of this state;

c. Designate an Iowa CPA or person with a practice privilege under Iowa Code section 542.20 who is responsible for supervising attest services or who will sign or authorize someone to sign the accountant's report on financial statements, as such attest services will be performed in Iowa or for a client with a home office in Iowa; and

d. Designate an Iowa CPA or LPA or person with a practice privilege under Iowa Code section 542.20 who is responsible for supervising compilation services or who will sign or authorize someone to sign the accountant's compilation report on financial statements, as such compilation services will be performed in Iowa or for a client with a home office in Iowa.

[**ARC 7715B**, IAB 4/22/09, effective 7/1/09]

193A—7.2(542) Application process.

7.2(1) Application forms may be obtained from the board office or on the board's Web site. The board shall only process fully completed applications accompanied by the proper fee. A nonrefundable application fee shall be charged.

7.2(2) Fraud or deceit, by commission or omission, in obtaining a firm permit to practice is a ground for discipline, including permanent revocation of the firm's permit to practice, the individual certificate of an Iowa CPA, or an individual's practice privilege, as applicable to the entity or persons responsible.

7.2(3) An initial or renewal application for a firm permit to practice may be denied:

a. Upon any ground that would form a basis for discipline against the firm pursuant to Iowa Code section 542.10 or 193A—Chapter 14; or

b. Based on the firm's failure to comply with the requirements of Iowa Code section 542.7 including, but not limited to, a failure to make the designations described in subrule 7.1(5) or a failure to sustain the simple majority of ownership required by Iowa Code section 542.7(3).
[**ARC 7715B**, IAB 4/22/09, effective 7/1/09]

193A—7.3(542) Application contents. Applicants for a firm permit to practice shall provide such information as the board may require, including:

7.3(1) The lawful name of the firm and any trade or assumed names, or aliases the firm will use in Iowa or when communicating with Iowans.

7.3(2) The legal form and jurisdiction of the firm's organization.

7.3(3) Contact information for the principal place of business of the firm and each Iowa office, including name, physical address, mailing address, telephone number, facsimile number, E-mail address, and Web-site address.

7.3(4) All jurisdictions in which the firm is licensed or has applied for licensure, all unexpired firm license numbers, and the expiration date of each license.

7.3(5) The names and contact information for all persons described in subrule 7.1(5), including name, title, physical address, mailing address, telephone number, facsimile number, E-mail address, jurisdiction of the person's principal place of business, and the certificate number and expiration date of the certificate held in the person's principal place of business.

7.3(6) The highest level of public accounting services offered by the firm, such as compilation or attest.

7.3(7) Evidence of satisfactory completion of the last firm peer review, when applicable.

7.3(8) The identity of all owners (e.g., partners, shareholders, or members) of the firm who perform professional services in Iowa or for a client with a home office in Iowa, including sufficient information from which the board can determine that a simple majority of owners hold a CPA certificate under Iowa Code section 542.6 or 542.19 or hold a CPA certificate in another state and are eligible to exercise a practice privilege under Iowa Code section 542.20. The board may modify this requirement on the application form as warranted to secure only the information the board deems reasonably needed and may accept an affirmation, subject to audit. The board reserves the right to require at any time a full list, or a targeted sublist, such as a list of those persons who perform services from an Iowa office or those who perform attest or compilation services in Iowa or for a client with a home office in Iowa.

7.3(9) The affirmation described in 193A—paragraph 6.3(4)*"c."*

7.3(10) Affirmation that all CPAs who are responsible for supervising attest services for the CPA firm or who sign or authorize someone to sign the accountant's report on the financial statements on behalf of the CPA firm satisfy the experience or competency requirements established by nationally recognized professional standards that are applicable to the attest services performed in Iowa or for clients with a home office in Iowa.

7.3(11) Affirmation that all CPAs or LPAs who are responsible for supervising compilation services or who sign or authorize someone to sign the accountant's compilation report on the financial statements on behalf of the firm comply with nationally recognized professional standards that are applicable to the compilation services performed in Iowa or for a client with a home office in Iowa.

7.3(12) Affirmation that all nonlicensee owners are active participants in the firm or affiliated entity.

7.3(13) Affirmation that the firm and its licensed or unlicensed owners will comply with all applicable Iowa laws and rules, including rules of professional conduct, when practicing in Iowa or for a client with a home office in Iowa.

7.3(14) Details of any past denial, cancellation, revocation, suspension, refusal to renew, or voluntary surrender of a professional license of any kind, authority to practice, or practice privilege by the board or another state agency in any jurisdiction, a federal agency, or the PCAOB, regarding the firm and the firm's current owners (e.g., partners, shareholders, or members).

7.3(15) Details of any past felony conviction or the conviction of any crime, any element of which is dishonesty or fraud, as provided in Iowa Code section 542.5(2), under the laws of any state or the United States, regarding the firm and the firm's current owners (e.g., partners, shareholders, or members).
[**ARC 7715B**, IAB 4/22/09, effective 7/1/09]

193A—7.4(542) Annual renewal of permit. Permits to practice must be renewed annually and shall expire on June 30 of each year. Applications to renew a permit to practice may be obtained from the board office or on the board's Web site or through electronic on-line renewal. While the board generally mails a renewal notice in the May preceding permit expiration, neither the board's failure to mail a notice nor a permit holder's failure to receive a notice shall excuse the requirement to timely renew and pay the renewal fee.
[**ARC 7715B**, IAB 4/22/09, effective 7/1/09]

193A—7.5(542) Renewal procedures.

7.5(1) The permit holder shall submit an electronic on-line renewal or file a timely and sufficient renewal application with the board by the June 30 deadline each year. Applications shall be deemed filed on the date of electronic renewal or when received by the board or, if mailed, on the date postmarked, but not the date metered.

7.5(2) The permit holder shall list on the renewal application all states in which the applicant has applied for or holds a permit as a certified public accounting firm and list any past denial, revocation, suspension, refusal to renew or voluntary surrender to avoid disciplinary action of a permit to practice or practice privilege. Renewal applications may request such additional information as the board requires, including all of the information described in rule 193A—7.3(542).

7.5(3) Within the meaning of Iowa Code chapters 17A, 272C and 542, a timely and sufficient renewal application shall be:

a. Received by the board in person or electronic form or postmarked with a nonmetered United States Postal Service postmark on or before the date the permit is set to expire or lapse;

b. Signed by the licensee in charge of the firm's practice if submitted in person or mailed, or certified as accurate if submitted electronically;

c. Fully completed and accompanied with the proper fee. The fee shall be deemed improper if, for instance, the amount is incorrect, the fee was not included with the application, the credit card number provided by the applicant is incorrect, the date of expiration of a credit card is omitted or incorrect, the attempted credit card transaction is rejected, or the applicant's check is returned for insufficient funds or a closed account.
[**ARC 7715B**, IAB 4/22/09, effective 7/1/09]

193A—7.6(542) Failure to renew permit.

7.6(1) A firm that fails to renew the permit by the expiration date, but does so within 30 days following the expiration date, shall be assessed a penalty as provided in rule 193A—12.1(542).

7.6(2) If the firm fails to renew the permit within the 30-day grace period outlined in subrule 7.6(1), the permit will lapse and the firm shall be required to reinstate in accordance with subrule 7.6(3). The firm is not authorized to practice during the period of time that the permit is lapsed, including the 30-day grace period.

7.6(3) The board may reinstate the permit upon payment of the proper renewal fee and a penalty as provided in rule 193A—12.1(542). The board shall also require a written statement outlining the firm's professional activities during the period of lapsed licensure.

7.6(4) The board may find probable cause to file charges for unlicensed practice if the firm engaged in any activity that required licensure pursuant to subrule 7.1(1) during the period of lapsed licensure. In addition to the disciplinary sanctions described in rule 193A—16.3(272C,542), firms found to have practiced public accounting in violation of subrule 7.1(1) on a lapsed license will be required to notify clients upon such terms as the board shall order.
[**ARC 7715B**, IAB 4/22/09, effective 7/1/09]

193A—7.7(542) Notices required. A holder of or applicant for a permit shall notify the board in writing within 30 days after an occurrence of any of the following:

7.7(1) A change in the identity of an owner (e.g., partner, shareholder, or member) who performs professional services in this state or for clients with a home office in this state. This is a statutory requirement the board will enforce consistent with the disclosures and affirmations required on initial and renewal application forms.

7.7(2) A change in the number or location of offices within this state.

7.7(3) A change in the identity of a person in charge of such offices.

7.7(4) The denial, revocation, suspension, refusal to renew, or voluntary surrender of a permit to practice, other professional license of any kind, authority to practice, or practice privilege by another state, a state agency in any jurisdiction, a federal agency, or the PCAOB, regarding the firm or any of the firm's owners (e.g., partners, shareholders, or members).

7.7(5) A change of physical or mailing address of the primary office of the firm or of any office located in Iowa, or of any person designated by the firm pursuant to subrule 7.1(5).

[**ARC 7715B**, IAB 4/22/09, effective 7/1/09]

193A—7.8(542) Firms not in compliance with requirements. A firm that, after receiving or renewing a permit, is not in compliance with Iowa Code section 542.7 as a result of a change in firm ownership or personnel shall take corrective action to bring the firm back into compliance as quickly as possible or apply to modify or amend the permit. The board may grant a reasonable period of time, usually 90 days, for a firm to take such corrective action. Failure to comply within a reasonable period as deemed by the board shall result in the suspension or revocation of the firm permit.

[**ARC 7715B**, IAB 4/22/09, effective 7/1/09]

193A—7.9(542) Peer review required. As a condition of renewal of a permit to practice as a certified public accounting firm, the firm shall undergo, at least once every three years, a peer review conducted under the provisions outlined in 193A—Chapter 11.

[**ARC 7715B**, IAB 4/22/09, effective 7/1/09]

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code chapters 17A, 272C and 542 and Iowa Code section 546.10.

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CHAPTER 8
LICENSED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRMS
[Prior to 7/13/88, see Accountancy, Board of[10]]

193A—8.1(542) Initial permit to practice.

8.1(1) A sole proprietorship, corporation, partnership, limited liability company, or any other form of organization shall apply for a permit to practice under Iowa Code section 542.8 and these rules as a firm of licensed public accountants in order to use the title "LPAs" or "LPA firm." A nonrefundable application fee shall be charged.

8.1(2) The application may be obtained from the board office or on the board's Web site and shall list the names of all licensed or unlicensed owners, a simple majority of whom shall hold licenses issued under Iowa Code section 542.8 or certificates issued under Iowa Code section 542.6 or 542.19, be eligible to practice under practice privilege pursuant to Iowa Code section 542.20, or otherwise hold a license or certificate to practice public accounting in another state. At least one owner must be licensed under Iowa Code section 542.8.

8.1(3) The application shall list the name, title, physical address, mailing address, telephone number, facsimile number, E-mail address, jurisdiction(s) of individual licensure or certification, principal place of business, each license or certificate number, and the expiration date of each license or certificate of any licensee or practice privilege practitioner who is responsible for supervising compilation services and who signs or authorizes someone to sign the accountant's report on financial statements on behalf of the firm. The application shall affirm that any licensee listed meets the competency requirements set forth in SSARS and holds a valid license or certificate issued under Iowa Code section 542.6, 542.8, or 542.19 or is eligible to exercise a practice privilege under Iowa Code section 542.20.

8.1(4) The application shall list the physical location and contact information (telephone number, E-mail address, facsimile number, and Web-site address) for all offices within this state and the licensee in charge of each such office. For each such designated licensee, the jurisdiction(s) of licensure, license or certificate number, and expiration date of each license or certificate shall also be listed.

8.1(5) Persons in charge of an office located in Iowa shall be licensed in Iowa under Iowa Code section 542.6, 542.8, or 542.19.

8.1(6) The application shall designate an individual who holds a valid license or certificate issued under Iowa Code section 542.6, 542.8 or 542.19 or who is eligible to exercise a practice privilege under Iowa Code section 542.20 as the person responsible for ensuring that the firm has complied with all of the requirements for a permit to practice, and shall provide contact and licensure information for such individual.

8.1(7) The application shall affirm that all nonlicensee owners are active participants in the firm or an affiliated entity.

8.1(8) The application shall affirm that all nonlicensee owners shall comply with all applicable rules of professional conduct.

8.1(9) The application for initial issuance of a permit shall list all states in which the applicant or any of the individuals described in subrules 8.1(2) to 8.1(5) have applied for or hold a permit as a licensed public accounting firm, certified public accounting firm, or individual license or certificate, and list any past denial, revocation, surrender, or suspension of a permit, license or certificate by another state.

8.1(10) The application shall list the names of any licensed or unlicensed owner who has been convicted of a felony or other crime described in Iowa Code section 542.5(2) or has had a professional license of any kind revoked in this or any other jurisdiction.

8.1(11) Fraud or deceit, by commission or omission, in obtaining a firm permit to practice is a ground for discipline, including permanent revocation of the firm's permit to practice, the individual certificate of an Iowa LPA or CPA, or an individual's practice privilege, as applicable to the entity or persons responsible.

8.1(12) An initial or renewal application for a firm permit to practice may be denied:

a. Upon any ground that would form a basis for discipline against the firm pursuant to Iowa Code section 542.10 or rule 193A—14.3(17A,272C,542) including, but not limited to, the regulatory and disciplinary actions and criminal convictions described in subrules 8.1(9) and 8.1(10);

b. Based on the firm's failure to comply with the requirements of Iowa Code section 542.8 including, but not limited to, a failure to make the designations described in subrules 8.1(3), 8.1(4), and 8.1(6), or a failure to sustain the simple majority of ownership required by Iowa Code section 542.8(12)*"a"*; or

c. Based on a regulatory or disciplinary action or criminal conviction described in subrules 8.1(9) and 8.1(10) against any of the firm's owners (e.g., partners, shareholders, or members).

[**ARC 7715B**, IAB 4/22/09, effective 7/1/09]

193A—8.2(542) Annual renewal of permit. A permit issued under the provisions of Iowa Code section 542.8 shall be renewed annually by June 30 upon forms provided by the board. Applications to renew a permit to practice may be obtained from the board office or on the board's Web site or through electronic on-line renewal. While the board generally mails a renewal notice in the May preceding permit expiration, neither the board's failure to mail a notice nor a permit holder's failure to receive a notice shall excuse the requirement to timely renew and pay the renewal fee.

[**ARC 7715B**, IAB 4/22/09, effective 7/1/09]

193A—8.3(542) Renewal procedures.

8.3(1) The permit holder shall submit an electronic on-line renewal or file a timely and sufficient renewal application with the board by the June 30 deadline each year. Applications shall be deemed filed on the date of electronic renewal or when received by the board or, if mailed, the date postmarked, but not the date metered.

8.3(2) The permit holder shall list on the renewal application all states in which the applicant has applied for or holds a permit as a licensed public accounting firm and list any past denial, revocation, suspension, refusal to renew or voluntary surrender to avoid disciplinary action of a permit. Permit holders shall notify the board in writing within 30 days after the occurrence of any issuance, denial, revocation, suspension or refusal to renew or voluntary surrender to avoid disciplinary action of a permit to practice as a licensed public accounting firm by another state. Renewal applications may request such additional information as the board requires of initial applicants.

8.3(3) Within the meaning of Iowa Code chapters 17A, 272C, and 542, a timely and sufficient renewal application shall be:

a. Received by the board in person or electronic form, or postmarked with a nonmetered United States Postal Service postmark on or before the date the permit is set to expire or lapse;

b. Signed by the licensee in charge of the firm's practice if submitted in person or mailed, or certified as accurate if submitted electronically;

c. Fully completed and accompanied with the proper fee. The fee shall be deemed improper if, for instance, the amount is incorrect, the fee was not included with the application, the credit card number provided by the applicant is incorrect, the date of expiration of a credit card is omitted or incorrect, the attempted credit card transaction is rejected, or the applicant's check is returned for insufficient funds or a closed account.

[**ARC 7715B**, IAB 4/22/09, effective 7/1/09]

193A—8.4(542) Failure to renew permit.

8.4(1) A firm that fails to renew the permit by the expiration date, but does so within 30 days following the expiration date, shall be assessed a penalty of 25 percent of the annual renewal fee.

8.4(2) If the firm fails to renew the permit within the 30-day grace period outlined in subrule 8.4(1), the permit will lapse and the firm shall be required to reinstate in accordance with subrule 8.4(3). The firm is not authorized to practice as an LPA firm during the period of time that the permit is lapsed, including the 30-day grace period.

8.4(3) The board may reinstate the permit upon payment of the proper renewal fee and a penalty as provided in rule 193A—12.1(542). The board shall also require a written statement outlining the firm's professional activities during the period of lapsed licensure.

8.4(4) The board may find probable cause to file charges for unlicensed practice if the firm continues to offer services defined as the practice of accounting while using the title "LPAs" or "LPA firm" during the period of lapsed licensure.
[**ARC 7715B**, IAB 4/22/09, effective 7/1/09]

193A—8.5(542) Notices required. A holder of or an applicant for a permit shall notify the board in writing within 30 days after an occurrence of any of the following:

8.5(1) A change in the identity of an owner (e.g., partner, shareholder, or member) who performs professional services in this state or for clients with a home office in this state. This is a statutory requirement the board will enforce consistent with the disclosures and affirmations required on initial and renewal application forms.

8.5(2) A change in the number or location of offices within this state.

8.5(3) A change in the identity of a person in charge of such offices.

8.5(4) The issuance, denial, revocation, suspension, refusal to renew, or voluntary surrender of a permit to practice, other professional license of any kind, authority to practice, or practice privilege by another state, or a state or federal agency in any jurisdiction, regarding the firm or any of the persons described in subrule 8.1(3), 8.1(4), or 8.1(6).

8.5(5) A change of physical or mailing address of the primary office of the firm or of any office located in Iowa or of any person designated by the firm pursuant to subrule 8.1(3), 8.1(4), or 8.1(6).
[**ARC 7715B**, IAB 4/22/09, effective 7/1/09]

193A—8.6(542) Firms not in compliance with requirements. A firm which, after receiving or renewing a permit, is not in compliance with Iowa Code section 542.8 as a result of a change in firm ownership or personnel shall take corrective action to bring the firm back into compliance as quickly as possible or apply to modify or amend the permit. The board may grant a reasonable period of time, usually 90 days, for a firm to take such corrective action. Failure to comply within a reasonable period as deemed by the board shall result in the suspension or revocation of the firm permit.
[**ARC 7715B**, IAB 4/22/09, effective 7/1/09]

193A—8.7(542) Peer review required. As a condition for renewal of a permit to practice as a licensed public accounting firm, the firm shall undergo, at least once every three years, a peer review conducted under the provisions outlined in 193A—Chapter 11.
[**ARC 7715B**, IAB 4/22/09, effective 7/1/09]

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code chapters 17A, 272C and 542 and Iowa Code section 546.10.

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CHAPTER 9
RECIPROCITY AND SUBSTANTIAL EQUIVALENCY

193A—9.1(542) Iowa CPA certificate required. A person who holds a certificate or license to practice as a CPA in another state or a substantially equivalent designation from a foreign jurisdiction may apply to the board for an Iowa CPA certificate and must do so if the person plans to establish the person's principal place of business as a CPA in Iowa.
[**ARC 7715B**, IAB 4/22/09, effective 7/1/09]

193A—9.2(542) Application forms. Application forms may be obtained from the board office or on the board Web site. An applicant shall attest that all information provided on the form is true and accurate. An application may be denied based on a false statement of material fact. A nonrefundable fee shall be charged each applicant as provided in 193A—Chapter 12.
[**ARC 7715B**, IAB 4/22/09, effective 7/1/09]

193A—9.3(542) Background and character.

9.3(1) An applicant for a CPA certificate under this chapter shall disclose on the application all background and character information requested by the board including, but not limited to:

a. All states or foreign jurisdictions in which the applicant has applied for or holds a CPA certificate or license, or a substantially equivalent designation from a foreign country;

b. Any past denial, revocation, suspension, or refusal to renew a CPA certificate, license or permit to practice, or voluntary surrender of a CPA certificate, license or permit to resolve or avoid disciplinary action, or similar actions concerning a substantially equivalent foreign designation;

c. Any other form of discipline imposed against the holder of a CPA certificate, license or permit, or a substantially equivalent foreign designation;

d. The conviction of any felony or any crime described in Iowa Code section 542.5(2);

e. The revocation of a professional license of any kind in this or any other jurisdiction; and

f. Such additional information as the board may require to determine if grounds exist to deny certification under 193A—subrule 3.1(2).

9.3(2) The board may deny an application based on prior discipline imposed against the holder of a CPA certificate, license or permit, or a substantially equivalent foreign designation, or on any of the grounds listed in 193A—subrule 3.1(2).
[**ARC 7715B**, IAB 4/22/09, effective 7/1/09]

193A—9.4(542) Verification of state licensure. An applicant holding a CPA certificate or license from another state or states shall submit verification that the applicant's CPA certificate or license is valid and in good standing in the state in which the applicant's principal place of business is located. An applicant applying for a CPA certificate under the substantial equivalency provisions of Iowa Code section 542.19(1)*"a"* and paragraph 9.5(1)*"a"* may attach a letter of good standing to the application. Such letter of good standing shall be prepared by the state in which the applicant's principal place of business is located and shall be dated within six months of the date of the application. To expedite the application process, the board will accept verification from another state's board by facsimile or E-mail. The board reserves the right to request an original verification document directly from another state board.
[**ARC 7715B**, IAB 4/22/09, effective 7/1/09]

193A—9.5(542) Qualifications for a CPA certificate.

9.5(1) A person who holds in good standing a valid CPA certificate or license from another state shall be deemed qualified for an Iowa CPA certificate if the person satisfies one of the following three conditions:

a. Substantially equivalent state. The licensing standards on education, examination and experience of the state which issued the applicant's CPA certificate or license were, at the time of licensure, comparable or superior to the education, examination and experience requirements of Iowa Code chapter 542 in effect at the time the application is filed in Iowa. The board may accept

the determination of substantial equivalency made by the National Association of State Boards of Accountancy or may make an independent determination of substantial equivalency.

b. Individual substantial equivalency. The applicant's individual qualifications on education, examination and experience are comparable or superior to the education, examination and experience requirements of Iowa Code chapter 542 in effect at the time the application is filed in Iowa.

c. "Four-in-ten rule." The applicant satisfies all of the following:

(1) The applicant passed the examination required for issuance of the applicant's certificate or license with grades that would have been passing grades at the time in this state.

(2) The applicant has had at least four years of experience within the ten years immediately preceding the application which occurred after the applicant passed the examination upon which the CPA certificate or license was based and which in the board's opinion is substantially equivalent to that required by Iowa Code section 542.5(12).

(3) If the applicant's CPA certificate or license was issued more than four years prior to the filing of the application in this state, the applicant has fulfilled the continuing professional education requirements described in Iowa Code section 542.6(3) and 193A—Chapter 10.

9.5(2) A person who holds in good standing a certificate, license or designation from a foreign authority that is substantially equivalent to an Iowa CPA certificate shall be deemed qualified for an Iowa CPA certificate if the person satisfies all of the provisions of Iowa Code section 542.19(3). The burden is on the applicant to demonstrate that such certificate, license or foreign designation is in full force and effect and that the requirements for that certificate, license or foreign designation are comparable or superior to those required for a CPA certificate in this state. Original verification from the foreign authority which issued the certificate, license or designation shall be required to demonstrate that such certificate, license or designation is valid and in good standing. If the applicant cannot establish comparable or superior qualifications, the board shall require that the applicant pass the uniform certified public accountant examination designed to test the applicant's knowledge of practice in this state and country. If the applicant is a Canadian Chartered Accountant, Australian Chartered Accountant or Australian Certified Practicing Accountant, the applicant may be required to take the International Uniform CPA Qualification Examination (IQEX) in lieu of the uniform certified public accountant examination.

9.5(3) An applicant seeking an Iowa CPA certificate based on the provisions of 9.5(1)*"b,"* 9.5(1)*"c"* or 9.5(2) shall submit such supporting information on education, examination or experience as the board deems reasonable to determine whether the applicant qualifies for licensure in Iowa.

[**ARC 7715B**, IAB 4/22/09, effective 7/1/09]

193A—9.6(542) Continuing requirements. A person issued a CPA certificate under this chapter is subject to all laws and rules governing persons holding CPA certificates issued in this state including, without limitation, those concerning continuing education, peer review, and notification of crimes and professional discipline. However, a person issued a CPA certificate under this chapter who maintains the principal place of business in a different state and who maintains in good standing a valid CPA certificate or license in that state shall be deemed to have satisfied the continuing education and peer review requirements described in 193A—Chapters 10 and 11 if the person satisfies similar requirements in the state in which the principal place of business is located.

[**ARC 7715B**, IAB 4/22/09, effective 7/1/09]

193A—9.7(542) Expedited application processing. A person applying for a CPA certificate under the substantial equivalency provisions of Iowa Code section 542.19(1)*"a"* often desires expedited application processing to facilitate cross-border practice. Applications by such persons are especially suitable for rapid processing given the substantially equivalent standards previously enforced in another state. Unless such application reveals grounds to deny the application under subrule 9.3(2), the board is otherwise aware of such grounds, or the application is unaccompanied by the proper fee, the board's administrator shall approve an application which qualifies under Iowa Code section 542.19(1)*"a"* as rapidly as feasible and shall deem the effective date of approval to practice in Iowa to be the date

the board received the completed application with timely letter of good standing in a substantially equivalent state.

[**ARC 7715B**, IAB 4/22/09, effective 7/1/09]

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code section 542.19.

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CHAPTER 10
CONTINUING EDUCATION
[Prior to 7/13/88, see Accountancy, Board of[10]]

193A—10.1(542) Applicability. The continuing education rules that follow rest upon the premise that (1) the increasing complexity of the practice of public accountancy makes it essential that CPAs and LPAs continue their professional education; (2) the public interest requires that CPAs and LPAs practicing before the public keep themselves continually up to date on all developments affecting the areas of their practice; and (3) formal programs of continuing education provide CPAs and LPAs with the opportunity to continually update themselves on the expanding body of knowledge required to practice public accountancy. Each certificate holder or license holder is required to comply with the continuing education requirements as a condition precedent to the renewal of the certificate or license.

193A—10.2(542) Cost of continuing education. All costs of complying with the continuing education requirements of the board are the responsibility of the certificate or license holder wishing to maintain registration in this state.

193A—10.3(542) Basic requirement. During the three-year period ending on the December 31 preceding the July 1 renewal date of the certificate or license, an applicant for renewal shall have completed 120 hours of acceptable continuing education subject to the following exceptions:

10.3(1) At the first biennial renewal date of July 1 that is less than 12 months from the date of filing the initial application for the certificate or license, the certificate or license holder shall not be required to report continuing education.

10.3(2) At the biennial renewal date of July 1 which is more than 12 months, but less than 24 months, from the date of filing the initial application for the certificate or license, the certificate or license holder shall report 40 hours of continuing education earned in the one-year period ending December 31 prior to the July 1 renewal date.

10.3(3) At the biennial renewal date of July 1 which is more than 24 months, but less than 36 months, from the date of filing the initial application for the certificate or license, the certificate or license holder shall report 80 hours of continuing education earned in the two-year period ending December 31 prior to the July 1 renewal date.

10.3(4) An applicant who wishes to reinstate a lapsed or inactive certificate or license to active status must meet the basic requirement of 120 hours of continuing education earned in the preceding three-year period prior to the date of application to reinstate. The hours claimed to reinstate to active status cannot again be used at the next or subsequent renewal dates. At the first biennial renewal date of July 1 that is less than 12 months from the date of filing the application to reinstate the certificate or license to active status, the certificate or license holder shall not be required to report continuing education. At the biennial renewal date of July 1 which is more than 12 months, but less than 24 months, from the date of filing the application to reinstate the certificate or license to active status, the certificate or license holder shall report 40 hours of previously unreported continuing education earned in the one-year period ending December 31 prior to the July 1 renewal date. At the biennial renewal date of July 1 which is more than 24 months, but less than 36 months, from the date of filing the application to reinstate the certificate or license to active status, the certificate or license holder shall report 80 hours of continuing education earned in the two-year period ending December 31 prior to the July 1 renewal date.

10.3(5) A licensee shall be deemed to have complied with the requirements of rule 193A—10.3(542) if, for the period that the licensee is a resident of another state or district having a continuing education requirement, the licensee met the resident state's mandatory requirement. Additionally, if a licensee maintains the licensee's principal place of business outside Iowa, the licensee shall be deemed to have satisfied Iowa's continuing education requirements if the other jurisdiction maintains a mandatory requirement and the licensee satisfies the continuing education requirements of the jurisdiction of the licensee's principal place of business.

10.3(6) The board shall have authority to make exceptions for reasons of individual hardship including health, certified by a medical doctor, military service, foreign residency, retirement, or other good cause. No exceptions shall be made solely because of age.

10.3(7) The provisions of subrules 10.3(1) to 10.3(4) are applicable until individual licenses are transitioned to an annual renewal cycle as provided in rule 193A—5.3(542). Licensees whose last names begin with A through K shall first renew on an annual basis when their licenses are scheduled to expire on June 30, 2010. Licensees whose last names begin with L through Z shall first renew on an annual basis when their licenses are scheduled to expire on June 30, 2011.

10.3(8) For licensees whose initial application for a certificate or license is issued on an annual renewal basis, continuing education will be required on the following phased-in basis:

a. No continuing education shall be required on the first annual renewal after initial licensure.

b. 40 hours of continuing education shall be required in the one-year period ending December 1 prior to the second July 1 annual renewal date.

c. 80 hours of continuing education shall be required in the two-year period ending December 1 prior to the third July 1 annual renewal date.

d. 120 hours of continuing education shall be required in the three-year period ending December 1 prior to the fourth and subsequent July 1 annual renewal dates.

10.3(9) Licensees who apply to reinstate a lapsed or inactive certificate or license to active status pursuant to 193A—subrule 5.6(3) or 5.9(7) shall satisfy the basic requirement of 120 hours of continuing education earned in the preceding three-year period prior to the date of the application to reinstate on an annual renewal schedule, modified as needed to incorporate the phase-in schedule for initial licensees described in subrule 10.3(8). Once the certificate or license is reinstated, the following schedule shall apply:

a. No continuing education shall be required on the first annual renewal after reinstatement of a lapsed or inactive certificate or license to active status.

b. 40 hours of continuing education that has not previously been reported shall be required in the one-year period ending December 1 prior to the second July 1 annual renewal date following reinstatement to active status.

c. 80 hours of continuing education that has not previously been reported shall be required in the two-year period ending December 1 prior to the third July 1 annual renewal date following reinstatement to active status.

d. 120 hours of continuing education shall be required in the three-year period ending December 1 prior to the fourth and subsequent July 1 annual renewal dates following reinstatement to active status.

10.3(10) Licensees are cautioned that adhering to the phase-in schedules provided in this rule may or may not satisfy other standards applicable to the licensee's practice, such as "yellow book" standards applicable to the performance of attest services involving government audits. Each licensee is responsible for ensuring that all continuing education requirements that are applicable to the licensee's practice are satisfied.

[**ARC 7715B**, IAB 4/22/09, effective 7/1/09]

193A—10.4(542) Measurement standards. The following standards will be used to measure the hours of credit to be given for acceptable continuing education programs completed by individual applicants:

10.4(1) Credit is measured with one 50-minute period equaling one contact hour of credit. Half-hour credits may be allowed (equal to no less than 25 minutes) after the first hour of credit has been earned.

10.4(2) Only class hours or the equivalent, and not student hours devoted to preparation, will be counted.

10.4(3) Credit expressed as continuing education units (CEUs) shall be counted as ten contact hours for each continuing education unit.

10.4(4) Service as lecturer or discussion leader of continuing education programs will be counted to the extent that it contributes to the applicant's professional competence.

193A—10.5(542) Mandatory education required.

10.5(1) In each renewal period in which compilation reports are issued, every CPA certificate holder or LPA license holder who is responsible for supervising compilation services or who signs or authorizes someone to sign the accountant's compilation report on the financial statements on behalf of a firm shall complete, as a condition of certificate or license renewal, a minimum of seven hours of continuing education devoted to financial statement presentation, such as courses covering the statements on standards for accounting and review services (SSARS) and accounting and auditing updates. When required, the financial statement presentation continuing education shall be completed within the two-year period ending on the December 31 preceding the application for biennial or annual certificate or license renewal. For credit to be claimed for a course covering multiple topics, a minimum of one hour as outlined in subrule 10.4(1) shall be devoted to financial statement presentation, and credit shall be claimed as one contact hour of credit for each hour of participation devoted to each particular topic. For example, if a seminar or presentation is conducted for a total of four hours and only one hour is devoted to financial statement presentation, then only one hour shall be claimed toward meeting the requirement of this subrule.

10.5(2) Every CPA certificate holder or LPA license holder shall complete a minimum of four hours of continuing education devoted to ethics and rules of professional conduct during the two-year period ending December 31, prior to the July 1 annual or biennial renewal date, as applicable. For a course to qualify to meet this requirement, the course description shall clearly outline the subject matter covered as professional or business ethics. If credit is to be claimed for a course covering multiple topics, a minimum of one-half hour as outlined in subrule 10.4(1) shall be devoted to business or professional ethics, and credit shall be claimed as one contact hour, or after the first one hour, one-half hour of credit for each hour or one-half hour of participation devoted to each particular topic. For example, if a seminar or presentation is conducted for a total of four hours and only one hour is devoted to business or professional ethics, then only one hour shall be claimed toward meeting the requirement of this subrule. The first requirement shall be completed by December 31, 2007, for individuals whose renewal date is July 1, 2008, and December 31, 2008, for individuals whose renewal date is July 1, 2009.

[**ARC 7715B**, IAB 4/22/09, effective 7/1/09]

193A—10.6(542) Programs that qualify—limitations.

10.6(1) The overriding consideration in determining whether a specific program qualifies as acceptable continuing education is that it be a formal program of learning which contributes directly to the professional competence of an individual registered in this state. It will be left to each individual certificate or license holder to determine the course of study to be pursued. Thus, the auditor may study accounting and auditing, the tax practitioner may study taxes, and the management advisory services practitioner may study subjects related to such practice. Job-related continuing education shall qualify as acceptable provided that the hours claimed contribute directly to the professional competence of the certificate or license holder.

10.6(2) Continuing education programs will qualify only if:

a. An outline of the program is prepared in advance and preserved.

b. The program is at least one hour (50-minute period) in length.

c. The program is conducted by a qualified instructor, discussion leader or lecturer. A qualified instructor, discussion leader or lecturer is anyone whose background, training, education or experience makes it appropriate for that person to lead a discussion on the subject matter of the particular program.

d. A record of attendance is maintained.

10.6(3) The following programs are deemed to qualify provided all other requirements of this rule are met.

a. Professional development programs of recognized national and state accounting organizations.

b. Technical sessions at meetings of recognized national and state accounting organizations and their chapters.

c. Distance learning programs or group study Webcast programs.

d. University or college courses meet the continuing education requirements of those attending. Each semester hour shall be equal to 15 contact hours of credit. Each quarter hour shall be equal to 10 contact hours of credit.

10.6(4) Formal correspondence and formal individual study programs contributing directly to the professional competence of an individual that require registration and provide evidence of satisfactory completion will be considered for credit. The amount of credit to be allowed for correspondence and formal individual study programs (including tested study programs) is to be recommended by the program sponsor and based upon appropriate "field tests" and shall not exceed 50 percent of the renewal requirement. If the program sponsor has not designated the amount of credit to be claimed for completing the course of study, the licensee must estimate the equivalent number of hours and justify the amount of hours claimed. A licensee claiming credit for correspondence or formal self-study courses is required to obtain evidence of satisfactory completion of the course from the program sponsor. Credit will be allowed in the renewal period in which the course is completed.

10.6(5) Credit may be allowed for interactive self-study programs on the basis of one hour of credit for each 50 minutes spent on the interactive study program if the developer of such programs is approved by either the national continuing professional education registry or by the NASBA continuing education registry.

10.6(6) The credit allowed an instructor, discussion leader, or speaker will be on the basis of two hours for subject preparation for each hour of teaching. Credit for teaching college or university coursework may be claimed for courses taught above the elementary accounting or principles of accounting level. Repetitious presentations shall not be considered. The maximum credit for such preparation and teaching will not exceed 50 percent of the renewal period requirement.

10.6(7) Credit may be awarded for published articles and books. The amount of credit so awarded will be determined by the board. Credit may be allowed for published articles and books provided they contribute to the professional competence of the licensee. Credit for preparation of such publications may be given on a self-declaration basis up to 25 percent of the renewal period requirement. In exceptional circumstances, a licensee may request additional credit by submitting the article(s) or book(s) to the board with an explanation of the circumstances that the licensee feels justify additional credit.

10.6(8) Participation in committee meetings or recognized professional societies, which are structured as educational programs, may qualify if they meet the appropriate requirements.

10.6(9) Credit may be allowed for the successful completion of examinations for Certified Management Accountant/CMA, Certified Information Systems Auditor/CISA, Certified Financial Planner/CFP, Enrolled Agent/EA, as well as other similar examinations approved by the board. Credit will be allowed at a rate of five times the length of each examination, which is presumed to include all preparation time, claimed in the calendar year of the examination, and limited to 50 percent of the total renewal requirement.

10.6(10) Dinner, luncheon and breakfast meetings of recognized organizations may qualify if they meet the appropriate requirements.

10.6(11) Firm meetings for staff or for management groups may qualify if they meet the appropriate requirements. Portions of such meetings devoted to administrative and firm matters cannot be included.

10.6(12) The board may look to recognized state or national accounting organizations for assistance in interpreting the acceptability of and credit to be allowed for individual courses.

10.6(13) The right is specifically reserved to the board to approve or disapprove credit for continuing education claimed under these rules.

193A—10.7(542) Controls and reporting.

10.7(1) An applicant for renewal may be requested to provide, in such manner and at such time as prescribed by the board, a signed statement, under penalty of perjury, on forms provided by the board, setting forth the continuing education in which the licensee has participated. The board may allow for attestation that the licensee has met the requirements in lieu of providing a listing in certain instances. If requested to provide a listing of the continuing education completed, the information may include:

a. School, firm or organization conducting the course.

b. Location of course.
c. Title of course or description of content.
d. Principal instructor.
e. Dates attended.
f. Hours claimed.

10.7(2) The board may require sponsors of courses to furnish an attendance list or any other information the board deems essential for administration of these continuing education rules.

10.7(3) The board will verify on a test basis information submitted by licensees. If an application for renewal is not approved, the applicant will be so notified and may be granted a period of time by the board in which to correct the deficiencies noted.

10.7(4) Primary responsibility for documenting the requirements rests with the licensee, and evidence to support fulfillment of those requirements must be retained for a period of three years subsequent to submission of the report claiming the credit. Satisfaction of the requirements, including retention of attendance records and written outlines, may be accomplished as follows:

a. For courses taken for scholastic credit in accredited universities and colleges (state, community, or private) or high school districts, evidence of satisfactory completion of the course will be sufficient; for noncredit courses taken, a statement of the hours of attendance, signed by the instructor, must be obtained by the licensee.

b. For correspondence and formal independent study courses, written evidence or a certificate of completion from the sponsor or course provider shall be obtained by the licensee.

c. In all other instances, the licensee must maintain a record of the information listed in subrule 10.7(1) and a copy of the course outline prepared by the course sponsor.

193A—10.8(542) Grounds for discipline. A licensee or an applicant is subject to discipline, including permanent revocation, if the licensee or applicant provides false information to the board in connection with an application to renew or reinstate a certificate or license. A licensee or an applicant is also subject to discipline if the licensee or applicant is unable to document the continuing education hours reported to the board in connection with an audit or other request for documentation. False information of this nature will subject the licensee or applicant to discipline whether the false information was supplied intentionally or with reckless disregard for the truth or accuracy of the number of hours claimed. Licensees and applicants are accordingly cautioned to supply the board with accurate continuing education information.

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CHAPTER 11
PEER REVIEW
[Prior to 5/1/02, see 193A—Chapter 17]

193A—11.1(542) Peer review required. As a condition of renewal for a CPA or LPA who issues compilation reports other than through a CPA or LPA firm which holds a permit to practice, and as a condition of permit renewal for LPA firms which issue compilation reports or CPA firms which provide attest services or issue compilation reports, the applicant shall submit certification of completion of a peer review issued pursuant to this chapter. Such review shall be completed at the highest level of service provided by the firm or licensee.
[**ARC 7715B**, IAB 4/22/09, effective 7/1/09]

193A—11.2(542) How often required. During the three-year period ending December 31 preceding the application for renewal of a certificate, license, or permit to practice, the individual licensee or firm shall have completed a peer review in accordance with this chapter. A peer review shall be completed no less often than once every three years.
[**ARC 7715B**, IAB 4/22/09, effective 7/1/09]

193A—11.3(542) System of internal quality control. If the firm has not issued reports on financial statements prior to the application for renewal, the firm shall have in place a system of internal quality control prior to the commencement of a financial reporting engagement, and shall come into compliance with the peer review requirement within 18 months of completion of a financial reporting engagement.
[**ARC 7715B**, IAB 4/22/09, effective 7/1/09]

193A—11.4(542) Peer review programs that qualify. A firm's completion of a peer review program endorsed or supported by the AICPA, National Society of Accountants or other substantially similar review programs in Iowa or other states approved by the board shall satisfy the requirements of this chapter.
[**ARC 7715B**, IAB 4/22/09, effective 7/1/09]

193A—11.5(542) Waiver of peer review requirement. At the time of renewal, a licensee or firm may request, in writing upon a form provided by the board, a waiver from the requirements of this chapter, as provided in Iowa Code sections 542.7(9) and 542.8(19).
[**ARC 7715B**, IAB 4/22/09, effective 7/1/09]

193A—11.6(542) Submission of peer review reports. Unless the subject of a peer review timely objects in writing to the administering entity of the peer review program, the administering entity shall make available to the board within 30 days of the issuance of the peer review acceptance letter the final peer review report or such peer review records as are designated by the peer review program in which the administering entity participates. The subject of a peer review may voluntarily submit the final peer review report directly to the board.
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CHAPTER 12
FEES

[Prior to 7/13/88, see Accountancy, Board of[10]]
[Prior to 5/1/02, see 193A—Chapter 14]

193A—12.1(542) Required fees. The following is a schedule of the fees for examinations, certificates, licenses, permits and renewals adopted by the board:

Initial CPA examination application:	
Paid directly to CPA examination services	not to exceed $1500
Reexamination:	
Paid directly to CPA examination services	not to exceed $1500
Original issuance of CPA certificate or LPA license by examination (fee includes wall certificate)	$100
Original issuance of CPA certificate by reciprocity or substantial equivalency	$100
CPA wall certificate or LPA license issued by reciprocity or substantial equivalency	$50
Replacement of lost or destroyed wall CPA certificate or LPA license	$50
Original issuance of attest qualification	$100
Biennial renewal of CPA certificate or LPA license—active status	$100
Late renewal of CPA certificate or LPA license within 30-day grace period (July 1 to July 30)—active status	$25
Biennial renewal of CPA certificate or LPA license—inactive status	$50
Late renewal of CPA certificate or LPA license within 30-day grace period (July 1 to July 30)—inactive status	$10
Penalty for failure to comply with continuing education requirements	$50 to $250
Original issuance of firm permit to practice	$50
Annual renewal of firm permit to practice	$50

The board has not yet established a fee schedule for annual renewals commencing with certificates and licenses that expire on and after June 30, 2010, and will amend the rules when the revised fee schedule is available.
[**ARC 7715B**, IAB 4/22/09, effective 7/1/09]

193A—12.2(542) Reinstatement.

12.2(1) *Reinstatement of a lapsed CPA certificate or LPA license.* The fee for reinstatement of a lapsed CPA certificate or LPA license is $100 plus the renewal fee for applications to reinstate filed on or before June 30, 2009. The fee for the reinstatement of a lapsed CPA certificate or LPA license for applications filed on or after July 1, 2009, is the renewal fee plus $25 per month of expired registration up to a maximum of $1,000.

12.2(2) *Reinstatement of lapsed firm permit to practice.* The fee for reinstatement of a lapsed CPA or LPA firm permit to practice is $100 plus the renewal fee for applications to reinstate filed on or before June 30, 2009. The fee for the reinstatement of a lapsed CPA or LPA firm permit to practice for applications filed on or after July 1, 2009, is the renewal fee plus $25 per month of expired registration up to a maximum of $1,000.
[**ARC 7715B**, IAB 4/22/09, effective 7/1/09]

193A—12.3(542) Prorating of certain fees.

12.3(1) Fees for issuance of an original certificate or license for less than one year to the biennial renewal date as provided in rule 193A—5.1(542) may be prorated on an annual basis for the remainder of time covered by the certificate or license. For example, if a CPA certificate or LPA license holder applies

for the original certificate or license and is required to renew the certificate or license in 12 months or less, the fee would be $50. If the original certificate or license is not scheduled to be renewed for more than 12 months, the fee would be $100.

12.3(2) Fees for the issuance of an original CPA certificate or LPA license, pursuant to rule 193A—5.3(542), or the issuance of an initial permit to practice to a CPA or LPA firm, pursuant to rule 193A—7.1(542), will not be prorated.

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CHAPTER 13
RULES OF PROFESSIONAL CONDUCT

[Prior to 5/1/02, see 193A—Chapter 11]

193A—13.1(542) Definitions. The following definitions shall be applicable to the rules of this chapter.

"Covered member" means:

1. An individual on the attest engagement team;
2. An individual in a position to influence the attest engagement team;
3. A partner or manager who provides nonattest services to the attest client once the partner or manager has provided ten hours of nonattest services to the client within any fiscal year;
4. A partner in the office in which the lead attest engagement partner primarily practices in connection with the attest engagement;
5. The firm, including the firm's employee benefit plan; or
6. An entity whose operating, financial, or accounting practice can be controlled by any of the individuals described in "1" through "5."

"Covered member's immediate family" means:

1. The covered member's spouse (or spousal equivalent), and
2. The covered member's dependents.

193A—13.2(542) Applicability.

13.2(1) The rules of professional conduct which follow rest upon the premise that the reliance of the public in general and of the business community in particular on sound financial reporting and on the implication of professional competence inherent in the authorized use of a legally restricted title relating to the practice of public accountancy imposes on persons engaged in such practice certain obligations both to their clients and to the public. These obligations, which the rules of professional conduct are intended to enforce where necessary, include the obligation to maintain independence of thought and action, to strive continuously to improve one's professional skills, to observe applicable generally accepted accounting principles and generally accepted auditing standards, to promote sound and informative financial reporting, to hold the affairs of clients in confidence, and to maintain high standards of personal conduct in all matters affecting one's fitness to practice public accountancy.

13.2(2) Acceptance of a certificate as a CPA or a license as an LPA to practice public accounting involves acceptance by the CPA or LPA of the obligations set forth in the preceding subrule and accordingly a duty to abide by the rules of professional conduct.

13.2(3) The rules of professional conduct are intended to have application to all kinds of professional services performed in the practice of public accountancy and to apply as well to all CPAs and LPAs whether or not engaged in the practice of public accountancy, except where the wording of a rule clearly indicates that the applicability is more limited.

13.2(4) A CPA or LPA who is engaged in the practice of public accountancy outside the United States will not be subject to discipline by the board for departing, with respect to such foreign practice, from any of the rules, so long as the CPA's or LPA's conduct is in accordance with the standards of professional conduct applicable to the practice of public accountancy in the country in which the CPA or LPA is practicing. However, even in such a case, if a CPA's or LPA's name is associated with financial statements in such manner as to imply that the CPA or LPA is acting as an independent public accountant and under circumstances that would entitle the reader to assume that United States practices are followed, the CPA or LPA will be expected to comply with subrules 13.4(2) and 13.4(3).

13.2(5) In the interpretation and enforcement of the rules of professional conduct, the board will give consideration, but not necessarily dispositive weight, to relevant interpretations, rulings and opinions issued by other state boards of accountancy and by appropriately authorized committees on ethics of professional organizations.

13.2(6) A CPA or LPA may be held responsible for compliance with the rules of professional conduct by all persons associated with the accountant in the practice of public accounting who are either under the accountant's supervision or are members, partners or shareholders in the accountant's practice.

13.2(7) A covered member's immediate family is also subject to these rules, except that:

a. Employment with the attest client is permitted if the family member is not in a "key position" which allows the person to influence the client's financial statements; or

b. A financial interest may be held through an attest client's employee benefit plan in certain instances if the covered member is not on the attest engagement team or in a position to influence the engagement.

193A—13.3(542) Independence, integrity, objectivity and conflicts of interest.

13.3(1) *Independence.* A CPA or LPA or firm of which a CPA or LPA is an owner (e.g., partner, shareholder, or member) shall not issue a report on financial statements of a client in such a manner as to imply that the CPA or LPA is acting as an independent public accountant with respect thereto unless the CPA or LPA is independent with respect to such client. Independence will be considered to be impaired if, for example:

a. During the period of the professional engagement, or at the time of expressing an opinion, a CPA, LPA or covered member:

(1) Had, or was committed to acquire, any direct or material indirect financial interest in the client; or was a trustee of any trust or executor or administrator of any estate if such trust or estate had, or was committed to acquire, any direct or material indirect financial interest in the client; or

(2) Had any joint closely held business investment with the client or any officer, director or principal stockholder which was material to the CPA, LPA, or covered member; or

(3) Had any loan to or from the client or any officer, director or principal stockholder thereof other than loans of the following kinds made by a financial institution under normal lending procedures, terms and requirements: loans which are not material in relation to the net worth of the CPA, LPA or covered member; home mortgages; and other secured loans, except those secured solely by a guarantee of the CPA, LPA or covered member.

b. During the period covered by the financial statements, during the period of the professional engagement, or at the time of expressing an opinion, the covered member:

(1) Was connected with the client as a promoter, underwriter or voting trustee, a director or officer or in any capacity equivalent to that of a member of management or of an employee; or

(2) Was a trustee for any pension or profit-sharing trust of the client.

The foregoing examples are not intended to be all-inclusive.

13.3(2) *Integrity, objectivity, and conflicts of interest.*

a. A CPA or LPA shall not, in the performance of professional services, knowingly misrepresent facts, subordinate judgment to others, or allow professional judgment and objectivity to be impaired by self-interest or by a conflict of interest between the licensee and a client or between clients. In tax practice, however, a CPA or LPA may resolve doubt in favor of the client as long as there is reasonable support for this position.

b. When faced with a conflict of interest that impairs or may impair professional judgment and objectivity, the licensee shall decline or cease the engagement, take steps to remove the conflict or, when reasonably feasible and appropriate under the circumstances and consistent with independence requirements, disclose the conflict or potential conflict and secure informed consent to proceed with the engagement from all clients. In no event, however, shall a licensee proceed with an engagement through informed consent when the nature of the conflict impairs the licensee's objectivity, whether or not the client or clients consent.

c. A conflict of interest may arise, for instance, when a licensee represents multiple clients whose interests are adverse to each other. Whether a licensee can provide competent, diligent, and objective representation to clients whose interests are or may be adverse to each other's interests or the interests of the licensee, with informed consent, will depend on the factual circumstances of the engagement. Licensees are cautioned that, when in doubt as to whether informed consent will effectively address an actual or potential conflict of interest, the most prudent course is to decline or cease the engagement and to advise one or more of multiple clients to seek alternative professional representation.

13.3(3) *Commissions.* A CPA or LPA may accept a commission subject to the prohibitions set forth in Iowa Code section 542.13(15) and the restrictions set forth in these rules.

a. A CPA or LPA engaged in the practice of public accounting must act in the best interests of the client and shall not allow integrity, objectivity or professional judgment to be impaired by the self-interest a commission-based fee may create.

b. A CPA or LPA who anticipates receiving a commission in connection with the recommendation, referral or sale of a product or service must establish such procedures as are reasonably necessary to avoid the prohibitions set forth in Iowa Code section 542.13(15).

c. A CPA or LPA engaged in the practice of public accounting who is paid or expects to be paid a commission shall disclose that fact to any person or entity to whom the CPA or LPA recommends, refers or sells a product or service to which the commission relates.

d. To ensure full and effective disclosure, a CPA or LPA shall substantially adhere to the following guidelines when recommending, referring or selling a product or service to which a commission relates:

(1) The disclosure shall be in writing, signed and dated by the person to whom a product or service is recommended, referred or sold, and a copy shall be provided to the client.

(2) The disclosure shall be made at or prior to the time the product or service is recommended, referred or sold.

(3) The disclosure shall be legible, clear and conspicuous, and on a separate form.

(4) A copy of the disclosure shall be retained by the CPA or LPA for as long as the CPA or LPA deems appropriate to the transaction; however, the board recommends a minimum of three years.

(5) In the event of a continuing engagement or series of related transactions involving similar products or services, one written disclosure may cover more than one recommendation, referral or sale as long as the disclosure is provided at least annually and is not misleading.

This rule does not prohibit payments for the purchase of all, or a material part, of an accounting practice, or retirement payments to persons formerly engaged in the practice of public accountancy, or payments to heirs or estates of such persons.

13.3(4) *Contingent fees.* A CPA or LPA may accept contingent fees as defined in rule 193A—1.1(542) subject to the prohibitions set forth in Iowa Code section 542.13(15) and restrictions set forth in these rules.

[**ARC 7715B**, IAB 4/22/09, effective 7/1/09]

193A—13.4(542) Competence and technical standards.

13.4(1) *Competence.* A CPA or LPA shall not undertake any engagement for the performance of professional services which the accountant or accountant's firm cannot reasonably expect to complete with due professional competence, including compliance, where applicable, with subrules 13.4(2) and 13.4(3).

13.4(2) *Engagement standards.* CPAs or LPAs shall not permit their names to be associated with financial statements unless they have complied with the applicable generally accepted engagement standards. The board will consider the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants Professional Standards, SAS, and SSARS as sources of interpretations of generally accepted engagement standards.

13.4(3) *Accounting principles.* A CPA or LPA shall not state in the CPA's or LPA's report on financial statements that the financial statements are presented in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles if such financial statements contain any departure from such accounting principles which has a material effect on the financial statements taken as a whole, unless the CPA or LPA can demonstrate that by reason of unusual circumstances the financial statements would otherwise have been misleading. In such cases the accountant's report must describe the departure, the approximate effects thereof, if practicable, and the reasons why compliance with the principle(s) would result in a misleading statement. The board will consider the pronouncements issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board and its predecessor entities as sources of interpretations of generally accepted accounting principles.

13.4(4) *Standards and procedures or other requirements in governmental audits.* A CPA shall not accept a governmental audit unless the CPA undertakes an obligation to follow specified government audit standards, guides, procedures, statutes, rules and regulations in addition to generally accepted

auditing standards unless the CPA discloses in the accountant's report the fact that such requirements were not followed and the reasons therefor.

13.4(5) *Requirements of governmental bodies, commissions, or other regulatory agencies.* Many governmental bodies, commissions, or other regulatory agencies have established requirements such as audit standards, guides, rules and regulations that CPAs are required to follow in preparation of financial statements or related information, such as management's discussion or analysis, in performing attest or similar services for entities subject to the jurisdiction of the governmental bodies, commissions, or regulatory agencies. For example, the Securities and Exchange Commission, General Accounting Office, office of auditor of state, state insurance commission and other regulatory agencies have established such requirements.

A CPA shall not prepare financial statements or related information for the purposes of reporting to such bodies, commissions, or regulatory agencies, unless the CPA agrees to follow the requirements of such organizations in addition to generally accepted auditing standards, where applicable, unless the CPA discloses in the financial statements or the accountant's report that such requirements were not followed.

13.4(6) *Negligence in the preparation of financial statements or records.* A CPA or LPA shall be considered negligent if, in conjunction with the preparation of financial statements or records, any of the following infractions occur:

a. The CPA or LPA makes or permits another to make materially false or misleading entries in financial statements or records; or

b. The CPA or LPA fails to correct financial statements that are materially false or misleading when the member has the authority to record an entry; or

c. The CPA or LPA signs, or permits or directs another to sign, a document containing materially false or misleading information.

13.4(7) *Forecasts.* A CPA shall not in the performance of professional services permit the CPA's name to be used in conjunction with any forecast of future transactions in a manner which may lead to the belief that the accountant vouches for the achievability of the forecast.

193A—13.5(542) Responsibilities to clients.

13.5(1) *Confidential client information.* A CPA or LPA shall not, without the consent of the accountant's client, disclose any confidential information pertaining to the client obtained in the course of performing professional services. This rule does not:

a. Relieve a CPA or LPA of any obligations under subrules 13.4(2) and 13.4(3); or

b. Affect in any way a CPA's or LPA's obligation to comply with a validly issued subpoena or summons enforceable by order of a court; or

c. Prohibit disclosures in the course of a peer review of a CPA's or LPA's professional services; or

d. Preclude a CPA or LPA from responding to any inquiry made by the board or any investigative or disciplinary body established by law or formally recognized by the board. Members of the board and professional practice reviewers shall not disclose any confidential information which comes to their attention from a CPA or LPA in disciplinary proceedings or otherwise in carrying out their responsibilities, except that they may furnish such information to an investigative or disciplinary body of the kind referred to above.

13.5(2) *Records.* A CPA or LPA shall furnish to a client or former client, upon request made within a reasonable time:

a. Any accounting or other records belonging to, or obtained from or on behalf of, the client which a CPA or LPA removed from the client's premises or received for the client's account, including a copy of all disclosures required by subrule 13.3(4). The accountant may make and retain copies of such documents when they form the basis for work done by a CPA or LPA.

b. A copy of the working papers of the CPA or LPA to the extent that such working papers include records which would ordinarily constitute part of the client's books and records and are not otherwise available to the client or easily reconstructed by the client or successor CPA or LPA. Examples of such work include depreciation schedules and LIFO inventory work papers.

13.5(3) *Reasonable time.* A "reasonable time" for furnishing clients or former clients the records described in subrule 13.5(2) is dependent upon the facts and circumstances. A CPA or LPA should strive to be as responsive as the situation requires in light of the possible adverse consequence of delay to the client or former client. As a general rule of thumb, the CPA or LPA should provide such records within ten business days of a written request.

13.5(4) *Nonpayment of fees.* A CPA or LPA shall not withhold the records described in subrule 13.5(2) from a client or former client based on nonpayment of fees. However, if a CPA or LPA has already issued a tax return, report or other record to a client or former client, the CPA or LPA may, but is not required to, request payment of outstanding fees prior to providing a second copy of such records.

13.5(5) *Documentation and retention.* A CPA or LPA shall comply with all professional standards applicable to particular engagements including, but not limited to, standards adopted by recognized standards-setting bodies such as the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (PCAOB), the Comptroller General of the United States, the Audit Standards Board or other applicable regulatory body.

13.5(6) *Retention period of attest documentation and working papers.* Unless otherwise required by applicable law, a CPA firm shall retain attest documentation and attest working papers for seven years, measured by the report date. If the CPA firm is notified within the seven-year period of a board investigation or disciplinary proceeding, criminal investigation or proceeding, or other governmental investigation or proceeding, which stems from or relates to the documents at issue, such attest documentation and attest working papers shall not be destroyed until the firm has been notified in writing that the investigation or proceeding has been closed or otherwise fully resolved, or seven years from the report date, whichever period is longer.

193A—13.6(542) Other responsibilities and practices.

13.6(1) *Acts discreditable.* A CPA or LPA shall not commit any act that reflects adversely on the CPA's or LPA's fitness to engage in the practice of public accountancy. The board may consider discipline by any other agency or jurisdiction when determining probable cause to take action against a CPA or LPA for acts discreditable. Conduct discreditable to the public accounting profession is further defined in 193A—subrule 14.3(12).

13.6(2) *Advertising.* A CPA or LPA shall not use or participate in the use of any form of public communication having reference to professional services that contains a false, fraudulent, misleading, deceptive or unfair statement or claim. A false, fraudulent, misleading, deceptive or unfair statement or claim includes but is not limited to a statement or claim which:

a. Contains a misrepresentation of fact; or

b. Is likely to mislead or deceive because it fails to make full disclosure of relevant facts; or

c. Contains any testimonial or laudatory statement, or other statement or implication that the CPA's or LPA's professional services are of exceptional quality; or

d. Is intended to likely create false or unjustified expectations of favorable results; or

e. Implies educational or professional attainments or licensing recognition not supported in fact; or

f. States or implies that the CPA or LPA has received formal recognition as a specialist in any aspect of the practice of public accountancy, if this is not the case; or

g. Represents that professional services can or will be competently performed for a stated fee when this is not the case, or makes representations with respect to fees for professional services that do not disclose all variables affecting the fees that will in fact be charged; or

h. Contains other representations or applications that in reasonable probability will cause an ordinarily prudent person to misunderstand or be deceived.

13.6(3) *Solicitation.* A CPA or LPA shall not by any direct personal communication solicit an engagement to perform professional services:

a. If the communication would violate subrule 13.6(2) if it were a public communication; or

b. By the use of coercion, duress, compulsion, intimidation, threats, overreaching, or harassing conduct; or

c. If the solicitation communication contains proposals which would be in violation of rule 193A—13.3(542) or 193A—13.4(542).

13.6(4) *Acting through others.* A CPA or LPA shall not permit others to carry out on the CPA's or LPA's behalf, either with or without compensation, acts which, if carried out by the CPA or LPA, would violate the rules of professional conduct.

13.6(5) *Misleading firm names.* A firm name is misleading within the meaning of Iowa Code section 542.13 if, among other things:

a. The firm name implies the existence of a corporation when the firm is not a corporation.

b. The firm name implies the existence of a partnership when there is not a partnership, e.g., "Smith & Jones, CPAs" or "Smith and Jones, LPAs."

c. The CPA firm name includes the name of a person who is not a CPA if the title "CPAs" or "Certified Public Accountants" is included in the firm name.

d. The LPA firm name includes the name of a person who is not an LPA if the title "LPAs" or "Licensed Public Accountants" is included in the firm name.

e. The firm name contains any wording that would be a violation of subrule 13.6(2).

13.6(6) *Communications.* A CPA or LPA shall, when requested, respond to communications from the board within 30 days of the mailing of such communications by certified mail.

13.6(7) *Reporting requirements.* In addition to any other reporting requirement in Iowa Code chapter 542 or these rules, a CPA or LPA shall notify the board within 30 days of:

a. Imposition upon the CPA or LPA of discipline including, but not limited to, censure, reprimand, sanction, probation, civil penalty, fine, consent decree or order, suspension, revocation, or modification of a license, certificate, permit or practice rights by:

(1) The SEC, PCAOB, IRS (by the director of practice); or

(2) Another state board of accountancy for cause other than failure to pay a professional fee by the due date or failure to meet the continuing education requirements of another state board of accountancy; or

(3) Any other federal or state agency regarding the CPA's or LPA's conduct while rendering professional services; or

(4) Any foreign authority or credentialing body that regulates the practice of accountancy;

b. Occurrence of any matter reportable that must be reported by the CPA to the PCAOB pursuant to Sarbanes-Oxley Section 102(b)(2)(f) and PCAOB rules and forms adopted pursuant thereto;

c. Any judgment, award or settlement of a civil action or arbitration proceeding in which the CPA or LPA was a party if the matter included allegations of gross negligence, violation of specific standards of practice, fraud, or misappropriation of funds in the practice of accounting; provided however, licensed firms shall notify the board regarding civil judgments, settlements or arbitration awards directly involving the firm's practice of public accounting in this state; or

d. Criminal charges, deferred prosecution or conviction or plea of no contest to which the licensee is a defendant if the crime is:

(1) Any felony under the laws of the United States or any state of the United States or any foreign jurisdiction; or

(2) Any crime, including a misdemeanor if an essential element of the offense is dishonesty, deceit or fraud, as further described in Iowa Code section 542.5(2).

13.6(8) *Firm's duty to report.* The CPA or LPA designated by each firm as responsible for the proper licensure of the firm or registration of an office of the firm shall report any matter reportable under this rule to which a nonlicensee owner with a principal place of business in this state is a party.

[**ARC 7715B**, IAB 4/22/09, effective 7/1/09]

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code chapters 272C and 542.

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CHAPTER 14
DISCIPLINARY AUTHORITY AND GROUNDS FOR DISCIPLINE

193A—14.1(17A,272C,542) Disciplinary authority. The board is empowered to administer Iowa Code chapters 17A, 272C and 542 and related administrative rules for the protection and well-being of those persons who may rely upon licensed individuals and firms for the performance of public accounting services within this state or for clients in this state. To perform these functions, the board is broadly vested with authority to review and investigate alleged acts or omissions of licensees, determine whether disciplinary proceedings are warranted, initiate and prosecute disciplinary proceedings, establish standards of professional conduct, and impose discipline, pursuant to Iowa Code sections 17A.13, 272C.3 to 272C.6, 272C.10, 542.4, and 542.10 to 542.16.
[**ARC 7715B**, IAB 4/22/09, effective 7/1/09]

193A—14.2(17A,272C,542) Disciplinary policy.

14.2(1) In exercising its disciplinary authority and in construing the meaning of the phrase "conduct discreditable to the public accounting profession" as used in Iowa Code section 542.10, subsection 1, paragraph *"i,"* the board shall be guided by the legislative policies, goals and standards set forth in Iowa Code section 542.2.

14.2(2) The board's disciplinary policy rests upon the premise that the reliance of the public in general and of the business community in particular on sound financial reporting, and on the implication of professional competence inherent in the authorized use of a legally restricted title relating to the practice of public accountancy, imposes on persons and firms engaged in such practice certain obligations both to their clients and to the public. These obligations include the obligation to maintain independence of thought and action; to strive continuously to improve one's professional skills; to observe, where applicable, generally accepted accounting principles, generally accepted auditing standards, and similar principles and standards; to promote sound and informative financial reporting; to hold the affairs of clients in confidence; and to maintain high standards of personal conduct in all matters affecting one's fitness to practice public accountancy.

14.2(3) The public interest requires that persons professing special competence in accountancy or offering assurance as to the reliability or fairness of presentation of such information shall have demonstrated their qualifications to do so, and that persons who have not demonstrated and maintained such qualifications not be permitted to represent themselves as having such special competence or to offer such assurance; that the conduct of persons licensed as having special competence in accountancy be regulated in all aspects of their professional work; that a public authority competent to prescribe and assess the qualifications and to regulate the conduct of licensees be established; and that the use of titles that have a capacity or tendency to deceive the public as to the status or competence of the persons using such titles be prohibited.

14.2(4) A CPA or LPA firm is subject to discipline for its own violations of Iowa Code chapter 542 and administrative rules and the violations of the firm's CPAs, LPAs, nonlicensee owners, persons acting or purporting to act under a practice privilege, and others performing professional services on the firm's behalf. Whether a CPA or LPA firm will be charged based on the acts of such individuals will depend on the circumstances. Among the factors the board will consider are whether the firm took reasonable steps to prevent the violation, whether the violation was or could have been discovered by the firm upon reasonable inquiry, what steps the firm took upon discovering the violation, whether the acts or omissions involved licensees of the board or were committed by persons who are not individually licensed by the board, the nature of the services at issue, and whether the violations are isolated matters or more systemic to the firm's performance.
[**ARC 7715B**, IAB 4/22/09, effective 7/1/09]

193A—14.3(17A,272C,542) Grounds for discipline. The board may initiate disciplinary action against a CPA or LPA, or a firm of CPAs or LPAs, which holds an active, inactive or lapsed certificate, license or permit to practice on any of the following grounds:

14.3(1) *Fraud or deceit in procuring a license.* Fraud or deceit in procuring or attempting to procure an initial, reciprocal, renewal, or reinstated certificate, license, or permit to practice includes any intentional perversion of the truth when submitting an application to the board, or when submitting information in support of another's application to the board, including:

a. False representation of a material fact, whether by word or by conduct, by false or misleading allegation, or by concealment of that which should have been disclosed.

b. Attempting to file or filing with the board any false or forged record or document, such as a college transcript, diploma or degree, examination report, verification of licensure, continuing education certificate, or verification of peer review.

c. Failing or refusing to provide complete information in response to a question on an application.

d. Reporting information, such as satisfaction of continuing education, peer review, or attest qualification, in a false manner through overt deceit or with reckless disregard for the truth or accuracy of the information asserted.

e. Otherwise participating in any form of fraud or misrepresentation by act or omission.

14.3(2) *Professional incompetence.* Professional incompetence includes, but is not limited to:

a. A substantial lack of knowledge or ability to discharge professional obligations within the practice of public accounting.

b. A substantial deviation from the standards of learning or skill ordinarily possessed and applied by other practitioners in the state of Iowa acting in the same or similar circumstances.

c. A failure to exercise the degree of care which is ordinarily exercised by the average practitioner acting in the same or similar circumstances.

d. Failure to conform to the minimum standards of acceptable and prevailing practice of public accounting in this state.

e. A willful, repeated, or material deviation from generally accepted engagement standards, generally accepted accounting standards, generally accepted auditing standards, or any other nationally recognized standard applicable to the public accounting services at issue, as provided in rule 193A—13.4(542).

f. Any other act or omission that demonstrates an inability to safely practice in a manner protective of the public's interest.

14.3(3) *Deceptive practices.* Deceptive practices are grounds for discipline, whether or not actual injury is established, and include:

a. Knowingly making misleading, deceptive, untrue or fraudulent representations in the practice of public accounting.

b. Use of untruthful or improbable statements in advertisements. Use of untruthful or improbable statements in advertisements includes, but is not limited to, an action by a licensee in making information or intention known to the public which is false, deceptive, misleading or promoted through fraud or misrepresentation.

c. Acceptance of any fee by fraud or misrepresentation.

d. Falsification of business or client records.

e. Submission of false or misleading reports or information to the board including information supplied in an audit of continuing education, reports submitted as a condition of probation, or any reports identified in this rule or 193A—Chapter 18.

f. Knowingly presenting as one's own a certificate, license, or permit to practice, or a certificate, license, or permit number, or the signature of another or of a fictitious licensee, or otherwise falsely impersonating a person holding a CPA certificate or LPA license, or a permit to practice as a firm of CPAs or LPAs.

g. Representing oneself as a CPA, LPA, CPA firm, or LPA firm when the certificate, license, or permit to practice has been suspended, revoked, surrendered, or placed on inactive status, or has lapsed, except as allowed under Iowa Code section 542.20.

h. Fraud in representations as to skill or ability.

14.3(4) *Unethical, harmful or detrimental conduct.* Licensees engaging in unethical conduct or practices harmful or detrimental to the public may be disciplined whether or not injury is established.

Behaviors and conduct which are unethical, harmful or detrimental to the public may include, but are not limited to, the following actions:

a. Verbal or physical abuse, or improper sexual contact, if such behavior occurs within the practice of public accounting or if such behavior otherwise provides a reasonable basis for the board to conclude that such behavior within the practice of public accounting would place the public at risk.

b. A violation of a rule of professional conduct relating to improper conflicts of interest, or lack of integrity, objectivity or independence, as provided in rule 193A—13.3(542).

c. A violation of a provision of Iowa Code section 542.13, or aiding or abetting any unlawful activity for which a civil penalty can be imposed under Iowa Code sections 542.13 and 542.14.

14.3(5) *Lack of proper qualifications.* Lack of proper qualifications includes, but is not limited to:

a. Continuing to practice as a CPA or LPA without satisfying the continuing education required for certificate or license renewal.

b. Continuing to perform attest services or compilation services without timely completion of peer review.

c. Performing attest services as an individual without proper certification or attest qualification, or without acting through a CPA firm holding a permit to practice pursuant to Iowa Code section 542.7.

d. Performing attest services as a firm without holding a permit to practice pursuant to Iowa Code section 542.7, or without ensuring that the individuals responsible for supervising attest services or signing or authorizing someone to sign the accountant's report on financial statements are attest qualified, hold the required certification or are eligible to exercise a practice privilege, or otherwise performing attest services in a manner inconsistent with Iowa Code chapter 542 and 193A—Chapters 6 and 7.

e. Habitual intoxication or addiction to the use of drugs, or impairment which adversely affects the CPA's or LPA's ability to practice in a safe and competent manner.

f. Any act, conduct, or condition, including lack of education or experience and careless or intentional acts or omissions, that demonstrates a lack of qualifications which are necessary to ensure a high standard of professional care as provided in Iowa Code section 272C.3(2)*"b,"* or that impairs a practitioner's ability to safely and skillfully practice the profession.

14.3(6) *Negligence in the practice of public accounting.* Negligence in the practice of public accounting includes the following acts, practices, or omissions, whether or not injury results:

a. Failure or refusal without good cause to exercise reasonable diligence in the practice of public accounting.

b. A failure to exercise due care including negligent delegation of duties in the practice of public accounting.

c. Neglect of contractual or other duties to a client.

14.3(7) *Professional misconduct.* Professional misconduct includes, but is not limited to, the following:

a. Violation of a generally accepted engagement standard, generally accepted accounting standard, generally accepted auditing standard, or any other nationally recognized standard applicable to the public accounting services at issue, as provided in rule 193A—13.4(542), or any other violation of a provision of 193A—Chapter 13.

b. Violation of a regulation or law of this state, another state, the United States, or the PCAOB in the practice of public accounting.

c. Engaging in any conduct that subverts or attempts to subvert a board investigation of a licensed or unlicensed firm, individual, or other entity, or failure to fully cooperate with a disciplinary investigation of a licensee or with an investigation of firms, individuals or other entities that are not licensed by the board, including, without limitation, failure to comply with a subpoena issued by the board or to respond to a board inquiry within 30 calendar days of the date of mailing by certified mail of a written communication directed to the licensee's last address on file at the board office.

d. Revocation, suspension, or other disciplinary action taken against a licensee or person or firm exercising a practice privilege by a licensing authority of this state or another state, territory, or country. A stay by an appellate court shall not negate this requirement; however, if such disciplinary action is

overturned or reversed by a court of last resort, discipline by the board based solely on such action shall be vacated.

e. Suspension or revocation of the right to practice before any state or federal agency, or the PCAOB.

f. A violation of Iowa Code section 542.17 (confidential communication).

g. A violation of Iowa Code section 542.18 (licensees' working papers—client records).

h. Violating or aiding and abetting another's violation of Iowa Code section 542.13 or 542.20.

i. Violation of the terms of an initial agreement with the impaired practitioner review committee or violation of the terms of an impaired practitioner recovery contract with the impaired practitioner review committee.

j. A violation of a practice privilege afforded to an Iowa licensee in another state.

k. Engaging in the practice of public accounting on a lapsed or inactive certificate, license or permit when the acts or practices require active Iowa licensure and, in the case of a firm, allowing such acts or practices by firm CPAs or LPAs.

14.3(8) *Willful or repeated violations.* The willful or repeated violation or disregard of any provision of Iowa Code chapter 272C or 542 or any administrative rule adopted by the board in the administration or enforcement of such chapters.

14.3(9) *Failure to report.*

a. Failure by a CPA firm to timely report as provided in rule 193A—7.7(542).

b. Failure of an LPA firm to timely report as provided in rule 193A—8.5(542).

c. Failure to timely report judgments and settlements and reportable violations by others as provided in 193A—Chapter 18.

d. Failure to report in writing to the board any issuance, denial, revocation, or suspension of a license by another state, or the voluntary surrender of a license to resolve a pending disciplinary investigation or action, within 30 calendar days of the licensing authority's final action.

e. Failure to report the conviction of any felony, or a crime described in Iowa Code section 542.5(2), within 30 calendar days of the conviction.

f. Failure to report to the board a change in the licensee's physical or mailing address within 30 calendar days of the change.

g. Failure to report as provided in 193A—subrules 13.6(7) and 13.6(8).

14.3(10) *Failure to comply with board order.* Failure to comply with the terms of a board order or the terms of a settlement agreement or consent order, or other decision of the board imposing discipline.

14.3(11) *Conviction of a crime.* Conviction, in this state or any other jurisdiction, of any felony, or of any crime described in Iowa Code section 542.5(2). A copy of the record of conviction or plea of guilty shall be conclusive evidence. "Conviction" shall include any plea of guilty or nolo contendere, including Alford pleas, or finding of guilt whether or not judgment or sentence is deferred or suspended, and whether or not the conviction is on appeal. If such conviction is overturned or reversed by a court of last resort, discipline by the board based solely on the conviction shall be vacated.

14.3(12) *Conduct discreditable to the accounting profession.* Conduct discreditable to the accounting profession includes any act or practice that diminishes the public's confidence in the profession, impairs the credibility of the profession, or otherwise compromises the public's trust. While it is not possible to list all conduct that is discreditable to the accounting profession, the following list provides an illustrative range of acts or practices that are implicated:

a. Dishonesty in business or financial affairs, or a pattern of fiscal irresponsibility.

b. Placement on the sex offender registry.

c. Securities fraud or violation of the Iowa consumer fraud Act.

d. Willful or repeated failure to timely file tax returns or other tax documents.

e. False testimony in a court or administrative proceeding, or affidavit, or otherwise under oath.

f. Providing false or misleading information to a financial institution or governmental body or official.

g. Stating or implying an ability to improperly influence a government agency or official, or attempting to do so through deception, bribery or other unlawful means.

h. Violation of a breach of fiduciary duty when acting in the capacity of a trustee, conservator, or other fiduciary, or as the professional advisor to a fiduciary.

i. Any violation of Iowa Code chapter 542 or administrative rules that involves dishonesty, bad faith, or unethical behavior.

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CHAPTER 15
DISCIPLINARY INVESTIGATIONS

193A—15.1(17A,272C,542) Investigative authority. The board is authorized by Iowa Code sections 17A.13(1), 272C.3, 272C.4, 272C.6(4) and 542.11 to conduct disciplinary investigations to determine whether grounds exist to initiate a disciplinary proceeding against a licensee.

193A—15.2(17A,272C,542) Initiation of disciplinary investigations. The board may initiate a licensee disciplinary investigation upon the board's receipt of information suggesting that a licensee may have violated a law or rule enforced by the board which, if true, would constitute grounds for licensee discipline. The board may also review the publicly available work product of licensees on a general or random basis to determine whether reasonable grounds exist to initiate disciplinary proceedings or to conduct a more specific investigation.

193A—15.3(272C,542) Sources of information. Without limitation, the following nonexclusive list of information sources may form the basis for the initiation of a disciplinary investigation or proceeding:

1. General or random review of financial statements submitted to or filed with local, state or federal governmental bodies, or other publicly available work product.
2. News articles or other media sources.
3. Reports filed with the board by the commissioner of insurance pursuant to Iowa Code subsection 272C.4(9).
4. Complaints filed with the board by any member of the public.
5. License applications or other documents submitted to the board.
6. Reports to the board from any regulatory or law enforcement agency from any jurisdiction.
7. Board audits of licensee compliance with conditions for licensure, such as continuing education or peer review.

193A—15.4(17A,272C,542) Conflict of interest. If the subject of a complaint is a member of the board, or if a member of the board has a conflict of interest in any disciplinary matter before the board, that member shall abstain from participation in any consideration of the complaint and from participation in any disciplinary hearing that may result from the complaint.

193A—15.5(272C,542) Complaints. Written complaints may be submitted to the board office by mail, E-mail, facsimile, or personal delivery by members of the public, including clients, business organizations, nonprofit organizations, governmental bodies, licensees, or other individuals or entities with knowledge of possible law or rule violations by licensees.

15.5(1) *Contents of a written complaint.* Written complaints may be submitted on forms provided by the board which are available from the board office and on the board's Web site. Written complaints, whether submitted on a board complaint form or in other written medium, shall contain the following information:

a. The full name, address, and telephone number of the complainant (person complaining).

b. The full name, address, and telephone number of the respondent (licensee against whom the complaint is filed).

c. A statement of the facts and circumstances giving rise to the complaint, including a description of the alleged acts or omissions which the complainant believes demonstrate that the respondent has violated or is violating laws or rules enforced by the board.

d. If known, citations to the laws or rules allegedly violated by the respondent.

e. Evidentiary supporting documentation.

f. Steps, if any, taken by the complainant to resolve the dispute with the respondent prior to filing a complaint.

15.5(2) *Immunity.* As provided by Iowa Code section 272C.8, a person shall not be civilly liable as a result of filing a report or complaint with the board unless such act is done with malice, nor shall

an employee be dismissed from employment or discriminated against by an employer for filing such a report or complaint.

15.5(3) *Role of complainant.* The role of the complainant in the disciplinary process is limited to providing the board with factual information relative to the complaint. A complainant is not party to any disciplinary proceeding which may be initiated by the board based in whole or in part on information provided by the complainant.

15.5(4) *Role of the board.* The board does not act as an arbiter of disputes between private parties, nor does the board initiate disciplinary proceedings to advance the private interest of any person or party. The role of the board in the disciplinary process is to protect the public by investigating complaints and initiating disciplinary proceedings in appropriate cases. The board possesses sole decision-making authority throughout the disciplinary process, including the authority to determine whether a case will be investigated, the manner of the investigation, whether a disciplinary proceeding will be initiated, and the appropriate licensee discipline to be imposed, if any.

15.5(5) *Initial complaint screening.* All written complaints received by the board shall be initially screened by the board's administrator to determine whether the allegations of the complaint fall within the board's investigatory jurisdiction and whether the facts presented, if true, would constitute a basis for disciplinary action against a licensee. Complaints which are clearly outside the board's jurisdiction, which clearly do not allege facts upon which disciplinary action would be based, or which are frivolous shall be referred by the board administrator to the board for closure at the next scheduled board meeting. All other complaints shall be referred by the board administrator to the board's disciplinary committee for committee review as described in rule 193A—15.8(17A,272C,542).

193A—15.6(272C,542) Case numbers. Whether based on a written complaint received by the board or a complaint initiated by the board, all complaint files shall be tracked by a case numbering system. Complaints are assigned case numbers in chronological order with the first two digits representing the year in which the complaint was received or initiated, and the second two digits representing the order in which the case file was opened (e.g., 01-01, 01-02, 01-03, etc.). The board's administrator shall maintain a case file log noting the date each case file was opened, whether disciplinary proceedings were initiated in the case, and the final disposition of the case. Once a case file number is assigned to a complaint, all persons communicating with the board regarding that complaint are encouraged to include the case file number to facilitate accurate records and prompt response.

193A—15.7(272C,542) Confidentiality of complaint and investigative information.

15.7(1) *General provisions.* All complaint and investigative information received or created by the board is privileged and confidential pursuant to Iowa Code section 272C.6(4). Such information shall not be released to any person except as provided in that section and this rule.

15.7(2) *Confidentiality of PCAOB information and records.*

a. The Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (PCAOB) was created by the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (the Act) as a nonprofit corporation under the laws of the District of Columbia. The duties of the PCAOB include the registration of public accounting firms that prepare audit reports for public companies; the promulgation of rules (as approved by the SEC) for auditing, quality control, ethics, independence and other standards relating to the preparation of audit reports; the inspection of registered public accounting firms; the investigation of alleged standards violations; and the imposition of appropriate sanctions following disciplinary proceedings.

b. Pursuant to Section 105(b)(5)(A) of the Act and PCAOB rules, PCAOB investigatory information and records are confidential and privileged, and exempt from disclosure under the federal Freedom of Information Act. PCAOB, in its discretion, may share such information and records, along with the nonpublic sections of inspection reports, with state regulatory authorities as necessary to accomplish the purposes of the Act or to protect investors. As provided in Section 105(b)(5)(B) of the Act, state regulatory authorities are required to maintain such information and records as confidential and privileged.

c. The board shall maintain as confidential PCAOB investigative information and records, and the nonpublic sections of inspection reports, to the extent required by federal law. In the event a licensee is charged by the board in a state disciplinary proceeding based in whole or part upon confidential information or records received from the PCAOB, the board shall take such steps as are required by federal law to preserve the confidentiality of the information and records from the general public.

15.7(3) *Disclosure to the subject of the investigation.*

a. *Legal authority.* Pursuant to Iowa Code section 546.10(9), the board may supply to a licensee who is the subject of a disciplinary complaint or investigation, prior to the initiation of a disciplinary proceeding, all or such parts of a disciplinary complaint, disciplinary or investigatory file, report, or other information, as the board in its sole discretion believes would aid the investigation or resolution of the matter.

b. *General rule.* As a matter of general policy, the board shall not disclose confidential complaint and investigative information to a licensee except as permitted by Iowa Code section 272C.6(4). Disclosure of a complainant's identity in advance of the filing of formal disciplinary charges, for instance, may adversely affect a complainant's willingness to file a complaint with the board.

c. *Exceptions to general rule.* The board may exercise its discretion to release information to a licensee that would otherwise be confidential under Iowa Code section 272C.6(4) under narrow circumstances, including but not limited to the following:

(1) Following a board determination that probable cause exists to file disciplinary charges against a licensee and prior to the issuance of the notice of hearing, the board may provide the licensee with a peer review or investigative report or expert opinions, as reasonably needed for the licensee to assess the merits of a settlement proposal.

(2) The board may release to a licensee who is the subject of a board-initiated investigation, including investigations initiated following the board's receipt of an anonymous complaint, such records or information as may aid the investigation or resolution of the matter.

(3) The board may release information from a peer review or consultant's report when the soliciting of the licensee's position will aid in making the probable cause determination and such disclosure can be made to the licensee without revealing identifying information regarding the complainant, peer reviewer or consultant.

[**ARC 7715B**, IAB 4/22/09, effective 7/1/09]

193A—15.8(17A,272C,542) Investigation procedures.

15.8(1) *Disciplinary committee.* The board chairperson shall annually appoint two to four members of the board to serve on the board's disciplinary committee. The disciplinary committee is a purely advisory body which shall review complaint files referred by the board's administrator, generally supervise the investigation of complaints, and make recommendations to the full board on the disposition of complaints. Members of the committee shall not personally investigate complaints, but they may review the investigative work product of others in formulating recommendations to the board.

15.8(2) *Committee screening of complaints.* Upon the referral of a complaint from the board's administrator or from the full board, the committee shall determine whether the complaint presents facts which, if true, suggest that a licensee may have violated a law or rule enforced by the board. If the committee concludes that the complaint does not present facts which suggest such a violation or that the complaint does not otherwise constitute an appropriate basis for disciplinary action, the committee shall refer the complaint to the full board with the recommendation that it be closed with no further action. If the committee determines that the complaint does present a credible basis for disciplinary action, the committee may either immediately refer the complaint to the full board recommending that a disciplinary proceeding be commenced or initiate a disciplinary investigation.

15.8(3) *Committee procedures.* If the committee determines that additional information is necessary or desirable to evaluate the merits of a complaint, the committee may assign an investigator or expert consultant, appoint a peer review committee, provide the licensee an opportunity to appear before the disciplinary committee for an informal discussion as described in rule 193A—15.9(17A,272C,542) or request board staff to conduct further investigation. Upon completion of an investigation, the

investigator, expert consultant, peer review committee or board staff shall present a report to the committee. The committee shall review the report and determine what further action is necessary. The committee may:

a. Request further investigation.

b. Determine there is not probable cause to believe a disciplinary violation has occurred and refer the case to the full board with the recommendation of closure.

c. Determine there is probable cause to believe that a law or rule enforced by the board has been violated, but that disciplinary action is unwarranted on other grounds, and refer the case to the full board with the recommendation of closure. The committee may also recommend that the licensee be informally cautioned or educated about matters which could form the basis for disciplinary action in the future.

d. Determine there is probable cause to believe a disciplinary violation has occurred, and refer the case to the full board with the recommendation that the board initiate a disciplinary proceeding (contested case).

15.8(4) *Subpoena authority.* Pursuant to Iowa Code subsections 17A.13(1), 272C.6(3) and 542.11(1), the board is authorized in connection with a disciplinary investigation to issue subpoenas to compel witnesses to testify or persons to produce books, papers, records and any other real evidence, whether or not privileged or confidential under law, which the board deems necessary as evidence in connection with a disciplinary proceeding or relevant to the decision of whether to initiate a disciplinary proceeding. Board procedures concerning investigative subpoenas are set forth in 193—Chapter 6.

193A—15.9(17A,272C,542) Informal discussion. If the disciplinary committee considers it advisable, or if requested by the affected licensee, the committee may grant the licensee an opportunity to appear before the committee for a voluntary informal discussion of the facts and circumstances of an alleged violation, subject to the provisions of this rule.

15.9(1) An informal discussion is intended to provide a licensee an opportunity to share the licensee's side of a complaint in an informal setting before the board determines whether probable cause exists to initiate a disciplinary proceeding. A licensee is not required to attend an informal discussion. Because disciplinary investigations are confidential, the licensee may not bring other persons to an informal discussion, but licensees may be represented by legal counsel. Where an allegation is made against a firm, the firm may be represented by a managing partner, member or other firm representative.

15.9(2) Unless disqualification is waived by the licensee, board members or staff who personally investigate a disciplinary complaint are disqualified from making decisions or assisting the decision makers at a later formal hearing. Because board members generally rely upon investigators, peer review committees, or expert consultants to conduct investigations, the issue rarely arises. An informal discussion, however, is a form of investigation because it is conducted in a question and answer format. In order to preserve the ability of all board members to participate in board decision making and to receive the advice of staff, a licensee who desires to attend an informal discussion must therefore waive their right to seek disqualification of a board member or staff based solely on the board member's or staff's participation in an informal discussion. A licensee would not be waiving their right to seek disqualification on any other ground. By electing to attend an informal discussion, a licensee accordingly agrees that participating board members or staff are not disqualified from acting as a presiding officer in a later contested case proceeding or from advising the decision maker.

15.9(3) Because an informal discussion constitutes a part of the board's investigation of a pending disciplinary case, the facts discussed at the informal discussion may be considered by the board in the event the matter proceeds to a contested case hearing and those facts are independently introduced into evidence.

15.9(4) The disciplinary committee, subject to board approval, may propose a consent order at the time of the informal discussion. If the licensee agrees to a consent order, a statement of charges shall be filed simultaneously with the consent order, as provided in rule 193—7.4(17A,272C).

193A—15.10(17A,272C,542) Closing complaint files.

15.10(1) *Grounds for closing.* Upon the recommendation of the administrator pursuant to subrule 15.5(4), the recommendation of the disciplinary committee pursuant to rule 193A—15.8(17A,272C,542), or on its own motion, the board may close a complaint file, with or without prior investigation. Given the broad scope of matters members of the public may complain about, it is not possible to catalog all possible reasons why the board may close a complaint file. The following nonexclusive list is, however, illustrative of the grounds upon which the board may close a complaint file:

a. The complaint alleges matters outside the board's jurisdiction.

b. The complaint does not allege a reasonable or credible basis to believe that the subject of the complaint violated a law or rule enforced by the board.

c. The complaint is frivolous or trivial.

d. The complaint alleges matters more appropriately resolved in a different forum, such as civil litigation to resolve a contract dispute, or more appropriately addressed by alternative procedures, such as outreach education or rule making.

e. The matters raised in the complaint are situational, isolated, or unrepresentative of a licensee's typical practice, and the licensee has taken appropriate steps to ensure future compliance and prevent public injury.

f. Resources are unavailable or better directed to other complaints or board initiatives in light of the board's overall budget and mission.

g. Other extenuating factors which weigh against the imposition of public discipline consistent with the legislative policies, goals, and standards set forth in Iowa Code section 542.2.

15.10(2) *Closing orders.* The board's administrator may enter an order stating the basis for the board's decision to close a complaint file. If entered, the order shall not contain the identity of the complainant or the respondent and shall not disclose confidential complaint or investigative information.

If entered, a closing order will be indexed by case number and shall be a public record pursuant to Iowa Code subsection 17.3(1)(d). A copy of the order may be mailed to the complainant, if any, and to the respondent. The board's decision whether or not to pursue an investigation, to institute disciplinary proceedings, or to close a file is not subject to judicial review.

15.10(3) *Cautionary letters.* The board may issue a confidential letter of caution to a licensee when a complaint file is closed which informally cautions or educates the licensee about matters which could form the basis for disciplinary action in the future if corrective action is not taken by the licensee. Informal cautionary letters do not constitute disciplinary action, but the board may take such letters into consideration in the future if a licensee continues a practice about which the licensee has been cautioned.

15.10(4) *Reopening closed complaint files.* The board may reopen a closed complaint file if additional information arises after closure which provides a basis to reassess the merits of the initial complaint.

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code chapters 17A, 272C and 542.

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CHAPTER 16
DISCIPLINARY PROCEEDINGS

193A—16.1(17A,272C,542) Initiation of disciplinary proceedings. Disciplinary proceedings may be initiated only by the affirmative vote of a majority of a quorum of the board at a public meeting. Board members who are disqualified shall not be included in determining whether a quorum exists. If, for example, two members of the board are disqualified, four members of the board shall constitute a quorum of the remaining six board members for purposes of voting on the case in which the two members are disqualified. When three or more members of the board are disqualified or otherwise unavailable for any reason, the administrator may request the special appointment of one or more substitute board members pursuant to Iowa Code section 17A.11, subsection 5.
[**ARC 7715B**, IAB 4/22/09, effective 7/1/09]

193A—16.2(17A,272C,542) Disciplinary contested case procedures. Unless in conflict with a provision of Iowa Code chapter 542 or board rules in this chapter, all of the procedures set forth in 193—Chapter 7 shall apply to disciplinary contested cases initiated by the board.
[**ARC 7715B**, IAB 4/22/09, effective 7/1/09]

193A—16.3(272C,542) Disciplinary sanctions.

16.3(1) *Type of sanctions.* The board has authority to impose the following disciplinary sanctions:

a. Revoke a license issued by the board. In the event of a revocation, the licensee shall not be allowed to remain a member, partner or shareholder of a business entity if the law requires that all members, partners or shareholders of such an entity be actively involved.

b. Suspend a license issued by the board. A CPA or LPA who is under suspension shall refrain, during the period of the suspension, from all facets of the ordinary practice of public accounting.

c. Revoke or suspend the privilege to engage in one or more areas of the practice of public accounting.

d. Impose a period of probation. As a condition to a period of probation, the board may impose terms and conditions deemed appropriate by the board which may include, but are not limited to, the following:

(1) The board may require the licensee to undergo a quality review or desk review under the board's supervision. The licensee shall select, subject to approval by the board, a CPA, LPA, or a firm of CPAs or LPAs. The costs of the review shall be paid by the licensee. The board shall be furnished a copy of the report issued by the reviewing party and may require remedial actions or education as a result of the report findings.

(2) The board may require the licensee to enter into an agreement with a CPA, an LPA, or a firm of CPAs or LPAs to obtain a preissuance review of any audits, compilations, or reviews issued by the licensee or other public accounting services performed during the period of probation. The agreement shall be preapproved by the board. The board may require the licensee to report regularly concerning the preissuance reviews conducted pursuant to the agreement. Any cost incurred in obtaining preissuance review shall be paid by the licensee.

(3) A substance abuse evaluation and such care and treatment as are recommended in the evaluation or otherwise appropriate under the circumstances.

e. Impose requirements regarding continuing education. The board may specify that a designated amount of continuing education be taken in specific subjects and may specify the time period for completing these courses. The board may also specify whether that continuing education be in addition to the continuing education routinely required for license renewal. The board may also specify that additional continuing education be a condition for the termination of any suspension or reinstatement of a certificate, permit, license, or registration. The board may also specify that current reference materials be obtained and maintained.

f. Require reexamination, using one or more parts of the CPA or LPA examination given to candidates for the CPA certificate or the LPA license.

g. Impose civil penalties, the amount of which shall be at the discretion of the board, but which shall not exceed $1,000 per violation, or after June 30, 2009, $10,000 per violation for a firm. Civil penalties may be imposed for any of the disciplinary violations specified in rule 193A—14.2(17A,272C,542).

h. Issue a reprimand.

i. Order the licensee to alter a professional practice or refrain from engaging in a particular act or practice in the future, notify clients of unlicensed or unprofessional conduct, or take such other remedial measures that are appropriate under the public interest and circumstances of the infraction.

j. Order such alternative discipline as is allowed by law.

16.3(2) *Imposing discipline.* Discipline may be imposed against a licensee only by the affirmative vote of a majority of the members of the board who are not disqualified.

16.3(3) *Voluntary surrender.* The board may accept the voluntary surrender of a license to resolve a pending disciplinary contested case or pending disciplinary investigation. The board shall not accept a voluntary surrender of a license to resolve a pending disciplinary investigation unless a statement of charges will be filed along with the order accepting the voluntary surrender. Such a voluntary surrender is considered disciplinary action and shall be published in the same manner as is applicable to any other form of disciplinary order.

16.3(4) *Notification requirements.* Whenever a license is revoked, suspended, restricted, or voluntarily surrendered under this chapter, the licensee shall:

a. Within 15 days of receipt of the board's final order, notify in writing all clients of the fact that the license has been revoked, suspended or voluntarily surrendered or that the practice of the licensee has been restricted; for example, the licensee may agree to discontinue governmental audits. Such notice shall advise the client to obtain alternative professional services, unless the restriction at issue would not impact the public accounting services provided for that client;

b. Within 30 days of receipt of the board's final order, the licensee shall file with the board copies of the notices sent pursuant to paragraph 16.3(4)*"a."* Compliance with this requirement shall be a condition for an application for reinstatement.

16.3(5) *Civil penalties.* Factors the board may consider when determining whether to assess and the amount of civil penalties include:

a. Whether other forms of discipline are being imposed for the same violation.

b. Whether the amount imposed will be a substantial deterrent to the violation.

c. The circumstances leading to the violation.

d. The severity of the violation and the risk of harm to the public.

e. The economic benefits gained by the licensee as a result of the violation.

f. The interest of the public.

g. Evidence of reform or remedial action.

h. Time lapsed since the violation occurred.

i. Whether the violation is a repeat offense following a prior cautionary letter, disciplinary order, or other notice of the nature of the infraction.

j. The clarity of the issues involved.

k. Whether the violation was willful and intentional.

l. Whether the licensee acted in bad faith.

m. The extent to which the licensee cooperated with the board.

n. Whether the licensee improperly used a title restricted by Iowa law or rules, performed attest services or issued a compilation report when not properly licensed to do so, or with a lapsed, inactive, suspended, restricted or revoked license engaged in practices which require licensure.

[**ARC 7715B**, IAB 4/22/09, effective 7/1/09]

193A—16.4(272C,542) Publication of decisions.

16.4(1) The board shall publish in the board's newsletter, or in another professional publication designated by the board, the name of each licensee disciplined by the board, along with a brief description of the underlying circumstances, regardless of the nature of the violation.

16.4(2) The board shall issue a formal press release in those instances in which a certificate, permit, or license has been suspended or revoked.

16.4(3) The board shall notify other state boards of accountancy that have issued a similar license to an Iowa licensee of disciplinary action taken against the Iowa licensee. The board shall also notify the National Association of State Boards of Accountancy of disciplinary action taken against an Iowa licensee, and may notify additional bodies, such as other state agencies, federal agencies, and the PCAOB.

[**ARC 7715B**, IAB 4/22/09, effective 7/1/09]

193A—16.5(272C,542) Reinstatement.

16.5(1) The term "reinstatement" as used in this rule and in rule 193—7.38(17A,272C) shall include the reinstatement of a suspended license, the modification or removal of a practice restriction, the issuance of a license following the denial of an application to renew a license, and the issuance of a new license following the revocation or voluntary surrender of a license.

16.5(2) Any person whose license has been revoked, suspended or restricted by the board, or who has voluntarily surrendered a license to conclude a disciplinary investigation or proceeding, or whose application to renew a license has been denied may apply to the board to modify or terminate the suspension, issue or reissue the license, or modify or remove the restriction in accordance with Iowa Code section 542.12, rule 193—7.38(17A,272C), the provisions of this rule, and the terms of the order of revocation, suspension or restriction, denial of license renewal, or acceptance of voluntary surrender of a license.

16.5(3) If the applicable order did not establish terms upon which the licensee may apply for reinstatement, an initial application for reinstatement may not be made until one year has elapsed from the date of the order which revoked, suspended or restricted the license, denied license renewal, or accepted a voluntary surrender.

16.5(4) All proceedings for reinstatement shall be initiated by the respondent and shall be subject to the procedures set forth in rule 193—7.38(17A,272C). In addition, the board may grant an applicant's request to appear informally before the board prior to the issuance of a notice of hearing on the application if the applicant requests an informal appearance in the application and agrees not to seek to disqualify on the ground of personal investigation the board members or staff before whom the applicant appears.

16.5(5) An order granting an application for reinstatement may impose such terms and conditions as the board deems desirable, which may include one or more of the types of disciplinary sanctions described in rule 193A—16.3(272C,542).

16.5(6) The board shall not grant an application for reinstatement when the initial order which revoked, suspended or restricted the license, denied license renewal, or accepted a voluntary surrender was based on a criminal conviction and the applicant cannot demonstrate to the board's satisfaction that:

a. All terms of the sentencing or other criminal order have been fully satisfied;

b. The applicant has been released from confinement and any applicable probation or parole; and

c. Restitution has been made or is reasonably in the process of being made to any victims of the crime.

[**ARC 7715B**, IAB 4/22/09, effective 7/1/09]

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code chapters 17A, 272C and 542.

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CHAPTER 17
ENFORCEMENT PROCEEDINGS AGAINST NONLICENSEES

193A—17.1(542) Civil penalties against nonlicensees. The board may order compliance with Iowa Code chapter 542 and board rules, revoke a practice privilege, and impose civil penalties by order against a firm, other entity, or individual that is not licensed by the board pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 542, based on the unlawful practices specified in Iowa Code sections 542.13 and 542.20. In addition to the procedures set forth in Iowa Code section 542.14, this chapter shall apply.
[**ARC 7715B**, IAB 4/22/09, effective 7/1/09]

193A—17.2(17A,542) Investigations. The board is authorized by Iowa Code subsection 17A.13(1) and Iowa Code section 542.11 to conduct such investigations as are needed to determine whether grounds exist to impose civil penalties against a nonlicensee. Such investigations shall conform to the procedures outlined in 193A—Chapter 15. Complaint and investigatory files concerning nonlicensees are not confidential except as may be provided in Iowa Code chapter 22.
[**ARC 7715B**, IAB 4/22/09, effective 7/1/09]

193A—17.3(17A,542) Notice of intent to impose civil penalties. The notice of the board's intent to issue an order to require compliance with Iowa Code chapter 542 and board rules and to impose a civil penalty shall be served upon the nonlicensee by restricted certified mail, return receipt requested, or personal service in accordance with Iowa R. Civ. P. 1.305. Alternatively, the nonlicensee may accept service personally or through authorized counsel. The notice shall include the following:

1. A statement of the legal authority and jurisdiction under which the proposed civil penalty would be imposed.
2. Reference to the particular sections of the statutes and rules involved.
3. A short, plain statement of the alleged unlawful practices.
4. The dollar amount of the proposed civil penalty, the nature of the intended order to require compliance with Iowa Code chapter 542 and board rules, and whether a practice privilege will be revoked.
5. Notice of the nonlicensee's right to a hearing and the time frame in which hearing must be requested.
6. The address to which written request for hearing must be made.

[**ARC 7715B**, IAB 4/22/09, effective 7/1/09]

193A—17.4(17A,542) Request for hearing.

17.4(1) Nonlicensees must request a hearing within 30 days of the date the notice is mailed if served through restricted certified mail to the last-known address, or within 30 days of the date of service if service is accepted or made in accordance with Iowa R. Civ. P. 1.305. A request for hearing must be in writing and is deemed made on the date of the nonmetered United States Postal Service postmark or the date of personal service.

17.4(2) If a request for hearing is not timely made, the board chairperson or the chairperson's designee may issue an order imposing the civil penalty, revoking the practice privilege, and requiring compliance with Iowa Code chapter 542 and board rules, as described in the notice. The order may be mailed by regular first-class mail or served in the same manner as the notice of intent to impose civil penalty.

17.4(3) If a request for hearing is timely made, the board shall issue a notice of hearing and conduct a hearing in the same manner as applicable to disciplinary cases against licensees.

17.4(4) A nonlicensee may waive the right to hearing and all attendant rights and enter into a consent order imposing a civil penalty, revoking the practice privilege, and requiring compliance with Iowa Code chapter 542 and board rules at any stage of the proceeding upon mutual consent of the board.

17.4(5) The notice of intent to issue an order and the order are public records available for inspection and copying in accordance with Iowa Code chapter 22. Copies may be published as provided in rule 193A—16.4(272C,542). Hearings shall be open to the public.
[**ARC 7715B**, IAB 4/22/09, effective 7/1/09]

193A—17.5(542) Factors to consider. In addition to the factors set forth in Iowa Code section 542.14(3), the board may consider the following when determining the amount of civil penalty to impose, if any:

1. The time lapsed since the unlawful practice occurred.
2. Evidence of reform or remedial actions.
3. Whether the violation is a repeat offense following a prior warning letter or other notice of the nature of the infraction.
4. Whether the violation involved an element of deception.
5. Whether the unlawful practice violated a prior order of the board, court order, cease and desist agreement, consent order, or similar document.
6. The clarity of the issue involved.
7. Whether the violation was willful and intentional.
8. Whether the nonlicensee acted in bad faith.
9. The extent to which the nonlicensee cooperated with the board.

[**ARC 7715B**, IAB 4/22/09, effective 7/1/09]

193A—17.6(542) "Safe harbor" language. Persons who do not hold a CPA certificate or LPA license, firms which do not hold a CPA or LPA firm permit to practice, or individuals or firms which are ineligible to exercise a practice privilege shall not use in any statement relating to the financial affairs of a person or entity language which is conventionally used by CPAs or LPAs in reports on financial statements. Pursuant to Iowa Code section 542.13(8), such persons or firms may use the following "safe harbor" language:

> "I (we) have prepared the accompanying (financial statements) of (name of entity) as of (time period) for the (period) then ended. This presentation is limited to preparing in the form of financial statements information that is the representation of management (owners). I (we) have not audited, reviewed or compiled the accompanying financial statements and accordingly do not express an opinion or any other form of assurance on them."

[**ARC 7715B**, IAB 4/22/09, effective 7/1/09]

193A—17.7(542) Enforcement options. In addition, or as an alternative, to the administrative process described in these rules, the board may seek an injunction in district court, refer the matter for criminal prosecution, or enter into a consent order as provided in Iowa Code sections 542.14 and 542.15.
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These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code chapters 17A and 542.

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CHAPTER 18
LICENSEES' DUTY TO REPORT
[Prior to 5/1/02, see 193A—Chapter 15]

193A—18.1(272C,542) Reporting acts or omissions committed by licensees.

18.1(1) Iowa Code section 272C.9(2) requires an individual or firm that is licensed by the board to report acts or omissions of others licensed by the board that demonstrate a lack of qualifications that are necessary to assure residents of this state a high standard of professional and occupational care. For the purposes of this rule, the failure to perform an engagement for a client in accordance with professional standards is a demonstration by a CPA or LPA or by a CPA or LPA firm that the CPA or LPA or the CPA or LPA firm may lack such qualifications. These professional standards are set forth in 193A—Chapter 13.

18.1(2) When a licensee observes a violation of any of the acts referenced in subrule 18.1(1), the licensee shall report the violation in writing to the board office, setting forth the name of the licensee alleged to have committed the violation and the rule(s) violated, together with a copy of all material that evidences the violation.
[**ARC 7715B**, IAB 4/22/09, effective 7/1/09]

193A—18.2(272C,542) Reporting judgments and settlements alleging malpractice.

18.2(1) Iowa Code section 272C.9(3) requires a licensee to report to the board every adverse judgment in a professional malpractice action to which the licensee is a party and every settlement of a claim against the licensee. For the purposes of this rule, malpractice actions brought against a firm licensed by the board will be deemed to have been brought against both the firm and the firm's owners (e.g., partners, shareholders, or members) that performed the services that led to the malpractice action.

18.2(2) When a licensee is a party to an adverse judgment resulting from a professional malpractice action or is a party to a settlement of a claim resulting from an allegation of malpractice, the licensee shall file a report in writing forwarded to the board office, setting forth the name and address of the client, the date the claim was originally made, a brief description of the circumstances precipitating the claim and a copy of the judgment or settlement agreement resulting from the claim. It is the intent of this rule to require the reporting of all judgments or settlements resulting from claims that were initiated by court action and not claims of malpractice that are made against a licensee that are not filed in a court of law.
[**ARC 7715B**, IAB 4/22/09, effective 7/1/09]

193A—18.3(272C,542) Timely reporting. The reports required by rules 193A—18.1(272C,542) and 193A—18.2(272C,542) shall be forwarded to the board within a reasonable period of time from the initial receipt of the information required to be reported. A period of less than 30 days will be considered to be a reasonable period of time.
[**ARC 7715B**, IAB 4/22/09, effective 7/1/09]

193A—18.4(272C,542) Failure to make reports. Upon obtaining information that a licensee failed to file a report required by rules 193A—18.1(272C,542) and 193A—18.2(272C,542) within a reasonable period of time, the board shall initiate a disciplinary proceeding against the licensee who failed to make the required report.
[**ARC 7715B**, IAB 4/22/09, effective 7/1/09]

193A—18.5(272C,542) Professional resolution encouraged. While a licensee may report any act to the board that provides a ground for discipline under 193A—Chapter 14, the board anticipates that licensees will attempt to informally resolve those matters that do not pose a risk to the public if promptly resolved through professional courtesy and in an educational fashion.
[**ARC 7715B**, IAB 4/22/09, effective 7/1/09]

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code chapters 272C and 542.

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CHAPTER 19
TRANSITION RULES
Rescinded IAB 4/22/09, effective 7/1/09

CHAPTER 20
PRACTICE PRIVILEGE FOR OUT-OF-STATE CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

193A—20.1(542) Overview and timing. Beginning July 1, 2009, out-of-state certified public accountants who maintain their principal place of business in a jurisdiction other than Iowa may practice public accounting in Iowa or for clients with a home office in Iowa without Iowa licensure if all of the conditions of Iowa Code section 542.20 and this chapter are satisfied.
[**ARC 7715B**, IAB 4/22/09, effective 7/1/09]

193A—20.2(542) Out-of-state licensure status. The practice privilege described in Iowa Code section 542.20 applies to individuals who are licensed to practice as certified public accountants in the jurisdiction in which their principal place of business is located for those periods of time in which all of the following conditions are satisfied:

20.2(1) The out-of-state license is valid, in good standing, and active. The practice privilege shall cease if the out-of-state license expires in the jurisdiction of the individual's principal place of business.

20.2(2) The individual meets the criteria for substantial equivalency reciprocity, as provided in Iowa Code section 542.19, subsection 1, paragraph *"a," "b,"* or *"c,"* and 193A—9.5(542).

20.2(3) The license authorizes in the individual's principal place of business all of the public accounting services the individual performs or offers to perform in Iowa or for clients with a home office in Iowa.
[**ARC 7715B**, IAB 4/22/09, effective 7/1/09]

193A—20.3(542) When Iowa licensure may be required.

20.3(1) The auditor of state, the department of agriculture and land stewardship, other governmental official or body, or a client may require that an individual be licensed in Iowa as a condition of performing public accounting services in Iowa or for a client with a home office in Iowa, whether or not the individual may otherwise satisfy the conditions for a practice privilege. Iowa licensure as a certified public accountant is required, for example, to perform certain audit services described in Iowa Code chapter 11.

20.3(2) Iowa licensure is required if an individual has an office in Iowa at which the individual uses the title "CPA," unless the individual satisfies the conditions for a practice privilege and one of the following is true:

a. The Iowa office is the office of an Iowa CPA or LPA firm that holds a permit to practice under Iowa Code section 542.7 or 542.8, and the individual provides public accounting services through that firm.

b. The Iowa office is the office of a business entity that is not required to hold a firm permit to practice under Iowa Code section 542.7 or 542.8, and the individual provides public accounting services through that business entity.

20.3(3) Iowa licensure is required if an individual moves the individual's principal place of business to Iowa and is otherwise required to be licensed under Iowa Code chapter 542. The board's streamlined application process for reciprocal licensure is described in Iowa Code section 542.19 and 193A—Chapter 9.
[**ARC 7715B**, IAB 4/22/09, effective 7/1/09]

193A—20.4(542) Individuals ineligible for a practice privilege.

20.4(1) The practice privilege described in Iowa Code section 542.20 shall not be applicable if:

a. The individual has been convicted of a felony under the laws of any jurisdiction.

b. The individual has been convicted of any crime under the laws of any jurisdiction if an element of the crime involves dishonesty or fraud, such as forgery, embezzlement, obtaining money under false pretenses, theft, extortion, conspiracy to defraud, or similar offense, as more fully described in Iowa Code section 542.5(2).

c. The individual's license to practice public accounting has been suspended, revoked, or otherwise disciplined by a licensing authority in this or another state, territory, or country, for any cause

other than failure to pay appropriate fees. "Disciplined" shall include the voluntary surrender of a license to resolve a pending disciplinary investigation or proceeding in Iowa or another jurisdiction.

d. The individual's right to practice public accounting before any state or federal agency, or the PCAOB, has been suspended or revoked.

e. The individual has applied for licensure as a certified public accountant in Iowa or another jurisdiction and the application has been denied.

f. Civil penalties have been imposed against the individual pursuant to Iowa Code section 542.14.

g. The individual's authority to exercise a practice privilege has been revoked in Iowa or another jurisdiction.

20.4(2) Individuals precluded from exercising a practice privilege under this rule may apply for licensure in Iowa if otherwise qualified. The board will determine when an application is submitted whether the criminal or disciplinary history or other regulatory action provides a ground to deny licensure.

[**ARC 7715B**, IAB 4/22/09, effective 7/1/09]

193A—20.5(542) Attest and compilation services.

20.5(1) Individuals providing audit, review or other attest services in Iowa or for a client with a home office in Iowa must practice through a CPA firm that holds an active permit to practice pursuant to Iowa Code section 542.7.

20.5(2) Individuals providing compilation services in Iowa or for a client with a home office in Iowa must comply with the peer review provisions of Iowa Code section 542.6(6), or provide such services through a CPA or LPA firm, or a substantially equivalent firm that holds a valid license in the firm's principal place of business and that complies with the peer review and ownership provisions of Iowa Code section 542.7 or 542.8.

[**ARC 7715B**, IAB 4/22/09, effective 7/1/09]

193A—20.6(542) Rights and duties.

20.6(1) Individuals who satisfy the conditions for a practice privilege may practice public accounting in Iowa or for a client with a home office in Iowa in person, or by telephone, mail, or electronic means without licensure under Iowa Code chapter 542 or notice to the board.

20.6(2) Individuals lawfully practicing public accounting under a practice privilege may use the title "CPA" as long as they do not have an office in Iowa, except as provided in subrule 20.3(2).

20.6(3) Individuals practicing public accounting in Iowa or for a client with a home office in Iowa while exercising a practice privilege are subject to all of the following provisions:

a. Practice privilege practitioners shall not make any representation tending to falsely indicate that the individuals are licensed under Iowa Code chapter 542. Such individuals may truthfully identify themselves as licensed in any jurisdiction in which they hold a valid, active, unexpired license to practice as a certified public accountant. For example, a practice privilege practitioner could not use the title "Iowa CPA" or otherwise state or imply licensure in Iowa, but, if true, the individual could use a title such as "CPA, licensed in Texas" or "Florida CPA." Such individuals could also truthfully state that they are CPAs practicing under a practice privilege.

b. Practice privilege practitioners shall provide, upon a client's or prospective client's request, accurate information on the state or states of licensure, principal place of business, contact information, and manner in which licensure status can be verified.

c. Practice privilege practitioners shall comply with all professional standards, laws, and rules that apply to licensees performing the same professional services.

20.6(4) As a condition of exercising the practice privilege provided in Iowa Code section 542.20, the individual:

a. Consents to the personal and subject matter jurisdiction and regulatory authority of the board including, but not limited to, the board's jurisdiction to revoke the practice privilege or otherwise take action under Iowa Code section 542.14 for any violation of Iowa Code chapter 542 or board rules;

b. Appoints the regulatory body of the state that issued the license in the individual's principal place of business as the agent upon whom process may be served in any action or proceeding by the board against the individual;

c. Agrees to supply the board, upon the board's request and without subpoena, such information or records licensees are similarly required to provide the board under Iowa Code chapter 542, including but not limited to the information described in Iowa Code section 542.20, subsection 7, paragraph *"c"*; and

d. Agrees to promptly cease offering or providing public accounting services in Iowa or for a client with a home office in Iowa if the license in the individual's principal place of business expires or is otherwise no longer in good standing, or if any of the conditions for exercising the practice privilege are no longer satisfied, or if the board revokes the practice privilege.

[**ARC 7715B**, IAB 4/22/09, effective 7/1/09]

193A—20.7(542) Penalties.

20.7(1) Individuals purporting to practice public accounting under a practice privilege who are ineligible to exercise a practice privilege or who fail to satisfy the conditions for exercising a practice privilege are subject to all of the penalties that apply to unlicensed persons, including the criminal, administrative, and civil penalties described in Iowa Code sections 542.14 and 542.15.

20.7(2) If an individual acting or purporting to act under a practice privilege engages in any act or practice that does or may in the future violate Iowa Code chapter 542 or board rules, the board may take any or all of the following actions, as applicable:

a. Apply to the district court for an injunction, restraining order, or other order, pursuant to Iowa Code section 542.14(1);

b. Issue an order to require compliance with Iowa Code chapter 542 or board rules, impose a civil penalty up to $1,000 per offense, which may be imposed per day for a continuing violation, and revoke the practice privilege, pursuant to the procedures outlined in Iowa Code section 542.14, subsections 2 to 5, and 193A—Chapter 17;

c. Deny the subsequent license application of the violator or the violator's firm, pursuant to Iowa Code section 542.20, subsection 4, paragraphs *"a"* and *"b"*;

d. Refer the complaint or other relevant information to the jurisdiction that issued a license to the alleged violator; and

e. Take disciplinary action against the individual pursuant to Iowa Code section 542.10 if the individual holds an inactive or lapsed Iowa license.

20.7(3) Complaints filed with the board alleging violations by individuals who are not licensed by the board, including those acting or purporting to act under a practice privilege, are not confidential under Iowa Code section 272C.6(4) and shall not be treated as confidential unless otherwise provided in Iowa Code chapter 22 or other applicable law.

20.7(4) Persons filing complaints with the board against individuals acting or purporting to act under a practice privilege should provide as much information as possible to assist the board in locating the individual and in determining whether the individual is licensed in any jurisdiction.

[**ARC 7715B**, IAB 4/22/09, effective 7/1/09]

193A—20.8(542) Relationship between Iowa licensure and the exercise of a practice privilege.

20.8(1) *Active Iowa licensees.* An Iowa licensee holding an active CPA certificate shall be treated for all purposes as an Iowa licensee and shall not be subject to the provisions of Iowa Code section 542.20.

20.8(2) *Inactive Iowa licensees.* An Iowa licensee holding an inactive CPA certificate is precluded by Iowa Code section 542.6(3) and rule 193A—5.9(272C,542) from performing attest or compilation services or using the title "CPA" while performing public accounting services in Iowa or for a client with a home office in Iowa. The practice of an inactive CPA is restricted because the continuing education required to renew in active status does not apply to those renewing in inactive status. Some individuals holding an inactive Iowa CPA certificate may, however, hold an active CPA certificate in another jurisdiction in which they maintain their principal place of business and satisfy continuing education requirements. Such individuals may have maintained an inactive Iowa CPA certificate solely

to facilitate reinstatement to active status when active Iowa licensure is required in their practice. The following provisions shall apply to inactive Iowa licensees who may wish to exercise a practice privilege:

a. In a disciplinary investigation or proceeding in which an inactive Iowa licensee is alleged to have improperly used the title "CPA" or otherwise practiced public accounting on an inactive license, the board shall take into consideration whether the inactive licensee, at the time of the events at issue, satisfied the conditions for a practice privilege under Iowa Code section 542.20 and complied with all rules applicable to the exercise of a practice privilege.

b. The individual shall take care to avoid public confusion about licensure status as provided in 193A—subrule 5.1(6).

c. Violations of Iowa laws or rules by an individual holding an inactive Iowa CPA certificate shall be prosecuted as disciplinary proceedings against a licensee under Iowa Code section 542.10 and, when appropriate under the factual circumstances, may also or alternatively be enforced under the provisions of Iowa Code sections 542.14 and 542.15.

20.8(3) *Lapsed Iowa licensees.* An Iowa licensee holding a lapsed Iowa CPA certificate is not authorized to perform attest or compilation services or to otherwise practice public accounting using the title "CPA" in Iowa or for a client with a home office in Iowa. A lapsed licensee is subject to discipline for practicing on a lapsed license and may not represent oneself as a "CPA" in any context unless the licensee truthfully discloses that the certificate has lapsed. Some individuals holding lapsed Iowa CPA certificates may, however, hold active CPA certificates in another jurisdiction in which the individuals maintain their principal place of business. Such individuals may have intentionally allowed their Iowa CPA certificates to lapse because the individuals no longer need an active Iowa license in their practice. The following provisions shall apply to lapsed Iowa licensees who may wish to exercise a practice privilege:

a. In a disciplinary investigation or proceeding in which a lapsed Iowa licensee is alleged to have improperly used the title "CPA" or otherwise practiced public accounting on a lapsed license, the board shall take into consideration whether the lapsed licensee, at the time of the events at issue, satisfied the conditions for a practice privilege under Iowa Code section 542.20 and complied with all rules applicable to the exercise of a practice privilege.

b. The individual shall take care to avoid public confusion about licensure status as provided in 193A—subrule 5.1(6).

c. Violations of Iowa laws or rules by an individual holding a lapsed Iowa CPA certificate shall be prosecuted as disciplinary proceedings against a licensee under Iowa Code section 542.10 and, when appropriate under the factual circumstances, may also or alternatively be prosecuted under the provisions of Iowa Code sections 542.14 and 542.15.

20.8(4) *Former Iowa licensees.* An individual who held an Iowa CPA certificate at one time whose Iowa CPA certificate has been revoked or surrendered in connection with a disciplinary investigation or proceeding is prohibited from performing attest or compilation services or using the title "CPA" whether or not such individual may otherwise qualify for a practice privilege.

a. The former Iowa licensees described in this subrule are ineligible to exercise the practice privilege described in Iowa Code section 542.20.

b. Violations of Iowa Code chapter 542 or board rules by former Iowa licensees are subject to the criminal, civil and administrative remedies described in Iowa Code sections 542.14 and 542.15, and may also be prosecuted as disciplinary proceedings under Iowa Code section 542.10 if the license remains subject to reinstatement under Iowa Code section 542.12.

[**ARC 7715B**, IAB 4/22/09, effective 7/1/09]

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code section 542.20.

[Filed ARC 7715B (Notice ARC 7484B, IAB 1/14/09), IAB 4/22/09, effective 7/1/09]

CHAPTER 21
PRACTICE PRIVILEGE FOR OUT-OF-STATE CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRMS

193A—21.1(542) Overview and timing. Beginning July 1, 2009, out-of-state certified public accounting firms that maintain their principal place of business in a jurisdiction other than Iowa may practice public accounting in Iowa or for clients with a home office in Iowa without Iowa licensure if all of the conditions of Iowa Code section 542.20 and this chapter are satisfied.
[**ARC 7715B**, IAB 4/22/09, effective 7/1/09]

193A—21.2(542) Out-of-state licensure status. The practice privilege described in Iowa Code section 542.20 applies to certified public accounting firms that are licensed to practice as certified public accounting firms in the jurisdiction in which their principal place of business is located for those periods of time in which all of the following conditions are satisfied:

21.2(1) The out-of-state license is valid, in good standing, and active. The practice privilege shall cease if the out-of-state license expires in the jurisdiction of the firm's principal place of business.

21.2(2) The out-of-state license is substantially equivalent to a permit to practice issued under Iowa Code section 542.7.

21.2(3) The license authorizes in the firm's principal place of business all of the public accounting services the firm performs or offers to perform in Iowa or for clients with a home office in Iowa.

21.2(4) The public accounting services offered in Iowa or for clients with a home office in Iowa that are required under Iowa law to be performed by a CPA are performed by a person holding a certificate issued under Iowa Code section 542.6 or 542.19, or by a person exercising a practice privilege pursuant to Iowa Code section 542.20 and 193A—Chapter 20.
[**ARC 7715B**, IAB 4/22/09, effective 7/1/09]

193A—21.3(542) When Iowa licensure may be required.

21.3(1) The auditor of state, the department of agriculture and land stewardship, other governmental official or body, or a client may require that a firm be licensed in Iowa as a condition of performing public accounting services in Iowa or for a client with a home office in Iowa, whether or not the firm may otherwise satisfy the conditions for a practice privilege. Iowa licensure as a certified public accounting firm is required, for example, to perform certain audit services described in Iowa Code chapter 11.

21.3(2) Iowa licensure is required if:

a. The firm performs or offers to perform audit, review or other attest services in Iowa or for a client with a home office in Iowa; or

b. The firm has one or more offices in Iowa at which the firm uses the title "CPAs," "CPA firm," "certified public accountants," or "certified public accounting firm."
[**ARC 7715B**, IAB 4/22/09, effective 7/1/09]

193A—21.4(542) CPA firms ineligible for a practice privilege.

21.4(1) The practice privilege described in Iowa Code section 542.20 shall not be applicable if:

a. The firm or any of the firm's owners (e.g., partners, shareholders, or members) has been convicted of a felony under the laws of any jurisdiction.

b. The firm or any of the firm's owners (e.g., partners, shareholders, or members) has been convicted of any crime under the laws of any jurisdiction if an element of the crime involves dishonesty or fraud, such as forgery, embezzlement, obtaining money under false pretenses, theft, extortion, conspiracy to defraud, or similar offense, as more fully described in Iowa Code section 542.5(2).

c. The license to practice public accounting of the firm or any of the firm's owners (e.g., partners, shareholders, or members) has been suspended, revoked, or otherwise disciplined by a licensing authority in this or another state, territory, or country, for any cause other than failure to pay appropriate fees. "Disciplined" shall include the voluntary surrender of a license to resolve a pending disciplinary investigation or proceeding in Iowa or any other jurisdiction.

d. The right of the firm or any of the firm's owners (e.g., partners, shareholders, or members) to practice public accounting before any state or federal agency or the PCAOB has been suspended or revoked.

e. The firm or any of the firm's owners (e.g., partners, shareholders, or members) has applied for licensure as a certified public accounting firm or a certified public accountant in Iowa or any other jurisdiction and the application has been denied.

f. Civil penalties have been imposed against the firm or any of the firm's owners (e.g., partners, shareholders, or members) pursuant to Iowa Code section 542.14.

g. The authority of the firm or any of the firm's owners (e.g., partners, shareholders, or members) to exercise a practice privilege has been revoked in Iowa or any other jurisdiction.

21.4(2) Firms precluded from exercising a practice privilege under this rule may apply for licensure in Iowa if otherwise qualified. The board will determine when an application is submitted whether the criminal or disciplinary history or other regulatory action against the firm or against any of the firm's owners (e.g., partners, shareholders, or members) provides a ground to deny licensure.
[**ARC 7715B**, IAB 4/22/09, effective 7/1/09]

193A—21.5(542) Attest and compilation services.

21.5(1) Audit, review or other attest services must be performed in Iowa or for a client with a home office in Iowa by a CPA firm that holds an active permit to practice under Iowa Code section 542.7.

21.5(2) CPA firms providing compilation services in Iowa or for a client with a home office in Iowa must comply with the peer review and ownership provisions of Iowa Code section 542.7 but, unless required under rule 193A—21.3(542), compilation services may be performed by a CPA firm exercising a practice privilege under Iowa Code section 542.20.
[**ARC 7715B**, IAB 4/22/09, effective 7/1/09]

193A—21.6(542) Rights and duties.

21.6(1) CPA firms that satisfy the conditions for a practice privilege may practice public accounting in Iowa or for a client with a home office in Iowa in person, or by telephone, mail, or electronic means without licensure under Iowa Code chapter 542 or notice to the board.

21.6(2) CPA firms lawfully practicing public accounting under a practice privilege may use the title "CPAs," "CPA firm," "certified public accountants," or "certified public accounting firm."

21.6(3) CPA firms practicing public accounting in Iowa or for a client with a home office in Iowa while exercising a practice privilege are subject to all of the following provisions:

a. Practice privilege firms shall not make any representation tending to falsely indicate that the firm is licensed under Iowa Code chapter 542. Such firms may truthfully identify themselves as licensed in any jurisdiction in which the firm holds a valid, active, unexpired license to practice as a certified public accounting firm. For example, a practice privilege firm could not use the title "Iowa CPAs" or "Iowa CPA firm" or otherwise state or imply licensure in Iowa, but, if true, the firm could use a title such as "CPA firm, licensed in Texas" or "Florida CPAs." Such firm could also truthfully state that the firm is practicing in Iowa under a practice privilege.

b. Practice privilege firms shall provide, upon a client's or prospective client's request, accurate information on the state or states of licensure, principal place of business, contact information, and manner in which licensure status can be verified.

c. Practice privilege firms shall comply with all professional standards, laws, and rules that apply to licensed firms performing the same professional services.

21.6(4) As a condition of exercising the practice privilege provided in Iowa Code section 542.20, the firm:

a. Consents to the personal and subject matter jurisdiction and regulatory authority of the board including, but not limited to, the board's jurisdiction to revoke the practice privilege or otherwise take action under Iowa Code section 542.14 for any violation of Iowa Code chapter 542 or board rules;

b. Appoints the regulatory body of the state that issued the license in the firm's principal place of business as the agent upon whom process may be served in any action or proceeding by the board against the firm;

c. Agrees to supply the board, upon the board's request and without subpoena, such information or records that licensed firms are similarly required to provide the board under Iowa Code chapter 542, including but not limited to the information described in Iowa Code section 542.20, subsection 7, paragraph *"c,"* and rule 193A—7.3(542); and

d. Agrees to promptly cease offering or providing public accounting services in Iowa or for a client with a home office in Iowa if the license in the firm's principal place of business expires or is otherwise no longer in good standing, or if any of the conditions for exercising the practice privilege are no longer satisfied, or if the board revokes the practice privilege.

[**ARC 7715B**, IAB 4/22/09, effective 7/1/09]

193A—21.7(542) Penalties.

21.7(1) Firms purporting to practice public accounting under a practice privilege which are ineligible to exercise a practice privilege or which fail to satisfy the conditions for exercising a practice privilege are subject to all of the penalties that apply to unlicensed firms, including the criminal, administrative, and civil penalties described in Iowa Code sections 542.14 and 542.15.

21.7(2) If a firm acting or purporting to act under a practice privilege engages in any act or practice that does or may in the future violate Iowa Code chapter 542 or board rules, the board may take any or all of the following actions, as applicable:

a. Apply to the district court for an injunction, restraining order, or other order, pursuant to Iowa Code section 542.14(1);

b. Issue an order to require compliance with Iowa Code chapter 542 or board rules, impose a civil penalty up to $10,000 per offense, which may be imposed at a rate up to $1,000 per day for a continuing violation, and revoke the practice privilege, pursuant to the procedures outlined in Iowa Code section 542.14, subsections 2 to 5, and 193A—Chapter 17;

c. Deny the subsequent license application of the violator or, to the extent responsible for the violation, any of the firm's owners (e.g., partners, shareholders, or members), pursuant to Iowa Code section 542.20, subsection 4, paragraphs *"a"* and *"b"*;

d. Refer the complaint or other relevant information to a jurisdiction that issued a license to the alleged violator; and

e. Take disciplinary action against the firm or, to the extent responsible for the violation, any of the firm's owners (e.g., partners, shareholders, or members), pursuant to Iowa Code section 542.10 if the firm or individual holds an inactive or lapsed Iowa license.

21.7(3) Complaints filed with the board alleging violations by firms that are not licensed by the board, including those acting or purporting to act under a practice privilege, are not confidential under Iowa Code section 272C.6(4) and shall not be treated as confidential unless otherwise provided in Iowa Code chapter 22 or other applicable law.

21.7(4) Persons filing complaints with the board against firms acting or purporting to act under a practice privilege should provide as much information as possible to assist the board in locating the firm and the individuals allegedly responsible for the acts or omissions causing the complaint, and in determining whether the firm or any responsible individual is licensed in any jurisdiction.

[**ARC 7715B**, IAB 4/22/09, effective 7/1/09]

193A—21.8(542) Relationship between Iowa licensure and the exercise of a practice privilege.

21.8(1) *Active Iowa licensees.* An Iowa CPA firm holding an active permit to practice under Iowa Code section 542.7 shall be treated for all purposes as an Iowa licensee and shall not be subject to the provisions of Iowa Code section 542.20.

21.8(2) *Lapsed Iowa licensees.* An Iowa CPA firm holding a lapsed permit to practice under Iowa Code section 542.7 is not authorized to perform attest or compilation services or to otherwise practice public accounting using the title "CPAs," "CPA firm," "certified public accountants," or "certified public accounting firm" unless the firm is eligible to exercise a practice privilege under Iowa Code section 542.20. The following provisions shall apply to firms holding a lapsed Iowa permit to practice when exercising a practice privilege:

a. In a disciplinary investigation or proceeding alleging unlicensed practice or improper use of title, the board shall take into consideration whether the lapsed licensee, at the time of the events at issue, satisfied the conditions for a practice privilege under Iowa Code section 542.20 and complied with all rules applicable to the exercise of a practice privilege.

b. The firm shall take reasonable steps to avoid public confusion over licensure status.

c. Violations of Iowa laws or rules by a firm holding a lapsed permit to practice shall be prosecuted as disciplinary proceedings against a licensee under Iowa Code section 542.10 and, when appropriate under the factual circumstances, may also or alternatively be prosecuted under the provisions of Iowa Code sections 542.14 and 542.15.

21.8(3) *Former Iowa licensees.* A CPA firm that held an Iowa permit to practice at one time which has been revoked or surrendered in connection with a disciplinary investigation or proceeding is prohibited from performing any act or practice for which Iowa firm licensure is required and is further ineligible to exercise the practice privilege described in Iowa Code section 542.20. Violations of Iowa Code chapter 542 or board rules by such a firm are subject to the criminal, civil and administrative remedies described in Iowa Code sections 542.14 and 542.15, and may also be prosecuted as disciplinary proceedings under Iowa Code section 542.10 if the license remains subject to reinstatement under 193A—subrule 7.6(3).

[**ARC 7715B**, IAB 4/22/09, effective 7/1/09]

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code section 542.20.

[Filed ARC 7715B (Notice ARC 7484B, IAB 1/14/09), IAB 4/22/09, effective 7/1/09]

CORRECTIONS DEPARTMENT[201]

Rules transferred from Social Services Department[770] to Department of Corrections[291];
see 1983 Iowa Acts, chapter 96. Rules transferred from agency number [291] to [201] to conform with
the 1986 reorganization numbering scheme in general, IAC Supp. 3/20/91.
Note: Iowa Code chapter 246 renumbered as chapter 904 and 247 renumbered as chapter 913 in 1993 Iowa Code.

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Rescinded IAB 4/22/09, effective 5/27/09

CHAPTER 60
SCOPE OF TITLE—DEFINITIONS—FORMS—RULES OF PRACTICE

[Prior to 7/1/83, see DEQ Chs 15 and 24]
[Prior to 12/3/86, Water, Air and Waste Management[900]]

567—60.1(455B,17A) Scope of title. The department has jurisdiction over the surface water and groundwater of the state to prevent, abate and control water pollution by establishing standards for water quality and for direct or indirect discharges of wastewater to waters of the state and by regulating potential sources of water pollution through a system of general rules or specific permits. The construction and operation of any wastewater disposal system and the discharge of any pollutant to a water of the state require a specific permit from the department, unless exempted by the department.

This chapter provides general definitions applicable in this title and rules of practice, including forms, applicable to the public in the department's administration of the subject matter of this title.

Chapter 61 contains the water quality standards of the state, including classification of surface waters. Chapter 62 contains the standards or methods for establishing standards relevant to the discharge of pollutants to waters of the state. Chapter 63 identifies monitoring, analytical and reporting requirements pertaining to permits for the operation of wastewater disposal systems. Chapter 64 contains the standards and procedures for obtaining construction, operation and NPDES permits for wastewater disposal systems other than those associated with animal feeding operations. Chapter 65 specifies minimum waste control requirements and permit requirements for animal feeding operations. Chapter 66 specifies restrictions on pesticide application to waters. Chapter 67 contains standards for the land application of sewage sludge. Chapter 68 contains standards and licensing requirements applicable to commercial septic tank cleaners. Chapter 69 specifies guidelines for private sewage disposal systems.

[**ARC 7625B**, IAB 3/11/09, effective 4/15/09]

567—60.2(455B) Definitions. The following definitions apply to this title, unless otherwise specified in the particular chapter of this title:

"Act" means the Federal Water Pollution Control Act as amended through July 1, 2007, 33 U.S.C. §1251 et seq.

"Acute toxicity" means that level of pollutants which would rapidly induce a severe and unacceptable impact on organisms.

"Application for a construction permit" means the engineering report, plans and specifications and other data deemed necessary by the department for the construction of a proposed wastewater disposal system or part thereof.

"Application for an operation permit" means a written application for an operation or NPDES permit made on forms provided by the department.

"Approved pretreatment program" means a program administered by a publicly owned treatment works that meets the criteria established in 40 CFR Part 403 and which has been approved by the director.

"Aquatic pesticide" means any pesticide, as defined in Iowa Code section 206.2, that is labeled for application to surface water.

"ASTM" means "Annual Book of Standards, Part 31, Water." The publication is available from the American Society for Testing and Materials, 1916 Race St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103.

"Average dry weather flow" or *"ADW"* means the daily average flow when the groundwater is at or near normal and runoff is not occurring.

"Average wet weather flow" or *"AWW"* means the daily average flow for the wettest 30 consecutive days for mechanical plants or for the wettest 180 consecutive days for controlled discharge lagoons.

"Best management practice (BMP)" means a practice or combination of practices that is determined, after problem assessment, examination of alternative practices, and appropriate public participation, to be the most effective, practicable (including technological, economic and institutional considerations) means of preventing or reducing the amount of pollution generated by nonpoint sources to a level compatible with water quality goals.

"Biochemical oxygen demand (five-day)" means the amount of oxygen consumed in the biological processes that break down organic matter in water by aerobic biochemical action in five days at 20°C.

"Bypass" means the diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility or collection system. A bypass does not include internal operational waste stream diversions that are part of the design of the treatment facility, maintenance diversions where redundancy is provided, diversions of wastewater from one point in a collection system to another point in a collection system, or wastewater backups into buildings that are caused in the building lateral or private sewer line.

"Carbonaceous biochemical oxygen demand (five-day)" means the amount of oxygen consumed in the biological processes that break down carbonaceous organic matter in water by aerobic biochemical action in five days at 20°C.

"CFR" or *"Code of Federal Regulations"* means the federal administrative rules adopted by the United States in effect as of July 1, 2008. The amendment of the date contained in this definition shall constitute the amendment of all CFR references contained in 567—Chapters 60 to 69, Title IV, unless a date of adoption is set forth in a specific rule.

"Chronic toxicity" means that level of pollutants which would, over long durations or recurring exposure, cause a continuous, adverse or unacceptable response in organisms.

"Combined sewer overflow" means the discharge from a combined sewer system at a point prior to the treatment works.

"Combined sewer system" means a wastewater collection system owned by a municipality which conveys sanitary wastewater (domestic, commercial, and industrial) and storm water through a single pipe system to the treatment plant.

"Construction permit" means a written approval from the director to construct a wastewater disposal system or part thereof in accordance with the plans and specifications approved by the department.

"Continuing planning process (CPP)" means the continuing planning process, including any revision thereto, required by Sections 208 and 303(e) of the Act (33 U.S.C. §§1288 and 1313(e)) for state water pollution control agencies. The continuing planning process is a time-phased process by which the department, working cooperatively with designated areawide planning agencies:

a. Develops a water quality management decision-making process involving elected officials of state and local units of government and representatives of state and local executive departments that conduct activities related to water quality management.

b. Establishes an intergovernmental process (such as coordinated and cooperative programs with the state conservation commission in aquatic life and recreation matters, and the soil conservation division, department of agriculture and land stewardship in nonpoint pollution control matters) which provides for water quality management decisions to be made on an areawide or local basis and for the incorporation of such decisions into a comprehensive and cohesive statewide program. Through this process, state regulatory programs and activities will be incorporated into the areawide water quality management decision process.

c. Develops a broad-based public participation (such as utilization of such mechanisms as basin advisory committees composed of local elected officials, representatives of areawide planning agencies, the public at large, and conservancy district committees) aimed at both informing and involving the public in the water quality management program.

d. Prepares and implements water quality management plans, which identify water quality goals and established state water quality standards, defines specific programs, priorities and targets for preventing and controlling water pollution in individual approved planning areas and establishes policies which guide decision making over at least a 20-year span of time (in increments of 5 years).

e. Based on the results of the statewide (state and areawide) planning process, develops the state strategy to be updated annually, which sets the state's major objectives, approach, and priorities for preventing and controlling pollution over a five-year period.

f. Translates the state strategy into the annual state program plan (required under Section 106 of the federal Act), which establishes the program objectives, identifies the resources committed for the state program each year, and provides a mechanism for reporting progress toward achievement of program objectives.

g. Periodically reviews and revises water quality standards as required under Section 303(c) of the federal Act.

"Crossover point" means that location in a river or stream in which the flow shifts from being principally along one bank to the opposite bank. This crossover point usually occurs within two curves or an S-shaped curve of a water course.

"Culture water" means reconstituted water or other acceptable water used for culturing test organisms.

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

"Diluted effluent sample" means a sample of effluent diluted with culture water at the same ratio as the dry weather design flow to the applicable receiving stream flow contained in the zone of initial dilution as allowed in 567—subrule 61.2(4), regulatory mixing zones, including paragraphs *"b,""c"* and *"d."*

"Dilution ratio" means, for a specific wastewater discharger, the ratio of the seven-day, ten-year low stream flow to the effluent design flow, e.g., a dilution ratio of 2:1 has two parts stream flow to one part effluent flow.

"Discharge of a pollutant" means any addition of any pollutant or combination of pollutants to navigable waters or waters of the state from any point source. "Discharge of a pollutant" includes additions of pollutants into navigable waters or waters of the state from surface runoff which is collected or channeled by human activity; discharges through pipes, sewers, or other conveyances owned by a state, municipality, or other person which do not lead to a treatment works; and discharges through pipes, sewers, or other conveyances, leading into privately owned treatment works. "Discharge of a pollutant" does not include an addition of pollutants by any indirect discharger.

"Disposal system" means a system for disposing of sewage, industrial waste, or other wastes, or for the use or disposal of sewage sludge. "Disposal system" includes sewer systems, treatment works, point sources, dispersal systems, and any systems designed for the usage or disposal of sewage sludge.

"Effluent toxicity test" means a test to determine the toxicity of a chemical or chemicals contained in a wastewater discharge on living organisms in a static 48-hour exposure under laboratory conditions.

"EPA methods" means "Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastes," 1979 U.S. EPA, EPA-600/4-79/020, Environmental Monitoring and Support Laboratory, National Environmental Research Center, Cincinnati, Ohio 45268. This publication is available from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22151.

"Excessive infiltration/inflow (I/I)" as referred to in the discussion of secondary treatment is the quantity of I/I which is more economical to remove from the sewer system than to transport and treat at a wastewater facility. Within the cost-effectiveness analysis performed to determine excessive I/I, the transportation and treatment costs will be based on the percent removal requirements specified in the appropriate subrule, 567—subrule 62.3(1) or 62.3(3).

"Fecal coliform" means the portion of the coliform group which is present in the gut or the feces of warm-blooded animals. It includes organisms which are capable of producing gas from lactose broth in a suitable culture medium within 24 hours at 44.5 + / - 0.2°C.

"FR" means the Federal Register, published daily by the Office of the Federal Register, National Archives and Record Service, General Services Administration, Washington, D.C. 20408 and distributed by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

"General permit" means an NPDES permit issued to a class of facilities which could be conditioned and described by a single permit.

"Human health criteria" means that level of pollution which, in the case of noncarcinogens, prevents adverse health effects in humans, and in the case of carcinogens, represents a level of incremental cancer risk of 1 in 100,000. The numerical criteria are based on the human consumption of an average of 6.5 grams of fish and shellfish per day by a 70-kilogram individual for a life span of 70 years.

"Indirect discharger" means a non-domestic discharger introducing pollutants to a publicly owned treatment works.

"Industrial waste" means any liquid, gaseous, radioactive, or solid waste substance resulting from any process of industry, manufacturing, trade, or business, or from the development of any natural resource.

"Interference" means a discharge which, alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources, both:

1. Inhibits or disrupts a POTW, its treatment process or operations, or its sludge processes, use or disposal; and
2. Is a cause of a violation of any requirement of a POTW NPDES permit including an increase in the magnitude or duration of a violation or the prevention of sewage sludge use or disposal.

"Intermittent watercourses" means watercourses which contain flow associated with rainfall/runoff events and which periodically go dry even in pooled areas.

"Local public works department" means a city or county public works department, a board of trustees of a city utility organized pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 388, or a sanitary sewer district organized pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 358.

"Losing streams" means streams which lose 30 percent or more of their flow during the seven-day, ten-year low stream flow periods to cracks and crevices of rock formations, sand and gravel deposits, or sinkholes in the streambed.

"Low permeability" means a soil layer of well-sorted, fine grain-sized sediments or of rock that under normal hydrostatic pressures would not be significantly permeable. Low permeability soils may include homogeneous clays below the zone of weathering, mudstone, claystone, shale, and some glacial till.

"Major," for municipalities, means a facility having an average wet weather design flow of 1.0 million gallons per day (MGD) or greater. For industries "major" means a facility which is designated by EPA as being a major industry based on the EPA point rating system.

"Major permit amendment" or *"major modification"* means a permit modification that is not a minor permit amendment as defined in this rule.

"Maximum wet weather flow" or *"MWW"* means the total maximum flow received during any 24-hour period when the groundwater is high and runoff is occurring.

"Milligrams per liter (mg/l)" means milligrams of solute per liter of solution (equivalent to parts per million-assuming unit density). A microgram (ug) is 1/1000 of a milligram.

"Minimum flow" means that established stream flow in lieu of the seven-day, ten-year low stream flow to which the provisions of 567—Chapter 61 apply.

"Minor" means all remaining municipal and industrial facilities which have wastewater discharge flows and which are not designated as major facilities.

"Minor permit amendment" or *"minor modification"* means a permit modification made with the consent of the permittee that occurs as a result of any of the following:

1. Correction of a typographical error;
2. Modification of the monitoring and reporting requirements in the permit to include more frequent monitoring or reporting;
3. Revision of an interim date in a compliance schedule, provided that the new date is not more than 120 days after the date specified in the permit and does not interfere with the attainment of the final compliance date;
4. Change in facility name or ownership;
5. Deletion of a point source outfall that does not result in the discharge of pollutants from other outfalls; or
6. Incorporation of an approved local pretreatment program.

"Mixing zone" means a delineated portion of a stream or river in which wastewater discharges will be allowed to combine and disperse into the water body. The chronic criteria of 567—subrule 61.3(3) will apply at the boundary of this zone.

"Mortality" means, for the purpose of the 48-hour acute toxicity test, death, immobilization, or serious incapacitation of the test organisms.

"Navigable water" means a water of the United States as defined in 40 CFR Part 122.2.

"Nephelometric" means the nephelometric method of determining turbidity as stated in Standard Methods, pp. 132-134.

"New source" means any building, structure, facility or installation from which there is or may be a discharge of pollutants to a navigable water, the construction of which commenced after the promulgation of standards of performance under Section 306 of the Act which are applicable to such source, provided that:

1. The building, structure, facility or installation is constructed at a site at which no other source is located; the building, structure, facility or installation totally replaces the process or production equipment that causes the discharge of pollutants at an existing source; or the production or wastewater generating processes of the building, structure, facility or installation are substantially independent of an existing source at the same site. In determining whether these are substantially independent, factors, such as the extent to which the new facility is integrated with the existing plant and the extent to which the new facility is engaged in the same general type of activity as the existing source, should be considered.

2. Construction on a site at which an existing source is located results in a modification rather than a new source if the construction does not create a new building, structure, facility or installation meeting the criteria of paragraph "1" but otherwise alters, replaces, or adds to existing process or production equipment.

3. Construction of a new source as defined pursuant to this rule has commenced if the owner or operator has:

- Begun, or caused to begin, as part of a continuous on-site construction program, any placement, assembly, or installation of facilities or equipment; or significant site preparation work including clearing, excavation, or removal of existing buildings, structures, or facilities which is necessary for the placement, assembly, or installation of new source facilities or equipment; or
- Entered into a binding contractual obligation for the purchase of facilities or equipment which is intended to be used in the operation of the new source within a reasonable time. Options to purchase or contracts which can be terminated or modified without substantial loss, and contracts for feasibility, engineering, and design studies do not constitute a contractual obligation under this definition.

"Nonpoint source" means a source of pollutants that is not a point source.

"NPDES permit" means an operation permit, issued after the department has obtained approval of its National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) program from the administrator, that authorizes the discharge of any pollutant into a navigable water.

"Operation permit" means a written permit by the director authorizing the operation of a wastewater disposal system or part thereof or discharge source and, if applicable, the discharge of wastes from the disposal system or part thereof or discharge source to waters of the state. An NPDES permit will constitute the operation permit in cases where there is a discharge to a water of the United States and an NPDES permit is required by the Act.

"Other waste" means heat, garbage, municipal refuse, lime, sand, ashes, offal, oil, tar, chemicals, and all other wastes which are not sewage or industrial waste.

"Pass through" means a discharge which, alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges entering the treatment facility from other sources, exits a POTW or semipublic sewage disposal system in quantities or concentrations which cause a violation of any requirement of the treatment facility's NPDES permit including an increase in the magnitude or duration of a violation.

"Pathogen" means any microorganism or virus that can cause disease.

"Permit rationale" means a document that sets forth the principal facts and the significant factual, legal, methodological, and policy questions considered in preparing a draft operation or NPDES permit.

"Pesticide" shall have the definition as stated in Iowa Code section 206.2.

"pH" means the hydrogen ion activity of a solution expressed as the logarithm of the reciprocal of the hydrogen ion activity in moles per liter at 25°C. pH is a measure of the relative acidity or alkalinity of the solution. The range extends from 0 to 14; 7 being neutral, 0 to 7 being acidic, and 7 to 14 being alkaline.

"Point source" means any discernible, confined, and discrete conveyance, including but not limited to any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock, concentrated animal feeding operation, landfill leachate collection system, or vessel or other floating craft, from which pollutants are or may be discharged. "Point source" does not include return flows from irrigated agriculture or agricultural storm water runoff.

"Pollutant" means sewage, industrial waste, or other waste.

"Population equivalent" means the calculated number of people who would contribute an equivalent amount of biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) per day as the system in question, assuming that each person contributes 0.167 pounds of five-day, 20 degrees Celsius, BOD per day.

"Positive toxicity test result" means a statistical significant difference of mortality rate between the control and the diluted effluent test.

"POTW" or *"publicly owned treatment works"* means any device or system used in the treatment of municipal sewage or industrial wastes of a liquid nature which is owned by a municipal corporation or other public body created by or under Iowa law and having jurisdiction over disposal of sewage, industrial wastes or other wastes, or a designated and approved management agency under Section 208 of the Act.

"Pretreatment" means the reduction of the amount of pollutants, the elimination of pollutants, or the alteration of the nature of pollutant properties in wastewater prior to or in lieu of discharging or otherwise introducing such pollutants into a POTW. The reduction or alteration may be obtained by physical, chemical, or biological processes, by process changes, or by other means, except as prohibited in 40 CFR 403.6(d).

"Pretreatment requirements" means any substantive or procedural requirement related to pretreatment, other than a national pretreatment standard, imposed on an industrial user.

"Pretreatment standard" or *"national pretreatment standard"* means any regulation containing pollutant discharge limits promulgated by EPA in accordance with Section 307(b) and (c) of the Act, which applies to industrial users. "Pretreatment standard" includes prohibitive discharge limits established pursuant to 40 CFR 403.5.

"Primary contact" means any recreational or other water use in which there is direct human contact with the water involving considerable risk of ingestion of water or contact with sensitive body organs such as the eyes, ears and nose, in quantities sufficient to pose a significant health hazard.

"Private sewage disposal system" means a system which provides for the treatment or disposal of domestic sewage from four or fewer dwelling units or the equivalent of less than 16 individuals on a continuing basis. This includes domestic waste, whether residential or nonresidential, but does not include industrial waste of any flow rate.

"Qualified volunteer" means a person or group of people acting on their own behalf, and not for a government agency or under contract with the department, to produce water quality monitoring data in accordance with a department-approved volunteer monitoring plan. Qualified volunteers must have the training and experience to ensure quality assurance and quality control for the data being produced, or be under the direct supervision of a person having such qualifications. A person or persons identified as participants in a department-approved volunteer monitoring plan will be considered qualified volunteers.

"Records of operation" means department of natural resources report forms or such other report forms, letters or documents which may be acceptable to the department that are designed to indicate specific physical, chemical, or biological values for wastewater during a stated period of time.

"Regional administrator" means the regional administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency, Region VII, 901 N. 5th Street, Kansas City, Kansas 66101.

"Secondary contact" means any recreational or other water use in which contact with the water is either incidental or accidental and in which the probability of ingesting appreciable quantities of water is minimal, such as fishing, commercial and recreational boating and any limited contact incidental to shoreline activity. This would include users who do not swim or float in the water body while on a boating activity.

"Semipublic sewage disposal system" means a system for the treatment or disposal of domestic sewage which is not a private sewage disposal system and which is not owned by a city, a sanitary sewer

district, or a designated and approved management agency under Section 208 of the Act (33 U.S.C. 1288).

"Seven-day average" means the arithmetic mean of pollutant parameter values for samples collected in a period of seven consecutive days.

"Seven-day, ten-year low stream flow" means the lowest average stream flow which would statistically occur for seven consecutive days once every ten years.

"Severe property damage" means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources which can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. "Severe property damage" does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production.

"Sewage" means the water-carried waste products from residences, public buildings, institutions, or other buildings, including the bodily discharges from human beings or animals together with such groundwater infiltration and surface water as may be present.

"Sewage from vessels" means human body wastes and the wastes from toilets and other receptacles intended to receive or retain body wastes that are discharged from vessels and regulated under Section 312 of the Act.

"Shallow well" means a well located and constructed in such manner that there is not a continuous 5-foot layer of low permeability soil or rock between the aquifer from which the water supply is drawn and a point 25 feet below the normal ground surface.

"Significant industrial user" means an industrial user of a POTW that meets any one of the following conditions:

1. Discharges an average of 25,000 gallons per day or more of process wastewater excluding sanitary, noncontact cooling and boiler blowdown wastewater;
2. Contributes a process waste stream which makes up 5 percent or more of the average dry weather hydraulic or organic capacity of the POTW;
3. Is subject to Categorical Pretreatment Standards under 40 CFR 403.6 and 40 CFR Chapter I, Subchapter N; or
4. Is designated by the department as a significant industrial user on the basis that the contributing industry, either singly or in combination with other contributing industries, has a reasonable potential for adversely affecting the operation of or effluent quality from the POTW or for violating any pretreatment standards or requirements.

Upon a finding that an industrial user meeting the criteria in paragraph "1" or "2" of this definition has no reasonable potential for adversely affecting the operation of the POTW or for violating any pretreatment standard or requirement, the department may, at any time on its own initiative or in response to a request received from an industrial user or POTW, determine that an industrial user is not a significant industrial user.

"Significantly more stringent limitation" relates to secondary treatment $CBOD_5$ and SS limitations necessary to meet the percent removal requirements of at least 5 mg/l more stringent than the otherwise applicable concentration-based limitations (i.e., less than 20 mg/l in the case of $CBOD_5$), or the percent removal limitations in 567—subrules 62.3(1) and 62.3(3), if such limits would, by themselves, force significant construction or other significant capital expenditure.

"Sinkhole" means any depression caused by the dissolution or collapse of subterranean materials in a carbonate formation or in gypsum or rock salt deposits through which water may be drained or lost to the local groundwater system. Such depressions may or may not be open to the surface at times. Intermittently, sinkholes may hold water forming a pond.

"Small municipal separate storm sewer system" means all separate storm sewer systems that are owned or operated by the United States, the state of Iowa or a city, town, county, district, association or other public body (created by or pursuant to state law) having jurisdiction over disposal of sewage, industrial wastes, storm water, or other wastes, including special districts under state law such as a sewer district, flood control district or drainage district, or similar entity, or a designated and approved management agency under Section 208 of the Clean Water Act that discharges to waters of the United States or of the state of Iowa, and that have a population of less than 100,000 as determined by the 1990

census. This term includes systems similar to separate storm sewer systems in municipalities, such as systems at military bases, large hospital or prison complexes, and highways and other thoroughfares. The term does not include separate storm sewers in very discrete areas such as individual buildings.

"Storm water" means storm water runoff, snow melt runoff and surface runoff and drainage. (NOTE: Agricultural storm water runoff is excluded by federal regulation 40 CFR 122.3(e) as amended through June 15, 1992.)

"Storm water discharge associated with industrial activity" means the discharge from any conveyance which is used for collecting and conveying storm water and which is directly related to manufacturing, processing or raw materials storage areas at an industrial plant. The term does not include discharges from facilities or activities excluded from the NPDES program under 40 CFR Part 122 as amended through June 15, 1992. For the categories of industries identified in paragraphs "1" to "10" of this definition, the term includes, but is not limited to, storm water discharges from industrial plant yards; immediate access roads and rail lines used or traveled by carriers of raw materials, manufactured products, waste material, or by-products used or created by the facility; material handling sites; refuse sites; sites used for the application or disposal of process wastewaters (as defined at 40 CFR 401 amended through June 15, 1992); sites used for the storage and maintenance of material handling equipment; sites used for residual treatment, storage, or disposal; shipping and receiving areas; manufacturing buildings; storage areas (including tank farms) for raw materials, and intermediate and finished products; and areas where industrial activity has taken place in the past and significant materials remain and are exposed to storm water.

For the categories of industries identified in paragraphs "1" to "9" and "11," the term includes only storm water discharges from all the areas (except access roads and rail lines) that are listed in the previous sentence where material handling equipment or activities, raw materials, intermediate products, final products, waste materials, by-products, or industrial machinery are exposed to storm water. For the purposes of this paragraph, material handling activities include the: storage, loading and unloading, transportation, or conveyance of any raw material, intermediate product, finished product, by-product or waste product. To qualify for this exclusion, a storm-resistant shelter is not required for: drums, barrels, tanks and similar containers that are tightly sealed with bands or otherwise secured and have no taps or valves, are not deteriorated and do not leak; adequately maintained vehicles used in material handling; and final products other than products that would be mobilized in storm water discharge. The term excludes areas located on plant lands separate from the plant's industrial activities, such as office buildings and accompanying parking lots as long as the drainage from the excluded areas is not mixed with storm water drained from the above described areas. Industrial facilities (including industrial facilities that are federally, state, or municipally owned or operated) that meet the description of the facilities listed in paragraphs "1" to "11" of this definition include those facilities designated under 40 CFR 122.26(a)(1)(v) as amended through December 8, 1999. The following categories of facilities are considered to be engaging in "industrial activity" for purposes of this definition:

1. Facilities subject to storm water effluent limitations guidelines, new source performance standards, or toxic pollutant effluent standards under 40 CFR Subchapter N as amended through June 15, 1992 (except facilities with toxic pollutant effluent standards which are exempted under paragraph "11" of this definition);

2. Facilities classified as Standard Industrial Classifications 24 (except 2434), 26 (except 265 and 267), 28 (except 283 and 285), 29, 311, 32 (except 323), 33, 3441, 373;

3. Facilities classified as Standard Industrial Classifications 10 through 14 (mineral industry) including active or inactive mining operations (except for areas of coal mining operations meeting the definition of a reclamation area under 40 CFR 434.11(1) as amended through June 15, 1992) because the performance bond issued to the facility by the appropriate SMCRA authority has been released, or except for areas of non-coal mining operations which have been released from applicable state or federal reclamation requirements after December 17, 1990, and oil and gas exploration, production, processing, or treatment operations, or transmission facilities that discharge storm water contaminated by contact with, or that has come into contact with, any overburden, raw material, intermediate products, finished products, by-products or waste products located on the site of such operations; (inactive

mining operations are mining sites that are not being actively mined, but which have an identifiable owner/operator; inactive mining sites do not include sites where mining claims are being maintained prior to disturbances associated with the extraction, beneficiation, or processing of mined materials, nor sites where minimal activities are undertaken for the sole purpose of maintaining a mining claim);

4. Hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal facilities, including those that are operating under interim status or a permit under Subtitle C of RCRA;

5. Landfills, land application sites, and open dumps that have received any industrial wastes (waste that is received from any of the facilities described under this definition) including those that are subject to regulation under Subtitle D of RCRA;

6. Facilities involved in the recycling of materials, including metal scrap yards, battery reclaimers, salvage yards, and automobile junkyards, including, but not limited to, those classified as Standard Industrial Classifications 5015 and 5093;

7. Steam electric power generating facilities, including coal handling sites;

8. Transportation facilities classified as Standard Industrial Classifications 40, 41, 42 (except 4221-4225), 43, 44, 45 and 5171 which have vehicle maintenance shops, equipment cleaning operations, or airport deicing operations. Only those portions of the facility that are either involved in vehicle maintenance (including vehicle rehabilitation, mechanical repairs, painting, fueling, and lubrication), equipment cleaning operations, airport deicing operations, or which are otherwise identified under paragraphs "1" to "7" or "9" or "11" of this definition are associated with industrial activity;

9. Treatment works treating domestic sewage or any other sewage sludge or wastewater treatment device or system used in the storage, treatment, recycling, and reclamation of municipal or domestic sewage, including land dedicated to the disposal of sewage sludge that are located within the confines of the facility, with a design flow of 1.0 mgd or more, or required to have an approved pretreatment program under 40 CFR 403 (as amended through June 15, 1992). Not included are farmlands, domestic gardens or lands used for sludge management where sludge is beneficially reused and which are not physically located in the confines of the facility, or areas that are in compliance with 40 CFR 503 (as amended through June 15, 1992);

10. Construction activity including clearing, grading and excavation activities except operations that result in the disturbance of less than 5 acres of total land area which is not part of a larger common plan of development or sale. Effective March 10, 2003, construction activity including clearing, grading and excavation activities except operations that result in the disturbance of less than 1 acre of total land area which is not part of a larger common plan of development or sale;

11. Facilities under Standard Industrial Classifications 20, 21, 22, 23, 2434, 25, 265, 267, 27, 283, 285, 30, 31 (except 311), 323, 34 (except 3441), 35, 36, 37 (except 373), 38, 39, 4221-4225 (and which are not otherwise included within paragraphs "2" to "10").

"Storm water discharge associated with small construction activity" means the discharge of storm water from:

1. Construction activities including clearing, grading, and excavating that result in land disturbance of equal to or greater than 1 acre and less than 5 acres. Small construction activity also includes the disturbance of less than 1 acre of total land area that is part of a larger common plan of development or sale if the larger common plan will ultimately disturb an area equal to or greater than 1 acre and less than 5 acres. Small construction activity does not include routine maintenance that is performed to maintain the original line and grade, hydraulic capacity, or original purpose of the facility.

2. Any other construction activity designated by the director based on the potential for contribution to a violation of a water quality standard or for significant contribution of pollutants to waters of the United States.

"Storm water point sources" means point sources that serve to collect, channel, direct, and convey storm water and which are subject to Section 402(p) of the federal Clean Water Act and Parts 122, 123, and 124 of Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (as amended through June 15, 1992).

"Temperature" means a measure of the heat content of water.

"Thirty-day average" means the arithmetic mean of pollutant parameter values of samples collected in a period of 30 consecutive days.

"Toxicity reduction evaluation (TRE) program" means a step-wise process, similar to that found in EPA Document/600/2-88/062, which combines effluent toxicity tests and analysis of the chemical characteristics of the effluent to determine the cause of the effluent toxicity or the treatment methods which will reduce the effluent toxicity, or both.

"Turbidity" is a measure of the optical property of the particles of mud, clay, silt, finely divided organic matter, or microscopic organisms suspended in water that interfere with light transmission, causing the light to be scattered and absorbed rather than transmitted through the water in straight lines.

"Uncontrolled sanitary landfill" means a landfill or open dump, whether in operation or closed, that does not meet the requirements for runon or runoff controls established pursuant to subtitle D of the Solid Waste Disposal Act.

"Valid effluent toxicity test" means the mortality in the control test is not greater than 10 percent and all test conditions contained in 567—subrule 63.4(2)*"b"* "Standard Operating Procedure: Effluent Toxicity Testing, Iowa Department of Natural Resources" are met.

"Water contact recreational canoeing" means the type of activities associated with canoeing outings in which primary contact with the water does occur. This would include users who swim or float in the water body while on a canoeing outing.

"Water of the state" means any stream, lake, pond, marsh, watercourse, waterway, well, spring, reservoir, aquifer, irrigation system, drainage system, and any other body or accumulation of water, surface or underground, natural or artificial, public or private, which are contained within, flow through or border upon the state or any portion thereof.

"Zone of initial dilution" means a delineated portion of a mixing zone in which wastewater discharges will be allowed to rapidly combine and begin dispersing into the water body. The acute criteria of 567—subrule 61.3(3) will apply at the boundary of this zone.

[**ARC 7625B**, IAB 3/11/09, effective 4/15/09 (See Delay note at end of chapter)]

567—60.3(455B,17A) Forms. The following forms shall be used to apply for departmental approvals and to report on activities related to the wastewater programs of the department. Electronic forms may be obtained from the appropriate regional field office. Paper forms may be obtained from the Web site of the department or by contacting the appropriate regional field office. Properly completed application forms and all attachments shall be submitted in accordance with the instructions. Reporting forms shall be submitted to the appropriate field office.

60.3(1) *Construction permit application forms.*

a. Schedules 28 — "A" to "S"

"A" — General Information 542-3129
"B" — Collection System 542-3095
"C" — Lateral Sewer System 542-3096
"D" — Trunk and Interceptor Sewer 542-3097
"E" — Pump Station 542-3098
"F" — Treatment Project Site Selection 542-3099
"G" — Treatment Project Design Data 542-3106
"H1" — Schematic Flow Diagram 542-3101
"H2" — Treatment Process Removal Efficiency 542-3102
"H3" — Mechanical Plant Reliability 542-3239
"I" — Screening, Grit Removal and Flow Measurement 542-3089
"J" — Septic Tank System 542-3090
"K1" — Controlled Discharge Pond 542-3091
"K2" — Aerated Pond 542-3092
"K3" — Anaerobic Lagoon 542-3093
"L" — Settling Tanks 542-3094
"M" — Fixed Film Reactor—Stationary Media 542-3081
"N" — Rotating Biological Contactor 542-3082
"O" — Aeration Tanks or Basins 542-3083

"P" — Gas Chlorination 542-3084
"Q" — Sludge Dewatering and Disposal 542-3085
"R1" — Sludge Dewatering and Disposal 542-3086
"R2A" — Low Rate Land Application of Sludge (Part I) 542-3087
"R2B" — Low Rate Land Application of Sludge (Part II) 542-3088
"S" — Land Application of Wastewater (To be developed)

b. Form 29 — Sewage Treatment Agreement 542-3219

60.3(2) *Operation and NPDES permit application forms.*

a. Form 30 — public or private domestic sewer systems (municipal and semipublic facilities) 542-3220.

(1) Part A — basic information for all applicants.
(2) Part B — expanded effluent testing data.
(3) Part C — toxicity testing data.
(4) Part D — industrial user discharges and RCRA/CERCLA wastes.
(5) Part E — combined sewer systems.
(6) Part F — certification.

b. Form 31 — treatment agreement 542-3221.

c. Form 34 — open feedlots 542-4001.

d. Form 1 — general information for industrial, manufacturing or commercial systems 542-1376.

e. Form 2 — facilities which do not discharge process wastewater—industrial, manufacturing or commercial systems 542-1377.

f. Form 3 — facilities which discharge process wastewater existing sources—industrial, manufacturing, and commercial systems 542-1378.

g. Form 4 — facilities which discharge process wastewater—new sources—industrial, manufacturing or commercial systems 542-1379.

h. EPA Form 2F — application for NPDES individual permit to discharge storm water discharge associated with industrial activity 542-1380.

i. Form 5 — Certification for Industrial Facilities 542-1382.

j. NPDES Permit Application Supplement 542-1383.

k. Notice of Intent for Coverage Under Storm Water NPDES General Permit No. 1 "Storm Water Discharge Associated with Industrial Activity" or General Permit No. 2 "Storm Water Discharge Associated with Industrial Activity for Construction Activities" or General Permit No. 3 "Storm Water Discharge Associated with Industrial Activity from Asphalt Plants, Concrete Batch Plants, Rock Crushing Plants and Construction Sand and Gravel Facilities" 542-1415.

l. Notice of Intent for Coverage Under NPDES General Permit No. 4 "Discharge from Private Sewage Treatment and Disposal Systems" 542-1541.

m. Notice of Intent for Coverage Under NPDES General Permit No. 5 "Discharge from Mining and Processing Facilities" 542-4006.

n. Notice of Discontinuation From Coverage Under General Permit No. 5 542-8038.

o. Information Required to Accompany Application for the Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) Permit 542-8039.

p. NPDES Application Fee Invoice for Open Feedlots and Designated Confinement Feeding Operations 542-1240.

q. NPDES Application Fee Invoice 542-1251.

r. NPDES Application Fee Invoice for a New Discharger 542-1253.

s. Storm Water Discharge — NPDES General Permit #1 Notice of Discontinuation 542-8814.

t. Storm Water Discharge — NPDES General Permit #2 Notice of Discontinuation 542-8815.

u. Storm Water Discharge — NPDES General Permit #3 Notice of Discontinuation 542-8816.

v. Public Notice of Storm Water Discharge 542-8117.

60.3(3) *Wastewater monitoring report forms.*

a. Form 35-1 — general/monthly 542-3226

b. Form 35-2 — general/quarterly 542-3227

c. Form 35-3 — commercial/industrial contributor/monthly 542-3228
d. Form 35-4 — general/monthly 542-3229
e. Form 35-5 — waste stabilization lagoons 542-3230
f. Form 35-6 — trickling filter 542-3231
g. Form 35-7 — activated sludge/contact stabilization 542-3232
h. Form 35-8 — commercial/industrial contributor/quarterly 542-3233
i. General Permit No. 5, "Discharge from Mining and Processing Facilities," Annual Monitoring Report 542-8035.
j. Other forms as provided by the department, including electronic forms.
[**ARC 7625B**, IAB 3/11/09, effective 4/15/09]

567—60.4(455B,17A) Application procedures and requirements generally. The following procedures and requirements pertain to applications for wastewater permits. More specific and substantive requirements may be found in 567—Chapters 61 to 65.

60.4(1) *Construction permit applications.*

a. General. All applications for a construction permit pursuant to 567—64.2(455B) shall be made in accordance with the instructions for completion of application for wastewater construction permit. The instructions specify the requirements for federal grant and nongrant projects. In addition to the required engineering documents and data the appropriate application schedules (Form 28, "A" to "S") and Sewage Treatment Agreement Form 29 as applicable shall be submitted. The applicant will be promptly notified if the application is incomplete or improperly filled out, and an application will not be reviewed until such time as a complete and proper submission is made. A wastewater construction permit will be denied when the application does not meet all requirements for issuance of a construction permit. For a system with permits conditioned by limitations on additional loads under 567—subrule 64.2(10), paragraphs *"a," "b"* or *"f,"* subsequent construction permit applications must be accompanied by an accounting of connections and additional loading since the time the initial conditioned permit was issued.

b. Sewer systems. If Schedule B, "Collection System," of the construction permit application does not provide sufficient information on which to make a determination to grant or deny a sewer system construction permit under this subrule, additional information, such as the following, may be requested and evaluated:

(1) Sources of extraneous flows,
(2) Population trends and density in area to be served,
(3) Quality and strength of wastes from industrial contributors,
(4) Existing water used data,
(5) Historical and experience data,
(6) Location, capacity, and condition of existing sewer system and stormwater drainage courses,
(7) Probability of annexation or development of adjacent areas,
(8) Service agreements with adjacent communities,
(9) Existence and effectiveness of industrial waste ordinance,
(10) Drainage area limits,
(11) Bypasses and combined sewers,
(12) Municipal sewer map.

c. Site surveys. For new or expanded wastewater treatment facilities, an application for a site survey must be submitted, by the applicant's engineer, generally in advance of a full application for construction permit. The applicant should allow 60 days from the date of application for preliminary approvals. The following minimum information must be submitted:

(1) A preliminary engineering report or a cover letter which contains a brief description of the proposed treatment process and assurance that the project is in conformance with the long-range planning of the area.
(2) Completed Schedule A — General Information
(3) Completed Schedule F — Treatment Project Site Selection

(4) Completed Schedule G — Treatment Project Design Data

If the application is incomplete it will be returned to the engineer for completion. When the application is complete it will be reviewed and if the data submitted indicates on its face that the site would be unsuitable for its intended purpose, a letter of rejection will be sent to the applicant and the engineer. Clarifications and additional data may be requested of the applicant and the engineer. When the application is complete and indicates on its face that the site may be suitable, a site survey will be conducted by department staff.

d. Modification. Persons seeking a modification to plans and specifications after having been issued a construction permit shall submit an addendum to plans and specifications, a change order, or revised plans and specifications, along with the reasons for the proposed changes, to the department. A supplemental written permit or approval will be issued when the changes submitted by the applicant meet department requirements. Construction shall not proceed until such changes have been approved.

e. Fees. Required fees shall be submitted with all applications for a construction permit as noted in 567—64.16(455B).

60.4(2) *Operation and NPDES permit applications.*

a. General. A person required to obtain or renew a wastewater operation permit or an Iowa NPDES permit pursuant to 567—Chapter 64, 567—Chapter 65, or 567—Chapter 69 must complete the appropriate application form as identified in subrule 60.3(2).

(1) Complete applications. A permit application is complete and approvable when all necessary questions on the application forms have been completed and the application is signed pursuant to 567—subrule 64.3(8), and when all applicable portions of the application, including the application fee and required attachments, have been submitted. The director may require the submission of additional information deemed necessary to evaluate the application. The due date for a renewal application is 180 days prior to the expiration date of the current permit, as noted in 567—64.8(455B). For a POTW, permission to submit an application at a later date may be granted by the director. The due date for a new application is 180 days prior to the date the operation is scheduled to begin, unless a shorter period is approved by the director.

(2) Incomplete applications. Incomplete applications may be returned to the applicant for completion. Authorization to discharge will be suspended if a complete application is not submitted to the department before the expiration date of the current permit. In the case of new applications, no discharge will be allowed until an NPDES or operation permit is issued. In the case of existing discharges, if a permit application is incomplete or has not been submitted, the department shall notify the permittee of a violation of this rule and may proceed administratively on the violation or may request that the commission refer the matter to the attorney general for legal action.

(3) Other information. If a permittee becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts in a permit application, or submitted incorrect information in a permit application, the permittee shall promptly submit such facts or information.

b. Amendments. A permittee seeking an amendment to its operation permit shall make a written request in the form of a detailed letter to the department which shall include the nature of and the reasons supporting the requested amendment. A variance or amendment to the terms and conditions of a general permit shall not be granted. If a variance or amendment to a general permit is desired, the applicant must apply for an individual permit following the procedures in 567—paragraph 64.3(4)*"a."*

(1) Schedules of compliance. Requests to amend a permit schedule of compliance shall be made at least 30 days prior to the next scheduled compliance date which the permittee contends it is unable to meet. The request shall include any proposed changes in the existing schedule of compliance, and any supporting documentation for the time extension. An extension may be granted by the department for cause. Cause may include unusually adverse weather conditions, equipment shortages, labor strikes, federal grant regulation requirements, or any other extenuating circumstances beyond the control of the requesting party. Cause does not include economic hardship, profit reduction, or failure to proceed in a timely manner.

(2) Interim effluent limitations. A request to amend interim effluent limitations in an existing permit shall include the proposed amendments to existing effluent limitations and any documentation in support

of the proposed limitations. The department will evaluate the request based upon the capability of the disposal system to meet interim effluent limitations, taking into account the contributions to treatment capability which can be made by good operation and maintenance of the disposal system and by minor alterations which can be made to the system to improve its capability. The department may deny a request where the inability of the disposal system to meet interim effluent limitations is due to increased waste loadings on the system over those loadings upon which the interim limitations were based.

(3) Monitoring requirements. An amendment request for a change in the minimum monitoring requirements in an existing permit is considered a variance request. A request for a variance shall include a letter and the Petition for Waiver or Variance form (542-1258). This form can be obtained from the NPDES section as noted in 60.3(455B). The requesting permittee must provide monitoring results which are frequent enough to reflect variations in actual wastewater characteristics over a period of time and are consistent in results from sample to sample. The department will evaluate the request based upon whether or not less frequent sample results accurately reflect actual wastewater characteristics and whether operational control can be maintained.

Upon receipt of a request, the department may grant, modify, or deny the request. If the request is denied, the department may notify the permittee of any violation of its permit and may proceed administratively on the violation or may request that the commission refer the matter to the attorney general for legal action.

c. Fees. Required fees shall be submitted with all permit applications as noted in 567—64.16(455B).

[**ARC 7625B**, IAB 3/11/09, effective 4/15/09]

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code section 17A.3(1)*"b"* and chapter 455B, division III, part 1.

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[Editorial change: IAC Supplement 4/22/09]

[1] April 15, 2009, effective date of Item 2 of ARC 7625B delayed 70 days by the Administrative Rules Review Committee at its meeting held April 8, 2009.

CHAPTER 63
MONITORING, ANALYTICAL AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

[Prior to 7/1/83, DEQ Ch 18]
[Prior to 12/3/86, Water, Air and Waste Management[900]]

567—63.1(455B) Guidelines establishing test procedures for the analysis of pollutants. Only the procedures prescribed in this chapter shall be used to perform the measurements indicated in an application for an operation permit submitted to the department, a report required to be submitted by the terms of an operation permit, and a certification issued by the department pursuant to Section 401 of the Act.

63.1(1) Identification of test procedures.

a. The following is adopted by reference: 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 136, revised as of July 1, 2007.

b. All parameters for which testing is required by a wastewater discharge permit, permit application, or administrative order, except operational performance testing, must be analyzed using approved methods specified in 40 CFR Part 136.3 or, under certain circumstances, by other methods that may be more advantageous to use when such other methods have been previously approved by the director pursuant to 63.1(2). Samples collected for operational testing pursuant to 63.3(4) need not be analyzed by approved analytical methods; however, commonly accepted test methods should be used.

63.1(2) Application for alternate test procedures.

a. Any person may apply to the EPA regional administrator through the director for approval of an alternate test procedure.

b. The application for an alternate test procedure may be made by letter and shall:

(1) Provide the name and address of the responsible person or firm holding or applying for the permit (if not the applicant) and the applicable ID number of the existing or pending permit and type of permit for which the alternate test procedure is requested and the discharge serial number, if any.

(2) Identify the pollutant or parameter for which approval of an alternate testing procedure is being requested.

(3) Provide justification for using testing procedures other than those specified in 40 CFR Part 136.3.

63.1(3) Required containers, preservation techniques and holding times. All samples collected in accordance with self-monitoring requirements as defined in an operation permit shall comply with the container, preservation techniques, and holding time requirements as specified in Table VI. Sample preservation should be performed immediately upon collection, if feasible.

63.1(4) All laboratories conducting analyses required by this chapter must be certified in accordance with 567—Chapter 83. Routine on-site monitoring for pH, temperature, dissolved oxygen, total residual chlorine, other pollutants that must be analyzed immediately upon sample collection, settleable solids, physical measurements such as flow and cell depth, and operational monitoring tests specified in 63.3(4) are excluded from this requirement. All instrumentation used for conducting any analyses required by this chapter must be properly calibrated according to the manufacturer's instructions.

[**ARC 7625B**, IAB 3/11/09, effective 4/15/09]

567—63.2(455B) Records of monitoring activities and results.

63.2(1) The permittee shall maintain records of all information resulting from any monitoring activities required in its operation permit.

63.2(2) Any records of monitoring activities and results shall include for all samples:

a. The date, exact place and time of sampling.

b. The dates analyses were performed.

c. Who performed the analyses.

d. The analytical techniques or methods used, and

e. The results of such analyses.

63.2(3) The permittee shall retain for a minimum of three years all paper and electronic records of monitoring activities and results including all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring

instrumentation and calibration and maintenance records. This retention includes but is not limited to monitoring and calibration records from pH meters, dissolved oxygen meters, total residual chlorine meters, flow meters, and temperature readings from any composite samplers. The period of retention shall be considered to be extended during the course of any unresolved litigation or when requested by the director or the regional administrator.
[**ARC 7625B**, IAB 3/11/09, effective 4/15/09]

567—63.3(455B) Minimum self-monitoring requirements in permits.

63.3(1) *Monitoring by organic waste dischargers.* The minimum self-monitoring requirements to be incorporated in operation permits for facilities discharging organic wastes shall be the appropriate requirements in Tables I, II, and IV. Additional monitoring may be specified in the operation permit based on a case-by-case evaluation of the impact of the discharge on the receiving stream, toxic or deleterious effects of wastewaters, industrial contribution to the system, complexity of the treatment process, history of noncompliance or any other factor which requires strict operational control to meet the effluent limitations of the permit, as described in the Supporting Document for Permit Monitoring Frequency Determination, August 2008, located on the NPDES Web site.

63.3(2) *Monitoring by inorganic waste dischargers.* The self-monitoring requirements to be incorporated in the operation permit for facilities discharging inorganic wastes shall be determined on a case-by-case evaluation of the impact of the discharge on the receiving stream, toxic or deleterious effects of wastewaters, complexity of the treatment process, history of noncompliance or any other factor which requires strict control to meet the effluent limitations of the permit, as described in the Supporting Document for Permit Monitoring Frequency Determination, August 2008, located on the NPDES Web site.

63.3(3) *Monitoring of significant industrial users of publicly owned treatment works.* Monitoring for significant industrial users as defined in 567—60.2(455B) shall be determined as described in the Supporting Document for Permit Monitoring Frequency Determination, August 2008, located on the NPDES Web site. Results of such monitoring shall be submitted to the department in accordance with the reporting requirements in the operation permit. The monitoring program of a publicly owned treatment works with a pretreatment program approved by the department may be used in lieu of the supporting document.

63.3(4) *Operational monitoring.* The minimum operational monitoring to be incorporated in permits shall be the appropriate requirements in Table III. These requirements reflect minimum indicators that any adequately run system must monitor. The department recognizes that most well-run facilities will be monitored more closely by the operator as appropriate to the particular system. However, the results of any monitoring beyond the requirements in Table III need not be reported to the department, but shall be maintained in accordance with 63.2(3). Additional operational monitoring may be specified in the operation permit based on a case-by-case evaluation of the impact of the discharge on the receiving stream, toxic or deleterious effects of wastewaters, complexity of the treatment process, history of noncompliance or any other factor that requires strict control to meet the effluent limitations of the permit.

63.3(5) *Modification of minimum monitoring requirements.* Monitoring requirements may be modified or reduced at the discretion of the director when requested by the permittee. Adequate justification must be presented by the permittee that the reduced or modified requirements will accurately reflect actual wastewater characteristics and will not adversely impact the operation of the facility. Requests for modification or reduction of monitoring requirements in an existing permit are considered variance requests and must follow the procedures in 567—paragraph 60.4(2)*"b."* All reductions or modifications of monitoring incorporated into an operation or NPDES permit by amendment or upon reissuance of the permit are only effective until the expiration date of that permit.

63.3(6) *Impairment monitoring.* If a wastewater treatment facility is located in the watershed of an impaired water body that is listed on Iowa's most recent Section 303(d) list (as described in 40 CFR

130.7), additional monitoring for parameters that are contributing to the impairment may be included in the operation or NPDES permit on a case-by-case basis.
[**ARC 7625B**, IAB 3/11/09, effective 4/15/09]

567—63.4(455B) Effluent toxicity testing requirements in permits.

63.4(1) *Effluent toxicity testing.* All major municipal and industrial dischargers shall be required to carry out effluent toxicity testing. Minor dischargers may be required to conduct effluent toxicity tests based on a case-by-case evaluation of the impact of the discharge on the receiving stream or industrial contribution to the system. All dischargers required to conduct effluent toxicity tests shall conduct, at a minimum, one valid effluent toxicity test annually. The testing requirements will be placed in the operation permit for each discharger required to conduct this testing. Additional monitoring may be specified in the operation permit based on a case-by-case evaluation of the impact of the discharge on the receiving stream, toxic or deleterious effects of wastewaters, industrial contribution to the system, complexities of the treatment process, history of noncompliance or any other factor which requires strict operational control to meet the effluent limitations of the permit. Any effluent toxicity test completed by the department or other agency and conducted according to procedures stated or referenced in this rule may be used to determine compliance with an operational permit.

63.4(2) *Testing procedures.* Dischargers shall be required to conduct effluent toxicity tests in accordance with the following general requirements:

a. The effluent toxicity tests shall be performed using a 24-hour composite sample of the effluent collected at the location stated in the operation permit. All composite samples shall be delivered to the testing laboratory within a reasonable time (approximately 24 hours) after collection and all tests must commence within 36 hours following sample collection. The results of all effluent toxicity tests conducted using approved procedures, including any tests performed at a greater frequency than required in the operation permit, shall be submitted to the department, on Form 542-1381 provided by the department, within 30 days of completing the test.

b. All effluent toxicity tests shall be conducted using the test methodologies and protocols described within "Standard Operating Procedure: Effluent Toxicity Testing, Iowa Department of Natural Resources," March 1991. This procedure is adopted as part of this subrule and is filed as part of this subrule with the administrative rules coordinator. This procedure is an essential part of the testing procedures and is available upon request to the department although not printed in this subrule. Laboratories performing the effluent toxicity tests shall also have a quality assurance plan.

c. All effluent toxicity tests shall be performed using the water flea *(Ceriodaphnia dubia),* and the fathead minnow *(Pimephales promelas)*.

d. Effluent toxicity tests shall include, at a minimum, two different concentrations of effluent. One test shall consist of 100 percent effluent, and a second test shall be a diluted effluent sample as defined. A control test, consisting of 100 percent culture water for each respective organism shall also be used. The test shall last for 48 hours at which time the mortality will be determined for all tests.

e. All effluent toxicity tests shall be of the pass/fail type.

63.4(3) If there is a positive toxicity test result in the diluted effluent sample from a valid effluent toxicity test, the following requirements apply unless the exception in paragraph *"c"* of this subrule is applicable.

a. At a minimum, the discharger shall be required to conduct quarterly effluent toxicity tests until three successive tests are determined not to be positive, after which the normal annual testing shall be resumed.

b. If the discharger has two successive positive valid diluted effluent toxicity test results or three positive test results out of five valid diluted effluent toxicity tests, the discharger shall be required to conduct a toxicity reduction evaluation (TRE). The discharger may be required to carry out instream monitoring or other analysis in conjunction with the TRE. At any time during the course of conducting a TRE there are three consecutive follow-up toxicity test results for the diluted sample which are not positive, the facility will be considered in compliance and work on the TRE may cease. Annual testing

for effluent toxicity shall then resume. Nothing in these rules shall preclude the department from taking enforcement action beyond that described in these rules.

c. When the pretest chemical analysis for un-ionized ammonia nitrogen (NH3-N) or total residual chlorine (TRC) on the diluted effluent sample exceeds the concentrations given below, a positive test result is likely to have been caused by high concentrations of NH3 or TRC, and the test result will not be used to determine if follow-up testing is needed.

(1) Un-ionized Ammonia Nitrogen—0.9 mg/l

(2) TRC—0.1 mg/l

567—63.5(455B) Self-monitoring and reporting for animal feeding operations.

63.5(1) The following self-monitoring requirements may be imposed on an animal-feeding operation in any operation permit issued for such an operation.

a. Measurement of liquid level in a waste storage facility on a periodic basis.

b. Measurement of daily precipitation, as appropriate.

c. Sampling and analysis of groundwater as necessary to determine effects of wastewater application.

d. Other measurements necessary to evaluate the adequacy of a waste disposal system.

63.5(2) Reports of the self-monitoring results shall be submitted to the appropriate regional field office of the department quarterly. The quarterly reports shall cover the periods January through March, April through June, July through September, and October through December. The quarterly report for each period shall be submitted by the tenth day of the month following the quarter being reported.

[**ARC 7625B**, IAB 3/11/09, effective 4/15/09]

567—63.6(455B) Bypasses and upsets.

63.6(1) *Prohibition.* Bypasses from any portion of a treatment facility or from a sanitary sewer collection system designed to carry only sewage are prohibited. The department may not assess a civil penalty against a permittee for a bypass if the permittee has complied with all of the following:

a. The bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage;

b. There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate backup equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass which occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance; and

c. The permittee submitted the information required in 63.6(2), 63.6(3), and 63.6(5).

63.6(2) *Request for anticipated bypass.* Except for bypasses that occur as a result of mechanical failure or acts beyond the control of the owner or operator of a waste disposal system (unanticipated bypasses), the owner or operator shall obtain written permission from the department prior to any discharge of sewage or wastes from a waste disposal system not authorized by a discharge permit. The director may approve an anticipated bypass after considering its adverse effects if the director determines that it will meet the conditions in 63.6(1).

a. The request for a bypass shall be submitted to the appropriate regional field office of the department at least ten days prior to the expected date of the event.

b. The request shall be submitted in writing and shall include all of the following:

(1) The reason for the bypass;

(2) The date and time the bypass will begin;

(3) The expected duration of the bypass;

(4) An estimate of the amount of untreated or partially treated sewage or wastewater that will be discharged;

(5) The location of the bypass;

(6) The name of any body of surface water that will be affected by the bypass; and

(7) Any actions the owner or operator proposes to take to mitigate the effects of the bypass upon the receiving stream or other surface water.

63.6(3) *Notification of unanticipated bypass or upset and public notices.* In the event that a bypass or upset occurs without prior notice having been provided pursuant to 63.6(2) or as a result of mechanical failure or acts beyond the control of the owner or operator, the owner or operator of the treatment facility or collection system shall notify the department by telephone as soon as possible but not later than 12 hours after the onset or discovery.

a. Notification shall be made by contacting the appropriate field office during normal business hours (8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.) or by calling the department at (515)281-8694 after normal business hours.

b. Notification shall include information on as many items listed in subparagraphs 63.6(3)*"d"*(1) through (6) as available information will allow.

c. When the department has been notified of an unanticipated bypass, the department shall determine if a public notice is necessary. If the department determines that public notification is necessary, the owner or operator of the treatment facility or the collection system shall prepare a public notice.

d. Bypasses shall be reported with the monthly operation report, as a separate attachment, that includes:

(1) The reason for the bypass, including the amount and duration of any rainfall event that may have contributed to the bypass;

(2) The date and time of onset or discovery of the bypass;

(3) The duration of the bypass;

(4) An estimate of the amount of untreated or partially treated sewage or wastewater that was discharged;

(5) The location of the bypass; and

(6) The name of any body of surface water that was affected by the bypass.

63.6(4) *Monitoring, disinfection, and cleanup.* The owner or operator of the treatment facility or collection system shall perform any additional monitoring, sampling, or analysis of the bypass or upset requested by the regional field office of the department and shall comply with the instructions of the department intended to minimize the effect of a bypass or upset on the receiving water of the state. The following requirements for disinfection and cleanup apply to all bypasses:

a. The department may require temporary disinfection depending on the volume and duration of the bypass, the classification of the stream affected by the bypass, and the time of year during which the bypass occurs; and

b. The department may require cleanup of any debris and waste materials deposited in the area affected by the bypass. In conjunction with the cleanup, the department may require lime application to the ground surface or disinfection of the area with chlorine solution.

63.6(5) *Reporting of subsequent findings and additional information requested by the department.* All subsequent findings and laboratory results concerning a bypass shall be submitted in writing to the appropriate regional field office of the department as soon as they become available. Any additional information requested by the department concerning the steps taken to minimize the effects of a bypass shall be submitted within 30 days of the request.

63.6(6) *Upset.* An upset is an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology-based permit effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the permittee. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventative maintenance, or careless or improper operation.

a. An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to the assessment of a civil penalty for noncompliance with technology-based effluent limitations if the requirements of paragraph *"b"* of this subrule are met.

b. A permittee that wishes to establish an affirmative defense of upset shall demonstrate, through properly signed operation logs or other relevant evidence, that:

(1) An upset occurred and that the permittee can identify the cause(s) of the upset;

(2) The permitted facility was at the time of upset being properly operated;

(3) The permittee submitted notice of upset in accordance with 63.6(3); and

(4) The permittee completed any remedial measures required by the department, including monitoring, sampling, or analysis of the upset requested by the department and any instructions from the department calculated to minimize the effect of the upset on the receiving water of the state.

c. In any enforcement action proceeding, the permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof.

[**ARC 7625B**, IAB 3/11/09, effective 4/15/09 (See Delay note at end of chapter)]

567—63.7(455B) Submission of records of operation. Except as provided in subrules 63.3(4) and 63.5(1), records of operation shall be submitted to the appropriate regional field office of the department within 15 days following the close of the reporting period specified in 63.8(455B) and in accordance with monitoring requirements derived from this chapter and incorporated in the operation permit. The permittee shall report all instances of noncompliance not reported under 63.12(455B) at the time monitoring reports are submitted. If a permittee becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts in any report to the director, the permittee shall promptly submit such facts or information.

[**ARC 7625B**, IAB 3/11/09, effective 4/15/09]

567—63.8(455B) Frequency of submitting records of operation. Except as provided in subrules 63.3(4) and 63.5(1), records of operation required by these rules shall be submitted at monthly intervals. The department may vary the interval at which records of operation shall be submitted in certain cases. Variation from the monthly interval shall be made only under such conditions as the department may prescribe in writing to the person concerned.

[**ARC 7625B**, IAB 3/11/09, effective 4/15/09]

567—63.9(455B) Content of records of operation. Records of operation shall include the results of all monitoring specified in or authorized by this chapter and incorporated in the operation permit. The results of any monitoring not specified in the operation permit performed at the compliance monitoring point and analyzed according to 40 CFR Part 136 shall be included in the calculation and reporting of any data submitted in accordance with this chapter and the operation permit.

[**ARC 7625B**, IAB 3/11/09, effective 4/15/09]

567—63.10(455B) Records of operation forms. Records of operation forms shall be those provided by the department unless its forms are not applicable and in such case the records of operation shall be submitted on such other forms as are agreeable to the department.

567—63.11(455B) Certification and signatory requirements in the submission of records of operation. All records of operation as required by these rules shall include certification which attests that all information contained therein is representative and accurate. Each record of operation shall contain the signature of a duly authorized representative of the corporation, partnership or sole proprietorship, municipality, or public facility which has proprietorship of the wastewater treatment or disposal system as specified in 567—subrule 64.3(8). For electronic submissions of records of operation, a signed paper copy of the record that was submitted electronically must be maintained at the facility for a minimum of three years.

[**ARC 7625B**, IAB 3/11/09, effective 4/15/09]

567—63.12(455B) Twenty-four-hour reporting. All permittees shall report any permit noncompliance that may endanger human health or the environment including, but not limited to, violations of maximum daily limits for any toxic pollutant (listed as toxic under 307(a)(1) of the Act) or hazardous substance (as designated in 40 CFR Part 116 pursuant to 311 of the Act). Information shall be provided orally to the appropriate regional field office of the department within 24 hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. In addition, a written submission that includes a description of noncompliance and its cause; the period of noncompliance including exact dates and times; whether the noncompliance has been corrected or the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and the steps taken

or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent a reoccurrence of the noncompliance must be provided to the regional field office within 5 days of the occurrence.
[**ARC 7625B**, IAB 3/11/09, effective 4/15/09]

567—63.13(455B) Planned changes. The permittee shall give notice to the appropriate regional field office of the department 30 days prior to any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility. Notice is required only when:

1. Notice has not been given to any other section of the department;
2. The alteration or addition to a permitted facility may meet one of the criteria for determining whether a facility is a new source as defined in 567—60.2(455B);
3. The alteration or addition results in a significant change in the permittee's sludge use or disposal practices; or
4. The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged. This notification applies to pollutants that are not subject to effluent limitations in the permit.

[**ARC 7625B**, IAB 3/11/09, effective 4/15/09]

567—63.14(455B) Anticipated noncompliance. The permittee shall give notice to the appropriate regional field office of the department of any activity which may result in noncompliance with permit requirements. Notice is required only when previous notice has not been given to any other section of the department.
[**ARC 7625B**, IAB 3/11/09, effective 4/15/09]

Table I Minimum Self-Monitoring in Permits for Organic Waste Dischargers
Controlled Discharge Wastewater Treatment Plants

Wastewater Parameter	Sampling[5] Location	Sample Type[4]	Frequency by P.E.[1,5,6]			
			< 100	101-500	501-1,000	>1,001
Flow[2]	Raw	24-Hr Total	1/Week	Daily	Daily	Daily
	Final	Instantaneous	2/Week During Drawdown	Daily During Drawdown		
BOD_5	Raw	24-Hr Composite	–	–	–	1/3 Months
$CBOD_5$[3]	Final	Grab	1/Drawdown[7]	Twice during drawdown		
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)[3]	Raw	24-Hr Composite	–	–	–	1/3 Months
	Final	Grab	1/Drawdown[7]	Twice during drawdown		
Ammonia Nitrogen	Final	Grab	1/Drawdown	Twice during drawdown		
E. coli	Final	Grab	1/Drawdown	1/Drawdown	Twice During Drawdown	
pH	Raw	Grab	–	–	–	1/3 Months
	Final	Grab	1/Drawdown	1/Drawdown	Twice During Drawdown	1/Week During Drawdown

Explanation of Superscripts

1 - The P.E. shall be computed on the basis of the original engineering design criteria for the facility and any modifications thereof. Where such design criteria are not available, the P.E. shall be computed using 0.167 pounds of BOD_5 per capita per day.

2 - Facilities serving a population equivalent less than 100 are not required to provide continuous flow measurement but are required to provide manual flow measurement at the specified frequency. Facilities serving a population equivalent greater than 100 are required to provide continuous flow measurement of the raw waste but need only provide manual flow measurement on the final effluent. Acceptable flow measurement and recording techniques shall be those described in "Iowa Wastewater Facilities Design Standards," Chapter 14 (14.7.2).

3 - In addition to the sampling required above, a grab sample of the lagoon cell contents collected at a point near the outlet structure shall be analyzed at least two weeks prior to an anticipated discharge to demonstrate that the wastewater is of such quality to meet the effluent limitations in the permit. The permittee must have the sample analyzed for 5-day carbonaceous biochemical oxygen demand ($CBOD_5$) and total suspended solids (TSS). The results must be compared with the 30-day average effluent limits. If the results are less than the 30-day average limits, the permittee may isolate the final cell and draw down the lagoon cell. If the pre-discharge sample results exceed the 30-day average effluent limits for either $CBOD_5$ or TSS, the permittee must contact the local DNR Field Office for guidance before beginning to discharge.

4 - Sample types are defined as:

"Grab Sample" means a representative, discrete portion of sewage, industrial waste, other waste, surface water or groundwater taken without regard to flow rate.

"24-Hour Composite" means:

a. For facilities where no significant industrial waste is present, a sample made by collecting a minimum of six grab samples taken four hours apart and combined in proportion to the flow rate at the time each grab sample was collected. (Generally, grab samples should be collected at 8 a.m., 12 a.m. (noon), 4 p.m., 8 p.m., 12 p.m. (midnight), and 4 a.m. on weekdays (Monday through Friday) unless local conditions indicate another more appropriate time for sample collection.)

b. For facilities where significant industrial waste is present, a sample made by collecting a minimum of 12 grab samples taken two hours apart and combined in proportion to the flow rate at the time each grab sample was collected. (Generally, grab samples should be collected at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 12 a.m. (noon), 2 p.m., 4 p.m., 6 p.m., 8 p.m., 10 p.m., 12 p.m. (midnight), 2 a.m., 4 a.m., and 6 a.m. on weekdays (Monday through Friday) unless local conditions indicate another more appropriate time for sample collection.)

c. An automatic composite sampling device may also be used for collection of flow-proportioned or time-proportioned composite samples.

5 - Raw wastewater samples shall be taken continuously (year-round) at the specified frequency. Final effluent wastewater samples shall be taken only during the drawdown period. The first final effluent sample shall be taken the third day after the drawdown begins, and subsequent samples shall be taken at the specified frequencies. For final effluent samples that are required to be taken twice during drawdown, the first sample shall be taken the third day after the drawdown begins, and the second sample shall be taken between three (3) and five (5) days before the drawdown ends.

6 - If a facility has a P.E. greater than 3000 or a significant industrial contributor, additional monitoring may be required.

7 - One-cell controlled discharge lagoons with a P.E. less than 100 will be required to perform final effluent sampling for 5-day carbonaceous biochemical oxygen demand ($CBOD_5$) and total suspended solids (TSS) twice during drawdown in accordance with superscript #5.

[**ARC 7625B**, IAB 3/11/09, effective 4/15/09 (See Delay note at end of chapter)]

Table II Minimum Self-Monitoring in Permits for Organic Waste Dischargers
Continuous Discharge Wastewater Treatment Plants

Wastewater Parameter	Sampling Location	Sample Type[3,11]	Frequency by P.E.[1,6]						
			≤ 100	101-500	501-1,000	1,001-3,000	3,001-15,000	15,001-105,000	> 105,000
Flow[2]	Raw or Final	24-Hr Total	1/week	Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily
BOD_5	Raw	24-Hr Comp.	1/6 Months	1/3 Months	1/Week	1/Week	2/Week	2-5/Week[5]	Daily
$CBOD_5$	Final	24-Hr Comp.	1/3 Months	1/Month	1/Week	1/Week	2/Week	2-5/Week[5]	Daily
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	Raw	24-Hr Comp.	1/6 Months	1/3 Months	1/Month	1/2 Weeks	1/Week	2-5/Week[5]	Daily
	Final	24-Hr Comp.	1/3 Months	1/3 Months	1/Month	1/2 Weeks	1/Week	2-5/Week[5]	Daily
Ammonia Nitrogen[10]	Final	24-Hr Comp.	1/Month	1/Month	1/Week	1/Week	2/Week	2-5/Week[5]	Daily
TKN[8]	Raw	24-Hr Comp.	—	—	—	1/2 Months	1/Month	1/Month	1/2 Weeks
Total Nitrogen[9]	Final	24-Hr Comp.	—	—	—	1/3 Months	1/3 Months	1/2 Months	1/2 Months
Total Phosphorus[9]	Final	24-Hr Comp.	—	—	—	1/3 Months	1/3 Months	1/2 Months	1/2 Months
pH	Raw	Grab	—	—	1/Week	1/Week	2/Week	2-5/Week[5]	Daily
	Final	Grab	1/3 Months	1/Month	1/Week	1/Week	2/Week	5/Week	Daily
E. coli[4,7]	Final	Grab	5 samples, 1/3 Months	5 samples, 1/3 Months	5 samples, 1/3 Months	5 samples, 1/3 Months	5 samples, 1/3 Months	5 samples, 1/3 Months	5 samples, 1/3 Months
Temperature	Raw	Grab	—	—	1/Week	1/Week	2/Week	2-5/Week[5]	Daily
	Final	Grab	1/3 Months	1/Month	1/Week	1/Week	2/Week	2-5/Week[5]	Daily

Explanation of Superscripts

1 - See Superscript #1, Table I.

2 - See Superscript #2, Table I. Both raw and final flow monitoring may be required if the raw and final wastewater flows may be different for any reason.

3 - See Superscript #4, Table I.

4 - Analysis is required only when the facility discharges directly to a stream designated as Class A1, A2, or A3 or there is a reasonable potential for the discharge to affect a stream designated as Class A1, A2, or A3.

5 - The frequency of sample collection and analysis shall be increased by 1/week according to the following: 15,001 to 30,000 – 2/week; 30,001 to 45,000 – 3/week; 45,001 to 75,000 – 4/week; 75,001 – 105,000 – 5/week.

6 - The requirements for significant industrial users shall be those specified in the permit for final effluent monitoring.

7 - Bacteria Monitoring. All facilities must collect and analyze a minimum of five *E. coli* samples in one calendar month during each three-month period (quarter) during the appropriate recreation season associated with the receiving stream designation as specified in 567—subrule 61.3(3). For sampling required during the recreational season, March 15 to November 15, the three-month periods are March – May, June – August, and September – November. For year-round sampling, the three-month periods are January – March, April – June, July – September, and October – December. For each three-month period, the operator must take five samples during one calendar month, resulting in 15 samples in one year for sampling required during the recreation season and 20 samples per year for sampling required year-round.
The following requirements apply to the individual samples collected in one calendar month:
a. Samples must be spaced over one calendar month.
b. No more than one sample can be collected on any one day.
c. There must be a minimum of two days between each sample.
d. No more than two samples may be collected in a period of seven consecutive days.

The geometric mean must be calculated using all valid sample results collected during a month. The geometric mean formula is as follows: Geometric Mean = (Sample one x Sample two x Sample three x Sample four x Sample five…Sample N)^(1/N), which is the Nth root of the result of the multiplication of all of the sample results where N = the number of samples. If a sample result is a less than value, the value reported by the lab without the less than sign shall be used in the geometric mean calculation.

8 - Additional Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN) monitoring may be required if the facility has one or more significant industrial users or has effluent ammonia violations.

9 - Total nitrogen shall be determined by testing for Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN) and nitrate + nitrite nitrogen and reporting the sum of the TKN and nitrate + nitrite results (reported as N). Nitrate + nitrite can be analyzed together or separately. Total phosphorus shall be reported as P.

10 - Ammonia nitrogen monitoring is only required for facilities with ammonia nitrogen effluent limitations.

11- For aerated lagoons, 24-hour composite samples are not required on the final effluent; grab samples are acceptable.

[**ARC 7625B**, IAB 3/11/09, effective 4/15/09 (See Delay note at end of chapter)]

Table III Operational Monitoring Requirements in Permits

LAGOONS

Parameter	Sampling Location	Sample Type[2]	Frequency by P.E.[1]						
			< 100	101-500	501-1,000	1,001-3,000	3,001-15,000	15,001-105,000	> 105,000
Cell Depth	Each Cell	Measurement	1/Week	1/Week	1/Week	2/Week	2/Week	2/Week	2/Week

AERATED LAGOONS

Dissolved Oxygen	Cell Contents	Grab	1/Month	1/2 Weeks	1/2 Weeks	1/Week	2/Week	2/Week	2/Week

TRICKLING FILTERS

Recirculation	—	Measurement	1/Week	1/Week	1/Week	2/Week	3/Week	5/Week	7/Week

ACTIVATED SLUDGE

MLSS	Aeration Basin Contents	Grab	1/Month	1/Week	1/Week	2/Week	3/Week	5/Week	7/Week
Dissolved Oxygen	Aeration Basin Contents	Grab	1/Week	1/Week	2/Week	2/Week	3/Week	5/Week	7/Week
Temperature	Aeration Basin Contents	Grab	1/Week	1/Week	2/Week	2/Week	3/Week	5/Week	7/Week
30-Minute Settleability	Aeration Basin Contents	Grab	1/Week	1/Week	2/Week	2/Week	3/Week	5/Week	7/Week

ANAEROBIC DIGESTER

Temperature	Digester Contents	Grab	1/Week	1/Week	2/Week	2/Week	3/Week	5/Week	7/Week
pH	Digester Contents	Grab	1/Week	1/Week	2/Week	2/Week	3/Week	5/Week	7/Week
Alkalinity	Digester Contents	Grab	—	—	—	1/Week	1/Week	2/Week	2/Week
Volatile Acids	Digester Contents	Grab	—	—	—	1/Week	1/Week	2/Week	2/Week

AEROBIC DIGESTER

Dissolved Oxygen	Digester Contents	Grab	—	—	1/Week	2/Week	3/Week	5/Week	7/Week

CHLORINATION FACILITIES

Total Residual Chlorine	Final Effluent	Grab	1/Week	1/Week	2/Week	2/Week	3/Week	5/Week	7/Week

SEQUENCING BATCH REACTORS

Total Suspended Solids	Aeration Basin Effluent	Grab[3]	1/Week	1/Week	2/Week	2/Week	3/Week	5/Week	7/Week

CLARIFIERS

Settleable Solids	Effluent after final clarifier	Grab	1/Week	1/Week	2/Week	2/Week	3/Week	5/Week	7/Week

Explanation of Superscripts

1 - See Superscript #1, Table I.

2 - Alternative test methods for operational monitoring:

Dissolved Oxygen	—	Pao Titration
MLSS	—	Spectrophotometric, Centrifuge
pH	—	Colorimetric Comparator, Meter
30-Minute Settleability	—	Standard Methods Test 213C
Alkalinity	—	Standard Methods Test 403
Volatile Acids	—	Standard Methods Test 504A
Residual Chlorine	—	Colorimetric Comparator, Meter

3 - The TSS grab sample of the aeration basin effluent should be taken at the point of maximum effluent turbidity.

[**ARC 7625B**, IAB 3/11/09, effective 4/15/09 (See Delay note at end of chapter)]

Table IV Minimum Self-Monitoring in Permits for Land Application Systems

Wastewater Parameter	Sampling Location	Sample Type[2]	Flow in Million Gallons Per Day[1]		
			< 0.5	0.5 - 2.0	> 2.0
Nitrate Nitrogen	Monitoring Wells[3]	Grab	1/3 Months	1/2 Months	1/Month
Dissolved Solids	Monitoring Wells[3]	Grab	1/3 Months	1/2 Months	1/Month
Fecal Coliform	Monitoring Wells[3]	Grab	1/3 Months	1/2 Months	1/Month
Volume Applied	Final[4]	24-Hr Total	Daily	Daily	Daily
Total Nitrogen	Final[4]	24-Hr Comp.	1/3 Months	1/2 Months	1/Month
Total Phosphorus	Final[4]	24-Hr Comp.	1/3 Months	1/2 Months	1/Month

Explanation of Superscripts

1 - The flow to be used for determining sample frequency shall be the original engineering design, average wet weather flow, or any modifications thereof. The design flow shall be the raw wastewater flow prior to any treatment units.

2 - See Superscript #4, Table I.

3 - Monitoring wells shall be sampled according to the procedures described in Table V.

4 - Final shall be the final effluent from the storage facility prior to land application.

[**ARC 7625B**, IAB 3/11/09, effective 4/15/09]

Table V Required Containers, Preservation Techniques, and Holding Times

	PARAMETER	CONTAINER[1]	PRESERVATIVE[2]	MAXIMUM HOLDING TIME[3]
	Bacterial Tests			
1.	Coliform, fecal and total	P,G	Cool, 4°C 0.008% $Na_2S_2O_3$[4]	6 hours
2.	*Escherichia coli (E. coli)*	P,G	Cool, 4°C	6 hours
3.	Fecal streptococci	P,G	Cool, 4°C 0.008% $Na_2S_2O_3$[4]	6 hours
	Chemical Tests			
4.	Acidity	P,G	Cool, 4°C	14 days
5.	Alkalinity	P,G	Cool, 4°C	14 days
6.	Ammonia	P,G	Cool, 4°C H_2SO_4 to pH < 2	28 days
7.	Biochemical oxygen demand	P,G	Cool, 4°C	48 hours
8.	Biochemical oxygen demand, carbonaceous	P,G	Cool, 4°C	48 hours
9.	Bromide	P,G	None required	28 days
10.	Chemical oxygen demand	P,G	Cool, 4°C H_2SO_4 to pH < 2	28 days
11.	Chloride	P,G	None required	28 days
12.	Chlorine, total residual	P,G	None required	Analyze immediately
13.	Color	P,G	Cool, 4°C	48 hours
14.	Cyanide, total and amenable to chlorination	P,G	Cool, 4°C NaOH to pH > 12 0.6g ascorbic acid[4]	14 days[5]
15.	Cyanide, free	P,G	Cool, 4°C NaOH to pH > 12 0.6g ascorbic acid[4]	4 hours
16.	Fluoride	P	None required	28 days
17.	Hardness	P,G	HNO_3 to pH < 2	6 months
18.	Hydrogen ion (pH)	P,G	None required	Analyze immediately
19.	Kjeldahl and organic nitrogen	P,G	Cool, 4°C H_2SO_4 to pH < 2	28 days
	Metals			
20.	Chromium VI	P,G	Cool, 4°C	24 hours
21.	Mercury	P,G	HNO_3 to pH < 2	28 days
22.	Metals, except above	P,G	HNO_3 to pH < 2	6 months
23.	Nitrate	P,G	Cool, 4°C	48 hours
24.	Nitrate-nitrite	P,G	Cool, 4°C H_2SO_4 to pH < 2	28 days
25.	Nitrite	P,G	Cool, 4°C	48 hours
26.	Oil and grease	G	Cool, 4°C H_2SO_4 to pH < 2	28 days
	Metals			
27.	Organic carbon	P,G	Cool, 4°C Cl or H_2SO_4 to pH < 2	28 days
28.	Orthophosphate	P,G	Filter immediately Cool, 4°C	48 hours
29.	Oxygen, dissolved probe	G Bottle and top	None required	Analyze immediately
	Winkler	G Bottle and top	Fix on site and store in dark	8 hours
30.	Phenols	G only	Cool, 4°C H_2SO_4 to pH < 2	28 days
31.	Phosphorus (elemental)	G	Cool, 4°C	48 hours
32.	Phosphorus, total	P,G	Cool, 4°C H_2SO_4 to pH < 2	28 days

	PARAMETER	CONTAINER[1]	PRESERVATIVE[2]	MAXIMUM HOLDING TIME[3]
33.	Residue, total	P,G	Cool, 4°C	7 days
34.	Residue, filterable	P,G	Cool, 4°C	7 days
35.	Residue, Nonfilterable (TSS)	P,G	Cool, 4°C	7 days
36.	Residue, settleable	P,G	Cool, 4°C	48 hours
37.	Residue, volatile	P,G	Cool, 4°C	7 days
38.	Silica	P	Cool, 4°C	28 days
39.	Specific conductance	P,G	Cool, 4°C	28 days
40.	Sulfate	P,G	Cool, 4°C	28 days
41.	Sulfide	P,G	Cool, 4°C, add zinc acetate plus sodium hydroxide to pH > 9	7 days
42.	Sulfite	P,G	None required	Analyze immediately
43.	Surfactants	P,G	Cool, 4°C	48 hours
44.	Temperature	P,G	None required	Analyze immediately
45.	Turbidity	P,G	Cool, 4°C	48 hours

46. Sampling Procedures for Monitoring Wells

A. Measure depth from top of well head casing to water table

B. Calculate quantity of water to be flushed from well using the formula:

Gallons to be pumped = $0.221\ d^2h$, where

d = well diameter in inches

h = depth in feet of standing water in well prior to pumping

C. Pump well

D. Measure depth from well hand casing to water table after pumping

E. Wait for well to recharge to or near static water level prior to sampling

Table V Notes

1. Polyethylene (P) or Glass (G).
2. Sample preservation should be performed immediately upon sample collection. For composite samples, each aliquot should be preserved at the time of collection. When use of an automated sampler makes it impossible to preserve each aliquot, then samples may be preserved by maintaining at 4°C until compositing and sample splitting is completed.
3. Samples should be analyzed as soon as possible after collection. The times listed are the maximum times that samples may be held before analysis and still be considered valid. Samples may be held for longer periods only if the permittee, or monitoring laboratory, has data on file to show that the specific types of samples under study are stable for the longer time, and has received a variance from the executive director. Some samples may not be stable for the maximum time period given in the table. A permittee, or monitoring laboratory, is obligated to hold the sample for a shorter time if knowledge exists to show this is necessary to maintain sample stability.
4. Should only be used in the presence of residual chlorine.
5. Maximum holding time is 24 hours when sulfide is present. Optionally, all samples may be tested with lead acetate paper before the pH adjustment in order to determine if sulfide is present. If sulfide is present, it can be removed by the addition of cadmium carbonate powder until a negative spot test is obtained. The sample is filtered and then NaOH is added to pH 12.
6. Samples should be filtered immediately onsite before adding preservative for dissolved metals.

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[1] April 15, 2009, effective date of Items 27 and 33 to 38 of ARC 7625B delayed 70 days by the Administrative Rules Review Committee at its meeting held April 8, 2009.

PUBLIC SAFETY DEPARTMENT[661]

Rules transferred from agency number 680 to 661 to conform with the reorganization numbering scheme in general

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[Prior to 6/8/05, see 661—Ch 23]

661—141.1(99F) Definitions. The following definitions apply to rules in 661—Chapter 141:

"Administrator" means the administrator of the Iowa racing and gaming commission.

"Applicant" means any person applying for an occupational license or applying for a license to operate an excursion gambling boat, or the officers and members of the board of directors of a qualified sponsoring organization located in Iowa.

"Casino surveillance" means the observation of gambling activities in a gaming facility licensed by the commission. The purpose of a surveillance system is to safeguard the licensee's assets, to protect both the public and the licensee's employees, and to promote public confidence that licensed gambling activities are conducted honestly and free of criminal elements and activities. It is the responsibility of the licensee to ensure that casino surveillance is used to accomplish the stated purpose and is not used in an improper manner which would bring discredit to the industry.

"Closed network" or *"closed circuit"* means all digital recording equipment and all other associated surveillance equipment that shall be designed, configured, and maintained on a separate and exclusive network system located on the same premises as the casino, or on property adjacent to the casino which has been approved by the DCI for the location of surveillance equipment pursuant to subrule 141.10(1). This closed network system shall not be touched by, connected to, or partitioned from any other network, unless approval has been received from the assistant director for gaming operations of the DCI. Approval or disapproval of such a request by the assistant director is subject to review by the director of the DCI or the commissioner of public safety.

"Commission" means the Iowa racing and gaming commission.

"DCI" means the division of criminal investigation, Iowa department of public safety.

"Dedicated coverage" means camera coverage where the sole function is to view and record a specific area whenever activity is occurring in that area.

"Gambling activities" means participating in or wagering on gambling games on the gaming floor; the movement, storage, and handling of uncounted gambling revenues; the manual exchange of moneys for forms of wagering credit on the gaming floor; public entrance into and public egress from the gaming floor, except that egress through emergency exists that are actively alarmed is not included; and any other activities so defined by the commission.

"Gambling game" means any game of chance authorized by the commission.

"Gangplank" means the walkways that passengers use to embark and disembark from the excursion gambling boat.

"Land-based facility" means the licensee's operation where the soft count room is located, if other than on an excursion gambling boat.

"Licensee" means a qualified sponsoring organization conducting gambling games on an excursion gambling boat or in a racetrack enclosure licensed by the Iowa racing and gaming commission under Iowa Code section 99F.7.

"Operator" means an entity licensed by the Iowa racing and gaming commission to operate an excursion gambling boat or racetrack enclosure.

"Slot change booth" means a structure on the floor of a licensed gaming establishment which houses a coin-counting device that is utilized to redeem coins or tickets from patrons.

[**ARC 7720B**, IAB 4/22/09, effective 4/1/09]

661—141.2(99F) Minimum standards. Rescinded IAB 4/22/09, effective 4/1/09.

661—141.3(99F) Surveillance departments—organizational structure. Rescinded IAB 4/22/09, effective 4/1/09.

661—141.4(99F) Closed circuit surveillance system.

141.4(1) Every licensee shall install, maintain and operate, on the same premises where the casino is located or, with the approval of the DCI, on a property adjacent to the casino, a closed circuit surveillance system according to specifications set forth in these rules and shall provide to the commission and the DCI access at all times to the system or its signal.

141.4(2) Any casino issued a license on or after July 1, 2004, will be required to install a recording system that is totally digital and that meets the requirements as outlined in this chapter.

141.4(3) All licensees shall have in place digital recording systems that meet the requirements of this chapter no later than January 1, 2011. Any system converted to digital prior to January 1, 2011, must meet the requirements of this chapter upon installation.

661—141.5(99F) Required equipment. The closed circuit surveillance system shall include, but shall not be limited to, the following equipment:

141.5(1) *Cameras.* The system shall include Pan Tilt Zoom cameras, commonly referred to as PTZ cameras, that are light-sensitive and capable of being placed behind a dome or one-way mirror which conceals the PTZ cameras from view. Each camera shall have the capability to distinguish a clear, unobstructed view of the table number of the gaming table or slot machine.

141.5(2) *Printers.*

a. *Video systems.* The printers for video systems shall be capable of adjustment and must possess the capability to generate instantaneously upon command a clear, still copy of the image depicted on a videotape recording with a minimum of 128 shades of gray.

b. *Digital systems.* The printers for digital systems shall be capable of printing a clear, still copy using a minimum of four colors at 600 × 600 dots per inch on photo-quality paper.

141.5(3) *Monitors.* Each screen must be at least 12 inches measured diagonally and all controls must be front-mounted. Solid state circuitry is required.

141.5(4) *Date and time generators.* Each system shall be capable of synchronized recording in military time, with both the time and date of the recorded events displayed without obstructing the recorded view.

141.5(5) *Universal power supply.* The system and its equipment must be directly and securely wired in a way to prevent tampering with the system. In the event of a loss in power to the surveillance system, an auxiliary or backup power source must be available and capable of providing immediate restoration of power to the elements of the surveillance system that enable surveillance personnel to observe the gaming activity remaining open for play and all areas monitored by dedicated coverage.

141.5(6) *Domes for cameras.* The domes shall be made of sufficient quality and size to accommodate PTZ cameras and shall be capable of accommodating clear, unobstructed views.

141.5(7) *Switchers.* The switchers shall be capable of both manual and automatic sequential switching for the entire surveillance system.

141.5(8) *Recorders.* Each camera required by these standards must possess the capability of having its view displayed on a video or computer monitor and recorded. The surveillance system must include enough monitors and recording capacity to simultaneously display and record multiple gaming, cage, drop, count room activities, and record the views of all dedicated coverage. Recording systems shall be capable of copying original images while maintaining the original native format, and storing images in a format that contains a method to verify the authenticity of the original recordings and copies. The licensee shall supply the medium for download and transfer of the information and a jewel case or sleeve for the medium.

141.5(9) *Digital systems.*

a. All images and audio shall be digitally recorded and stored on a system with backup and retrieval capabilities.

b. Recording systems shall be locked by the manufacturer to disable the erase and reformat functions and to prevent access to the system data files.

c. The system shall provide uninterrupted recording while the playback or copy function is used.

d. If the licensee chooses to use a network for the digital recording equipment, it must be a closed network with limited access located on the same premises as the casino or, with the approval of the DCI, on a property adjacent to the casino. Nothing in this paragraph shall be interpreted to prevent the commission from utilizing or transmitting for regulatory purposes images recorded by a video surveillance system.

e. The licensee shall provide the DCI and the commission representative with the necessary software and hardware to review a downloaded recording. Additionally, the licensee shall provide the DCI and the commission representative with printers meeting the requirements as outlined in 661—subrule 141.5(2).

f. The licensee shall be responsible for staffing the surveillance room with licensed staff trained in the use of digital equipment. Surveillance employees shall be capable of downloading or copying digital audio or images, or both, for evidentiary purposes.

[**ARC 7720B**, IAB 4/22/09, effective 4/1/09]

661—141.6(99F) Required surveillance. Every licensee or operator shall conduct and record, as required by either the commission or the DCI, surveillance that allows clear, unobstructed views in the following areas of the gaming floor and related areas, land-based facilities, and racetrack enclosures:

141.6(1) *Slot machines.* Every licensee who exposes slot machines for play shall install, maintain, and operate a casino surveillance system that possesses the capability to monitor and record the slot machine number.

141.6(2) *Table games.* The surveillance system must possess the capability to monitor and record all gaming or card table surfaces; table number, including table bank trays, with sufficient clarity to permit identification of all chips, cash, card values, and the outcome of the game; dice in craps games, with sufficient clarity to read the dice in their stopped position after each roll; and all roulette tables and wheels must be capable of being monitored and recorded on a split screen to permit views of both the table and the wheel on one monitor screen. Each table or card game shall have the capability of being monitored and recorded by no less than two cameras.

141.6(3) *Progressive table games.* Each progressive table game must be monitored by dedicated coverage that provides views of the table surface so that the card values and card suits can be identified and a view of the progressive meter jackpot amount.

141.6(4) *Casino cage, slot change booth, and self-service coin, token, or ticket redemption center.* The surveillance system must possess the capability to monitor and record a general overview of activities occurring in each casino cage, slot change booth, and self-service coin, token, or ticket redemption center with sufficient clarity to identify patrons and employees at the counter area, cash drawers, vaults, safes, countertops, coin and currency counting machines, and chip and token storage, and to identify chip, token, and currency denominations. The casino cage and slot change booth area in which fills, credits, and jackpots are transacted must be monitored by dedicated coverage that provides views with sufficient clarity to identify the chip, token, and currency values and the amounts on the fill/credit slips.

141.6(5) *Count rooms.* The surveillance system must possess the capability to monitor and record all areas within the hard or soft count room, including walls, doors, scales, wrapping machines, coin sorters, currency counters, vaults, safes, and general work surfaces, whenever funds or persons are present. The counting surface in the soft count room must be made of a transparent material. Any area where uncounted coin or currency is stored must be monitored by dedicated coverage. In addition, the hard count and soft count process must be monitored by dedicated coverage.

141.6(6) *Movement of funds.* The surveillance system must possess the capability to monitor and record the movement of cash, gaming chips, tokens, drop boxes and drop buckets. All casino entrance and exit doors, elevators, stairs, gangplanks, and loading and unloading areas shall also possess the capability to be monitored and recorded if they are utilized for the movement of uncounted moneys, tokens, or chips.

141.6(7) *Admissions entrance and exits.* The admissions and exit areas of the excursion gambling boat and racetrack enclosures must be monitored by dedicated coverage with sufficient clarity to identify patrons and employees at the admissions entrance and exit areas.

141.6(8) *Overall views.* The surveillance system must possess the capability to monitor and record the casino pit area and general casino floor with sufficient clarity to permit identification of players, employees, patrons, and spectators.

141.6(9) *Additional coverage.* Rescinded IAB 4/22/09, effective 4/1/09.

141.6(10) *Digital systems.* All areas that require dedicated coverage and all images viewed on a surveillance operator's working monitor shall be recorded at a sufficient rate of images per second so that, when played back in real time, there is no motion loss detectable to the human eye.

[**ARC 7720B**, IAB 4/22/09, effective 4/1/09]

661—141.7(99F) Equipment in DCI offices. Excursion gambling boat, racetrack enclosure or land-based offices assigned to the DCI shall be equipped with at least two video or computer monitors, each a minimum of 12 inches, with control capability of any source in the surveillance system. The following shall be additional mandatory equipment for said room or rooms:

1. A printer meeting the specifications of 661—subrule 141.5(2).
2. Two recorders.
3. Audio pickup of soft count room.
4. Time and date generators, if not in the master surveillance system.
5. Total override surveillance system capabilities.

661—141.8(99F) Camera lenses. All closed circuit cameras shall be equipped with lenses of sufficient quality to show clearly the value of gaming chips, tokens, and playing cards. These cameras shall be capable, at a minimum, of black and white recording and viewing, except those cameras covering exits and entrances of the casino area and gangplank areas, which shall be capable of recording in color.

661—141.9(99F) Lighting. Adequate lighting shall be present in all areas of the casino and count rooms to enable the video surveillance system to provide clear viewing and reproductions.

661—141.10(99F) Surveillance room. There shall be provided in each gambling facility or gambling structure a room specifically utilized to monitor and record gambling activities. This room shall have a trained surveillance person present at all times during casino operation hours. In addition, an excursion gambling boat, racetrack enclosure, or gambling structure may have satellite monitoring equipment. The following are requirements for the operation of equipment in the surveillance room and of satellite monitoring equipment:

141.10(1) *Surveillance equipment location.* All equipment that may be utilized to monitor or record views obtained by a casino surveillance system must remain in a room located on the same premises as the casino or, with the approval of the DCI, on property adjacent to the casino. The room must be used exclusively for casino surveillance security purposes. The satellite monitoring equipment must be capable of being disabled from the casino surveillance room when not in use. The entrance to the casino surveillance room must be locked or secured at all times.

141.10(2) *Override capability.* Casino surveillance equipment must have total override capability over any other satellite monitoring equipment in other casino offices, with the exception of the DCI rooms.

141.10(3) *Access.* DCI and commission employees shall at all times be provided immediate access to the casino surveillance room and satellite monitoring equipment. Also, all DCI and commission employees shall have access to all records and areas of such rooms.

141.10(4) *Surveillance logs.* Entries in the log shall be required when specific surveillance is requested by the DCI or the commission, or whenever any activity that appears unusual, irregular, illegal or in violation of commission rules is observed. Also, all communications received or sent from the surveillance room in regard to surveillance activities or casino operations shall be logged.

141.10(5) *Blueprints.* A copy of the configuration of the casino floor shall be posted and updated immediately upon any approved change. The location of any change and the location of surveillance cameras, gaming tables and slot machines by assigned numbers shall also be included. Copies of the blueprints shall be made available immediately to the DCI and commission.

141.10(6) *Storage and retrieval.* Surveillance personnel shall label and file all recordings. The date and time of the recording shall be recorded. Recordings of public admission entrances, public exits, and casino cashier cages where check-cashing activities occur shall be retained for 21 days unless a longer period is required by the DCI, the commission, or court order. All other recordings shall be retained for at least 7 days after recording unless a longer period is required by the DCI, the commission, or court order. Original audio, video, and digital recordings shall be released to the DCI or commission upon demand.

141.10(7) *Malfunctions.* Each malfunction of surveillance equipment must be repaired within 24 hours of the malfunction. If, after 24 hours, activity in the affected area cannot be monitored, the game or machine shall be closed until such coverage can be provided. A record of all malfunctions shall be kept and reported to the DCI each day. In the event of a dedicated coverage malfunction, the licensee must immediately provide alternative camera coverage or other security measures that will protect the subject activity. If other security measures are taken, the licensee must immediately notify the DCI. The DCI, in its discretion, will determine whether the other security measures are adequate.

141.10(8) *Security.* Entry to the surveillance room and access to satellite monitoring equipment shall be limited to persons approved by the DCI or the commission. A log of personnel entering and exiting the surveillance room and accessing satellite monitoring equipment shall be maintained and submitted to the DCI or the commission upon request.

141.10(9) *Playback station.* Within the DCI room, there shall be an area that includes, but is not limited to, a monitor and a recorder with the capability of producing first-generation copies.

141.10(10) *Additional requirements.*

a. Audio and video or digital monitoring and recording shall be continuous in the detention areas when someone is being detained. These recordings must be retained for 30 days after the recorded event, unless directed otherwise by the administrator, DCI or court order.

b. The commission, its employees, and DCI agents shall, at all times, be provided immediate access to the surveillance room and all areas of the casino.

141.10(11) *Written plans and alterations.*

a. Every operator or applicant for licensing shall submit to the commission for approval by the administrator and to the DCI for approval a written casino surveillance system plan no later than 60 days prior to the start of gaming operations.

b. A written casino surveillance system plan must include a casino floor plan that shows the placement of the surveillance room and all casino surveillance equipment in relation to the locations required to be covered and a detailed description of the casino surveillance system and its equipment. In addition, the plan may include other information that evidences compliance with these rules by the licensee, operator or applicant.

c. The operator may change the location of the surveillance room, table games, slot machines, and other gaming devices. The surveillance system must also be adjusted, if necessary, to provide the coverage required by these rules. A DCI agent must approve the change in the surveillance system before the relocated surveillance room, table games, slot machines, or other gaming devices may be placed into operation.

EXCEPTION: A commission representative may allow a gambling game to be placed in operation pending approval by a DCI agent.

[**ARC 7720B**, IAB 4/22/09, effective 4/1/09]

661—141.11(99F) Nongambling hours. Security surveillance will be required during nongambling hours as follows:

141.11(1) *Cleanup and removal time.* At any time that cleanup operations or money removal is being conducted in the casino area, the security surveillance room must be staffed with a minimum of one trained surveillance person.

141.11(2) *Locked-down mode.* Anytime the casino is closed and in a locked-down mode, sufficient surveillance coverage must be conducted to monitor and record the casino in general so that security integrity is maintained. During this period, the presence of a trained security surveillance person shall not be required.

661—141.12(99F) Waivers from requirements. Upon written request of an applicant, licensee, or operator, the director of the DCI may, for just cause, waive any requirement of this chapter, provided that the director finds that all of the following conditions exist:

1. The requirement requested to be waived is not imposed by statute or another provision of law, and the establishment of the requirement is entirely within the authority of the department of public safety.
2. Enforcing the requirement would impose an undue hardship on the applicant, licensee, or operator requesting the waiver.
3. Granting the waiver would not prejudice the substantial legal rights of any person.
4. Substantially equal protection of public health, safety, and welfare to that which would result from the enforcement of the requirement will be afforded through another means.

Each request for a waiver shall be reported to the agency rules administrator of the department of public safety, with an indication of the disposition of the request and a brief explanation of the reasons for granting or denying the waiver.

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code section 99F.4.

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REVENUE DEPARTMENT[701]

Created by 1986 Iowa Acts, Chapter 1245.

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[Prior to 12/17/86, Revenue Department[730]]

701—71.1(405,427A,428,441,499B) Classification of real estate.

71.1(1) *Responsibility of assessors.* All real estate subject to assessment by city and county assessors shall be classified as provided in this rule. It shall be the responsibility of city and county assessors to determine the proper classification of real estate. There can be only one classification per property. An assessor shall not assign one classification to the land and a different classification to the building or separate classifications to the land or separate classifications to the building (dual classification). A building or structure on leased land is considered a separate property and may be classified differently than the land upon which it is located. The determination shall be based upon the best judgment of the assessor following the guidelines set forth in this rule and the status of the real estate as of January 1 of the year in which the assessment is made. The assessor shall classify and value property according to its present use and not according to its highest and best use. For example, property currently used as a golf course shall be assessed and valued by the assessor as a golf course even though its highest and best potential use may be an industrial park or commercial development. See subrule 71.1(8) for an exception to the general rule that property is to be classified according to its use. The classification shall be utilized on the abstract of assessment submitted to the department of revenue pursuant to Iowa Code section 441.45. See rule 71.8(428,441).

71.1(2) *Responsibility of boards of review, county auditors, and county treasurers.* Whenever local boards of review, county auditors, and county treasurers exercise assessment functions allowed or required by law, they shall classify property as provided in this rule and adhere to the requirements of this rule.

71.1(3) *Agricultural real estate.* Agricultural real estate shall include all tracts of land and the improvements and structures located on them which are in good faith used primarily for agricultural purposes except buildings which are primarily used or intended for human habitation as defined in subrule 71.1(4). Land and the nonresidential improvements and structures located on it shall be considered to be used primarily for agricultural purposes if its principal use is devoted to the raising and harvesting of crops or forest or fruit trees, the rearing, feeding, and management of livestock, or horticulture, all for intended profit.

Vineyards and any buildings located on a vineyard and used in connection with the vineyard shall be classified as agricultural real estate if the primary use of the land and buildings is an activity related to the production or sale of wine.

Agricultural real estate shall also include woodland, wasteland, and pastureland, but only if that land is held or operated in conjunction with agricultural real estate as defined in this subrule.

71.1(4) *Residential real estate.* Residential real estate shall include all lands and buildings which are primarily used or intended for human habitation, including those buildings located on agricultural land. Buildings used primarily or intended for human habitation shall include the dwelling as well as structures and improvements used primarily as a part of, or in conjunction with, the dwelling. This includes but is not limited to garages, whether attached or detached, tennis courts, swimming pools, guest cottages, and storage sheds for household goods. Residential real estate located on agricultural land shall include only buildings as defined in this subrule. Buildings for human habitation that are used as commercial ventures, including but not limited to hotels, motels, rest homes, and structures containing three or more separate living quarters shall not be considered residential real estate. However, regardless of the number of separate living quarters, multiple housing cooperatives organized under Iowa Code chapter 499A and land and buildings owned and operated by organizations that have received tax-exempt status under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, if the rental income from the property is not taxed as unrelated business income under Iowa Code section 422.33(1A), shall be considered residential real estate.

An apartment in a horizontal property regime (condominium) referred to in Iowa Code chapter 499B which is used or intended for use for human habitation shall be classified as residential real estate

regardless of who occupies the apartment. Existing structures shall not be converted to a horizontal property regime unless building code requirements have been met.

71.1(5) *Commercial real estate.* Commercial real estate shall include all lands and improvements and structures located thereon which are primarily used or intended as a place of business where goods, wares, services, or merchandise is stored or offered for sale at wholesale or retail. Commercial realty shall also include hotels, motels, rest homes, structures consisting of three or more separate living quarters and any other buildings for human habitation that are used as a commercial venture. Commercial real estate shall also include data processing equipment as defined in Iowa Code section 427A.1(1)*"j,"* except data processing equipment used in the manufacturing process. However, regardless of the number of separate living quarters or any commercial use of the property, single- and two-family dwellings, multiple housing cooperatives organized under Iowa Code chapter 499A, and land and buildings used primarily for human habitation and owned and operated by organizations that have received tax-exempt status under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, if the rental income from the property is not taxed as unrelated business income under Iowa Code section 422.33(1A), shall be classified as residential real estate.

An apartment in a horizontal property regime (condominium) referred to in Iowa Code chapter 499B which is used or intended for use as a commercial venture, other than leased for human habitation, shall be classified as commercial real estate. Existing structures shall not be converted to a horizontal property regime unless building code requirements have been met.

71.1(6) *Industrial real estate.*

a. Land and buildings.

(1) Industrial real estate includes land, buildings, structures, and improvements used primarily as a manufacturing establishment. A manufacturing establishment is a business entity in which the primary activity consists of adding to the value of personal property by any process of manufacturing, refining, purifying, the packing of meats, or the combination of different materials with the intent of selling the product for gain or profit. Industrial real estate includes land and buildings used for the storage of raw materials or finished products and which are an integral part of the manufacturing establishment, and also includes office space used as part of a manufacturing establishment.

(2) Whether property is used primarily as a manufacturing establishment and, therefore, assessed as industrial real estate depends upon the extent to which the property is used for the activities enumerated in subparagraph 71.1(6)*"a"*(1). Property in which the performance of these activities is only incidental to the property's primary use for another purpose is not a manufacturing establishment. For example, a grocery store in which bakery goods are prepared would be assessed as commercial real estate since the primary use of the grocery store premises is for the sale of goods not manufactured by the grocery and the industrial activity, i.e., baking, is only incidental to the store premises' primary use. However, property which is used primarily as a bakery would be assessed as industrial real estate even if baked goods are sold at retail on the premises since the bakery premises' primary use would be for an industrial activity to which the retail sale of baked goods is merely incidental. See *Lichty v. Board of Review of Waterloo,* 230 Iowa 750, 298 N.W. 654 (1941).

Similarly, a facility which has as its primary use the mixing and blending of products to manufacture feed would be assessed as industrial real estate even though a portion of the facility is used solely for the storage of grain, if the use for storage is merely incidental to the property's primary use as a manufacturing establishment. Conversely, a facility used primarily for the storage of grain would be assessed as commercial real estate even though a part of the facility is used to manufacture feed. In the latter situation, the industrial use of the property — the manufacture of feed — is merely incidental to the property's primary use for commercial purposes — the storage of grain.

(3) Property used primarily for the extraction of rock or mineral substances from the earth is not a manufacturing establishment if the only processing performed on the substance is to change its size by crushing or pulverizing. See *River Products Company v. Board of Review of Washington County,* 332 N.W.2d 116 (Iowa Ct. App. 1982).

b. Machinery.

(1) Machinery includes equipment and devices, both automated and nonautomated, which is used in manufacturing as defined in Iowa Code section 428.20. See *Deere Manufacturing Co. v. Beiner,* 247 Iowa 1264, 78 N.W.2d 527 (1956).

(2) Machinery owned or used by a manufacturer but not used within the manufacturing establishment is not assessed as industrial real estate. For example, "X" operates a factory which manufactures building materials for sale. In addition, "X" uses some of these building materials in construction contracts. The machinery which "X" would primarily use at the construction site would not be used in a manufacturing establishment and, therefore, would not be assessed as industrial real estate.

(3) Machinery used in manufacturing but not used in or by a manufacturing establishment is not assessed as industrial real estate. See *Associated General Contractors of Iowa v. State Tax Commission,* 255 Iowa 673, 123 N.W.2d 922 (1963).

(4) Where the primary function of a manufacturing establishment is to manufacture personal property that is consumed by the manufacturer rather than sold, the machinery used in the manufacturing establishment is not assessed as industrial real estate. See *Associated General Contractors of Iowa v. State Tax Commission,* 255 Iowa 673, 123 N.W.2d 922 (1963).

71.1(7) *Point-of-sale equipment.* As used in Iowa Code section 427A.1(1)*"j,"* the term "point-of-sale equipment" means input, output, and processing equipment used to consummate a sale and to record or process information pertaining to a sale transaction at the time the sale takes place and which is located at the counter, desk, or other specific point at which the transaction occurs. As used in this subrule, the term "sale" means the sale or rental of goods or services and includes both retail and wholesale transactions. Point-of-sale equipment does not include equipment used primarily for depositing or withdrawing funds from financial institution accounts.

71.1(8) *Housing development property.* A county board of supervisors may adopt an ordinance providing that property acquired and subdivided for development of housing be classified the same as it was prior to its acquisition until the property is sold or, depending on a county's population, for a specified number of years from the date of subdivision, whichever is shorter. The applicable time period is five years in counties with a population of less than 20,000 and three years in counties with a population of 20,000 or more. The property is to be classified as residential or commercial, whichever is applicable, in the assessment year following the year in which it is sold or the applicable time period has expired. For purposes of this subrule, "subdivided" means to divide a tract of land into three or more lots.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 405.1, 427A.1, 428.4 and 441.22 and chapter 499B and Iowa Code Supplement section 441.21 as amended by 2002 Iowa Acts, House File 2584.

701—71.2(421,428,441) Assessment and valuation of real estate.

71.2(1) *Responsibility of assessor.* The valuation of real estate as established by city and county assessors shall be the actual value of the real estate as of January 1 of the year in which the assessment is made. New parcels of real estate created by the division of existing parcels of real estate shall be assessed separately as of January 1 of the year following the division of the existing parcel of real estate.

71.2(2) *Responsibility of other assessing officials.* Whenever local boards of review, county auditors, and county treasurers exercise assessment functions allowed or required by law, they shall follow the provisions of subrule 71.2(1) and rules 71.3(421,428,441) to 71.7(421,427A,428,441).

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 421.17, 428.4 and 441.21.

701—71.3(421,428,441) Valuation of agricultural real estate. Agricultural real estate shall be assessed at its actual value as defined in Iowa Code section 441.21 by giving exclusive consideration to its productivity and net earning capacity. In determining the actual value of agricultural real estate, city and county assessors shall use the "Iowa Real Property Appraisal Manual" and any other guidelines issued by the department of revenue pursuant to Iowa Code section 421.17(18).

In determining the productivity and net earning capacity of agricultural real estate, the assessor shall also use available data from Iowa State University, the Iowa crop and livestock reporting service, the

department of revenue, or other reliable sources. The assessor shall also consider the results of a modern soil survey, if completed.

The assessor shall determine the actual valuation of agricultural real estate within the assessing jurisdiction and spread such valuation throughout the jurisdiction so that each parcel of real estate is assessed at its actual value as defined in Iowa Code section 441.21.

In order to determine a productivity value for agricultural buildings and structures, assessors shall make an agricultural adjustment to the market value of these buildings and structures by developing an "agricultural factor" for their jurisdiction. The agricultural factor for each jurisdiction shall be the product of the ratio of the productivity and net earning capacity value per acre as determined under subrule 71.12(1) over the market value of agricultural land within the assessing jurisdiction. The resulting ratio is then applied to the actual value of the agricultural buildings and structures as determined under the Iowa Real Property Appraisal Manual prepared by the department. The agricultural factor shall be applied uniformly to all agricultural buildings and structures in the assessing jurisdiction. As an example, if a building's actual value is $500,000 and the agricultural factor is 50 percent, the productivity value of that building is $250,000. See *H & R Partnership v. Davis County Board of Review,* 654 N.W.2d 521 (Iowa 2002).

Land classified as agricultural real estate includes the land beneath any dwelling and appurtenant structures located on that land and shall be valued by the assessor pursuant to rule 701—71.3(421,428,441). An assessor shall not value a part of the land as agricultural real estate and a part of the land as if it is residential real estate.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 421.17, 428.4 and 441.21.

701—71.4(421,428,441) Valuation of residential real estate. Residential real estate shall be assessed at its actual value as defined in Iowa Code section 441.21.

In determining the actual value of residential real estate, city and county assessors shall use the appraisal manual issued by the department of revenue pursuant to Iowa Code section 421.17(18) as well as a locally conducted assessment/sales ratio study, an analysis of sales of comparable properties, and any other relevant data available.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 421.17, 428.4 and 441.21.

701—71.5(421,428,441) Valuation of commercial real estate. Commercial real estate shall be assessed at its actual value as defined in Iowa Code section 441.21. In determining the actual value of commercial real estate, city and county assessors shall use the appraisal manual issued by the department of revenue pursuant to Iowa Code section 421.17(18) as well as a locally conducted assessment/sales ratio study, an analysis of sales of comparable properties, and any other relevant data available.

71.5(1) *Property of long distance telephone companies.* The director of revenue shall assess the property of long distance telephone companies as defined in Iowa Code section 476.1D(10) which property is first assessed for taxation on or after January 1, 1996, in the same manner as commercial real estate.

71.5(2) *Low-income housing subject to Section 42 of the Internal Revenue Code.*

a. Productive and earning capacity. In assessing property that is rented or leased to low-income individuals and families as authorized by Section 42 of the Internal Revenue Code which limits the amount that the individual or family pays for the rental or lease of units in the property, the assessor shall use the productive and earning capacity from the actual rents received as a method of appraisal and shall take into account the extent to which that use and limitation reduces the market value of the property.

b. Direct capitalization method. The income approach to valuation shall be applied using the direct capitalization method. The assessor may use the discounted cash flow method as a test of the reasonableness of the results produced by the direct capitalization method. The direct capitalization method of the income approach involves dividing the Net Operating Income (NOI) on a cash basis by an overall capitalization rate to derive an indication of the value of the property for the assessment year.

In applying the direct capitalization method, the assessor shall develop a normalized measure of annual NOI based on the productive and earning capacity of the development utilizing (1) the actual rent

schedule applicable for each of the available units as of January 1 of the year of assessment indicating the actual rent to be paid by the resident plus any Section 8 rental assistance or other direct cash rental subsidy provided to the resident by federal, state or local rent subsidy programs as limited pursuant to Section 42 of the Internal Revenue Code, (2) a normal vacancy/collection allowance, (3) the prior year's actual and current year's projected annual operating expenses associated with the property, excluding noncash items such as depreciation and amortization, but including property taxes and those actual costs expected to be incurred and paid as required by Internal Revenue Code Section 42 regulations, provisions, and restrictions as applicable to the assessment year, and (4) an appropriate provision for replacement reserves.

If no separate line item is included for reserves for replacement in the historic income and expense data, then the maintenance and repair categories of the historic expense data must be itemized. For properties that have attained a normalized operating history, the NOI results of the prior three years (as represented in the statements variously named as the Income and Loss Statement, the Profit and Loss Statement, the Income Statement, the Actual to Budget Comparison Statement, Balance Sheet, or some name variation of these) may be used to provide the basis for determining the normalized NOI used for purposes of applying the direct capitalization method for the year of assessment, provided an appropriate replacement reserve is included in the NOI determination and provided any additional costs required as a result of Section 42 regulation or compliance changes for the assessment year are included as an operating expense in the NOI determination. In addition, the assessor may utilize the current year operating budget to develop a measure of NOI for the assessment year. The assessor, in developing the measure of annual NOI on a cash basis, shall not consider as income any potential rental income differential that could otherwise be received from the property if the rents were not limited pursuant to Section 42 of the Internal Revenue Code, any tax credit equity, any tax credit value, or other subsidized financing.

c. *Filing of reports.* It shall be the responsibility of the property owner to file income and expense data with the local assessor by March 1 of each year. The assessor may require the filing of additional information if deemed necessary.

d. *Capitalization rate.* The overall capitalization rate to be used in applying the direct capitalization method for a Section 42 property is developed through the band-of-investment technique. The capitalization rate will be calculated annually by the Iowa department of revenue and distributed to all Iowa assessors by March 1. The capitalization rate is a composite rate weighted by the proportions of total property investment represented by debt and equity. The capital structure weights equity at 80 percent and debt at 20 percent unless actual market capital structure can be verified to the assessor. The yield, or market rate of return, for equity is calculated using the capital asset pricing model (CAPM). The yield for debt is equivalent to the average yield on 25-year Treasury bonds referred to as the Treasury long-term average rate. An example of the band-of-investment technique to be utilized is as follows:

	% to Total	Yield	Composite
Equity	80%	11.05%	8.84%
Debt	20%	5.94%	1.19%
	100%		10.03%

e. *Capital asset pricing model.* The capital asset pricing model (CAPM) is utilized to develop the equity rate. The formula is:

$$Re = B (Rm - Rf) + Rf$$

Where:

Re	=	return on equity
B	=	beta
Rm	=	return on the market
Rf	=	risk-free rate of return
Rm - Rf	=	market-risk premium

The beta is assumed to be 1 which indicates the risk level to be consistent with the market as a whole. The risk-free rate is calculated by finding the average of the three-month and six-month Treasury bill. The return on the market is calculated by taking the average of the return on the market for the Merrill Lynch Universe and Standard and Poor's 500 or by reference to other published secondary sources.

f. *Properties under construction.* For Section 42 properties under construction, the assessor may value the property by applying the percentage of completion to the replacement cost new (RCN) as calculated from the Iowa Real Property Appraisal Manual and adding the fair market value of the land. Alternatively, projected income and expense data may be utilized if available.

g. *Negative or minimal NOI.* If the Section 42 property shows a negative or minimal net operating income (NOI), the indicator of value as set forth in these rules shall not be utilized.

h. *Eligibility withdrawn.* The property owner shall notify the assessor when property is withdrawn from Section 42 eligibility under the Internal Revenue Code. The notification must be provided by March 1 of the assessment year or the owner is subject to a penalty of $500.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 421.17, 428.4, 441.21 as amended by 2004 Iowa Acts, Senate File 2296, and 476.1D(10).

701—71.6(421,428,441) Valuation of industrial land and buildings. Industrial real estate shall be assessed at its actual value as defined in Iowa Code section 441.21.

In determining the actual value of industrial land and buildings, city and county assessors shall use the appraisal manual issued by the department of revenue pursuant to Iowa Code subsection 421.17(18), and any other relevant data available.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 421.17, 428.4 and 441.21.

701—71.7(421,427A,428,441) Valuation of industrial machinery. Industrial machinery as referred to in Iowa Code section 427A.1(1)*"e"* shall include all machinery used in manufacturing establishments and shall be assessed as real estate even though such machinery might be assessed as personal property if not used in a manufacturing establishment.

In determining the actual value of industrial machinery assessed as real estate, the assessor shall give consideration to the "Industrial Machinery and Equipment Valuation Guide" issued by the department of revenue and any other relevant data available.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 421.17, 427A.1, 428.4 and 441.21.

701—71.8(428,441) Abstract of assessment. Each city and county assessor shall submit annually to the director of revenue at the times specified in Iowa Code section 441.45 an abstract of assessment for the current year. The assessor shall use the form of abstract prescribed and furnished by the department of revenue, and shall enter on the abstract all information required by the department. However, the department may approve the use of a computer-prepared abstract if the data is essentially the same format as on the form prescribed by the department. The information entered on the abstract of assessment shall be reviewed and considered by the director of revenue in equalizing the valuations of classes of properties.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 428.4 and 441.45.

701—71.9(428,441) Reconciliation report. The assessor's report of any revaluation required by Iowa Code section 428.4 shall be made on the reconciliation report prescribed and furnished by the department

of revenue. The assessor shall enter on the report all information required by the department. The reconciliation report shall be a part of the abstract of assessment required by Iowa Code section 441.45 and shall be reviewed and considered by the director in equalizing valuations of classes of property.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 428.4 and 441.45.

701—71.10(421) Assessment/sales ratio study.

71.10(1) *Basic data.* Basic data shall be that submitted to the department of revenue by county recorders and city and county assessors on forms prescribed and provided by the department, information furnished by parties to real estate transactions, and information obtained by field investigations made by the department of revenue.

71.10(2) *Responsibility of recorders and assessors.* County recorders and city and county assessors shall complete the prescribed forms as required by Iowa Code subsection 421.17(6) and rule 701—79.3(428A) in accordance with instructions issued by the department. Assessed values entered on the prescribed form shall be those established as of January 1 of the year in which the sale takes place.

71.10(3) *Normal sales.* All real estate transfers shall be considered by the department of revenue to be normal sales unless there exists definite information which would indicate the transfer was not an arms-length transaction or is of an excludable nature as provided in Iowa Code section 441.21.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 421.17.

701—71.11(441) Equalization of assessments by class of property. Commencing in 1977 and every two years thereafter, the director of revenue shall order the equalization of the levels of assessment of each class of property as provided in rule 71.12(441) by adding to or deducting from the valuation of each class of property, as reported to the department on the abstract of assessment and reconciliation report which is a part of the abstract, the percentage in each case as may be necessary to bring the level of assessment to its actual value as defined in Iowa Code section 441.21. Valuation adjustments shall be ordered if the director determines that the aggregate valuation of a class of property as reported on the abstract of assessment submitted by the assessor is at least 5 percent above or below the aggregate valuation for that class of property as determined by the director pursuant to rule 71.12(441). Equalization orders of the director shall be restricted to equalizing the aggregate valuations of entire classes of property among the several assessing jurisdictions. All classifications of real estate shall be applied uniformly throughout the state of Iowa.

Equalization percentage adjustments determined for residential realty located outside incorporated areas and not located on agricultural land shall apply to buildings located on agricultural land outside incorporated areas, which are primarily used or intended for human habitation, as defined in subrule 71.1(4).

Equalization percentage adjustments determined for residential realty located within incorporated cities and not located on agricultural land shall apply to buildings located on agricultural land within incorporated cities which are primarily used or intended for human habitation as defined in subrule 71.1(4).

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 441.21, 441.47, 441.48 and 441.49.

701—71.12(441) Determination of aggregate actual values.

71.12(1) *Agricultural real estate.*

a. *Use of income capitalization study.* The equalized valuation of agricultural realty shall be based upon its productivity and net earning capacity and shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of this subrule. Data used shall pertain to crops harvested during the five-year period ending with the calendar year in which assessments were last equalized. The equalized valuation of agricultural realty shall be determined for each county as follows:

(1) *Computation of county acres.* This information shall be obtained from "Iowa Agricultural Statistics" published by the Iowa Crop and Livestock Reporting Service.

Total acres in farms: Total acreage used for agricultural purposes.

Corn acres: Sum of corn acres harvested including silage, popcorn and acres planted for sorghum.
Oats and wheat acres: Sum of oats and wheat acres harvested.
Soybean acres: Soybean acres harvested.
Hay acres: All hay acres harvested.
Pasture acres: All pasture acres. Total pasture acres shall be determined by multiplying the total acres in farms reported in "Iowa Agricultural Statistics" by the percentage which total pasture land as reported in the most recent U.S. Census of Agriculture bears to the total acreage in farmland also as reported in the most recent U.S. Census of Agriculture. Determine the amount of tillable and nontillable pasture acres as follows:

1. From the most recent U.S. Census of Agriculture obtain the following:

Cropland used only for pasture and grazing	acres_____
Woodland pasture	acres_____
Pasture land and rangeland (other than cropland and woodland pasture)	acres_____
Total pasture land (total of above)	acres_____

2. Determine the percent that cropland used only for pasture is of the total pasture land _____ %

3. Apply this percentage to the 5-year average total acres of pasture as determined above to determine the pasture acres to be classified as tillable pasture. The remainder of the 5-year average shall be classified as nontillable pasture land.

Determine the 5-year average acres participating in applicable government programs. Obtain data from the U.S. Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, including but not limited to acreage devoted to the Payment-In-Kind (PIK), diverted and deficiency programs.

"Other acres": The difference between the total acreage for land uses listed above and the total of all land in farms. Add the total of the corn, oats, soybeans, hay, tillable and nontillable pasture and diverted acres. Subtract this total from total acres in farms. The residual is classified as other acres.

(2) *Computation of county yields.* This information shall be obtained for each county from "Iowa Agricultural Statistics" published by the Iowa crop and livestock reporting service.
Corn yield (including silage, sorghum and popcorn): Number of bushels of corn harvested for grain per acre.
Oat yield (including wheat): Number of bushels of oats harvested per acre.
Soybean yield: Number of bushels per acre harvested.
Hay yield in tons: Number of tons per acre harvested as reported by the Iowa crop and livestock reporting service.

(3) *Computation of county gross income.*

Corn: One-half of the 5-year average production multiplied by the 5-year average price received for corn.

Silage, popcorn, and sorghums: One-half of the 5-year average number of acres devoted to the production of silage, popcorn, and sorghum, times the 5-year average production per acre for corn. The amount of production so determined shall be added to the 5-year average production for corn and included in the determination of the gross income for corn.

Soybeans: One-half of the 5-year average production multiplied by the 5-year average price received.

Oats: One-half of the 5-year average production of oats and wheat multiplied by the 5-year average price received.

Price adjustment: For corn, soybeans, and oats, the prices used shall be as provided by the Iowa crop and livestock reporting service and shall be adjusted to reflect any individual county price conditions.

Government programs: Gross income shall be one-half of the 5-year average amount of cash payments or equivalent (such as PIK bushels) including but not limited to diverted, deficiency and PIK programs as reported by the U.S. Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.

Hay: Gross income shall be a cash rent amount determined by multiplying the 5-year average number of acres devoted to hay by the product obtained by multiplying one-fourth of the 5-year average hay yield by the 5-year average price received for hay.

Tillable pasture: Gross income shall be a cash rent amount determined by multiplying the 5-year average number of acres devoted to tillable pasture by the product obtained in "hay" above.

Nontillable pasture: Gross income shall be a cash rent amount determined by multiplying the 5-year average number of acres devoted to nontillable pasture by one-half the product obtained in "hay" above.

Other acres: Income shall be the product of the number of other acres times 17 percent of the net income per acre for all other land uses.

(4) *Computation of county production costs.* The following data and procedures shall be used to determine specific county production costs.

Basic average landlord production costs: Landlord production costs for corn, soybeans, oats, diverted acres, hay, tillable pasture, nontillable pasture, fertilizer costs, and facilities costs shall be obtained for each year from Iowa State University.

Production cost adjustment. The production costs for corn, soybeans, oats, and hay are adjusted for each county by multiplying the difference between the 5-year state average yield per acre and the 5-year county average yield per acre by the 5-year average facilities costs. If a county's yield exceeds the state yield, production costs are increased by this amount. If a county's yield is less than the state yield, production costs are reduced by this amount.

Fertilizer cost adjustment. The adjustment for fertilizer costs is determined as follows: Multiply the difference between the 5-year state average corn yield per acre and the 5-year county average corn yield per acre by the fertilizer cost amount per bushel determined by Iowa State University. This amount is then multiplied times the 5-year county average corn acres determined above.

If a county's 5-year average corn yield is greater than the state 5-year average corn yield, this amount is allowed as an additional expense. If less than the state average, this amount is an expense reduction.

Liability insurance cost adjustment.

The 5-year average per acre cost of obtaining tort liability insurance shall be determined.

(5) *Computation of county net income.* From the total gross income, subtract the total expenses. Divide the resulting total by the total number of acres.

(6) *Computation of dwelling adjustment factor.* The amount determined in (5) above shall be reduced by 10.6 percent.

(7) *Computation of county tax adjustment.* Subtract the 5-year average per acre real estate taxes levied for land and structures including drainage and levee district taxes but excluding those levied against agricultural dwellings. Taxes shall be the tax levied for collection during the 5-year period as reported by county auditors, and reduced by the amount of the agricultural land tax credit.

(8) *Calculate county valuation per acre.* Divide the net income per acre ((7) above) for each county as determined above by the capitalization rate specified in Iowa Code section 441.21. The quotient shall be the actual per acre equalized valuation of agricultural land and structures for the current equalization year.

b. *Use of other relevant data.* The director may also consider other relevant data, including field investigations conducted by representatives of the department of revenue to determine the level of assessment of agricultural real estate.

c. *Determination of value.* The aggregate actual value of agricultural real estate in each county shall be determined by multiplying the equalized per acre value by the number of acres of agricultural real estate reported on the abstract of assessment for the current year, adjusted where necessary by the

results of any field investigations conducted by the department of revenue and any other relevant data available.

71.12(2) *Residential real estate outside and within incorporated cities.*

a. Use of assessment/sales ratio study. Basic data shall be that set forth in rule 71.10(421) refined by eliminating any sales determined to be abnormal or by adjusting the sales to eliminate the effects of factors which resulted in the sales having been determined to be abnormal. The basic data used shall be the assessment/sales ratio study conducted for sales taking place during the calendar year immediately preceding the year in which the equalization order is issued. The director may also supplement the assessment/sales ratio study with appraisals made by department of revenue appraisal personnel for the year immediately preceding the year in which the equalization order is issued. The assessment/sales ratio study including relevant appraisals, if any, shall be used to determine the aggregate actual valuation of residential real estate in each assessing jurisdiction. The director of revenue may consider sales and appraisal data for prior years if it is determined the use of the sales and appraisal data for the year immediately preceding the year in which the equalization order is issued is insufficient to determine market value. If such sales and appraisal data for prior years is used, consideration shall be given for any subsequent changes in either assessed value or market value.

Assessors shall provide any known facts or circumstances regarding reported sales transactions and department appraisals which would indicate abnormal or unusual conditions or reporting discrepancies which would necessitate exclusion or adjustment of sales or appraisals from the determination of aggregate actual values. Assessors shall provide those facts within 45 days of receipt from the department of information concerning sales and appraisal data proposed for assessment/sales ratio and equalization purposes.

b. Use of other relevant data. The director may also consider other relevant data, including field investigations conducted by representatives of the department of revenue to determine the level of assessment of residential real estate.

c. Equalization appraisal selection procedures for residential real estate. Residential properties to be appraised by department of revenue personnel for use in supplementing the assessment/sales ratio study shall be selected for each jurisdiction in the following manner:

(1) The department appraiser assigned to the jurisdiction shall determine a systematic random sequence of numbers equal to the number of appraisals required and document the following steps.

1. The department appraiser assigned to the jurisdiction shall compute the interval number by dividing the total number of improved properties in the classification to be sampled by the number of appraisals to be performed.

EXAMPLE: In this example, ten appraisals are needed with a total of 1,397 improved residential units. Dividing 1,397 by 10, 139.7 is arrived at, which is rounded down to 139. This is the interval number.

2. The selection of the first sequence number shall be accomplished by having an available disinterested person randomly select a number from one through the interval number.

EXAMPLE: In this example a number from 1 to 139 is to be selected. The person randomly selected number 20.

3. The department appraiser shall develop a systematic sequence of numbers equal to the number of appraisals required. Starting with the randomly selected number previously picked by the disinterested person, add the interval number to this number and to each resulting number until a systematic sequence of numbers is obtained.

EXAMPLE: In this example ten appraisals are needed, so a sequence of ten numbers must be developed. Starting with number 20 and adding the interval number of 139 to it, each resulting number provides the following systematic sequence: 20, 159, 298, 437, 576, 715, 854, 993, 1,132, 1,271.

(2) Number of improved properties.

County jurisdictions—Put the name of each city or township having improved units in the classification to be sampled into a hat. Draw each one out of the hat and record its name in the order of its draw. Likewise, record the respective number of improved units for each. Then consecutively number all the improved units and document the procedure.

EXAMPLE:

City or Township	Number of Improved Residential Units	Code Numbers
Franklin Twp.	57	1-57
Pleasant View	160	58-217
Jackson Twp.	56	218-273
Johnston	300	274-573
Polk Twp.	110	574-683
Washington Twp.	114	684-797
Maryville	306	798-1103
Camden Twp.	110	1104-1213
Salem	184	1214-1397
Total	1,397	

(3) Determine the location of the improved properties selected for appraisal and document the procedure.

EXAMPLE:

City or Township	Number of Improved Residential Units	Code Numbers	Sequence Number	Entry on Rolls
Franklin Twp.	57	1-57	20	20
Pleasant View	160	58-217	159	102
Jackson Twp.	56	218-273		
Johnston	300	274-573	298,437	25,164
Polk Twp.	110	574-683	576	3
Washington Twp.	114	684-797	715	32
Maryville	306	798-1103	854,993	57,196
Camden Twp.	110	1104-1213	1132	29
Salem	184	1214-1397	1271	58
Total	1,397			

1. The department appraiser shall locate the property to be appraised by finding the relationship between the sequence numbers and the code numbers and identify the property.

EXAMPLE: The first sequence number is 20. Since the improved residential properties in Franklin Township have been assigned code numbers 1 to 57, sequence number 20 is in that location.

To identify this property, examine the Franklin Township assessment roll book and stop at the twentieth improved residential entry.

Document the parcel number, owner's name, and legal description of this property.

2. The department appraiser shall appraise the property selected unless it is ineligible because of any of the following restrictions:

Current year sale
Partial assessment
Prior equalization appraisal
Tax-exempt
Value established by court action
Value is not more than $10,000
Building on leased land

3. The department appraiser shall determine a substitute property if the originally selected one is ineligible. In ascending order, select code numbers until an eligible property is found.

EXAMPLE: If code number 20 is ineligible, use code number 21 as a substitute. If code number 21 is ineligible, use code number 22, etc., until an eligible property is found.

If the procedure described in 71.12(2)*"c"*(3)"3" moves the substitute property to another city or township, select substitute code numbers in descending order until an eligible property is found.

If the procedure described in the previous paragraph moves the substitute property to a preceding city or township, go back to the procedure of 71.12(2)*"c"*(3)"3" even if it moves the substitute property to a subsequent city or township.

4. Select an alternate property for the originally selected property which also would be eligible. This is necessary because at the time of appraisal the property may be found to be ineligible due to one of the restrictions in 71.12(2)*"c"*(3)"2." Alternate properties are selected by using the same procedure described in 71.12(2)*"c"*(3)"3."

5. Follow procedures 71.12(2)*"c"*(3), items "1" to "4," for each of the other originally selected sequence numbers.

71.12(3) *Commercial real estate.*

a. Use of assessment/sales ratio study. Basic data shall be that set forth in rule 71.10(421), refined by eliminating any sales determined to be abnormal or by adjusting same to eliminate the effects of factors which resulted in the sales having been determined to be abnormal. The basic data used shall be the assessment/sales ratio study conducted for sales taking place during the calendar year immediately preceding the year in which the equalization order is issued. The director may also supplement the assessment/sales ratio study with appraisals made by department of revenue appraisal personnel for the year immediately preceding the year in which the equalization order is issued. The assessment/sales ratio study including relevant appraisals, if any, shall be used to determine the aggregate actual valuation of commercial real estate in each assessing jurisdiction. The director of revenue may consider sales and appraisal data for prior years if it is determined the use of sales and appraisal data for the year immediately preceding the year in which the equalization order is issued is insufficient to determine market value. If such sales and appraisal data for prior years is used, consideration shall be given for any subsequent changes in either assessed value or market value.

b. Use of other relevant data. The director may also consider other relevant data, including field investigations conducted by representatives of the department of revenue to determine the level of assessment of commercial real estate. The diverse nature of commercial real estate precludes the use of a countywide or citywide income capitalization study.

Assessors shall provide any known facts or circumstances regarding reported sales transactions and department appraisals which would indicate abnormal or unusual conditions or reporting discrepancies which would necessitate exclusion or adjustment of sales or appraisals from the determination of aggregate actual values. Assessors shall provide those facts within 45 days of receipt from the department of information concerning sales and appraisal data proposed for assessment/sales ratio and equalization purposes.

c. Equalization appraisal selection procedures for commercial real estate. Commercial properties to be appraised by department of revenue personnel for use in supplementing the assessment/sales ratio study shall be selected for each jurisdiction in the following manner:

(1) The department appraiser assigned to the jurisdiction shall determine a systematic random sequence of numbers equal to the number of appraisals required and document the following steps.

1. The department appraiser shall compute the interval number by dividing the total number of improved properties in the classification to be sampled by the number of appraisals to be performed.

EXAMPLE: In this example, ten appraisals are needed with a total of 397 improved commercial units. Dividing 397 by 10, 39.7 is arrived at, which is rounded down to 39. This is the interval number.

2. The selection of the first sequence number shall be accomplished by having an available disinterested person randomly select a number from one through the interval number.

EXAMPLE: In this example a number from 1 to 39 is to be selected. The person randomly selected number 2.

3. The department appraiser shall develop a systematic sequence of numbers equal to the number of appraisals required. Starting with the randomly selected number previously picked by the disinterested

person, add the interval number to this number and to each resulting number until a systematic sequence of numbers is obtained.

EXAMPLE: In this example ten appraisals are needed, so a sequence of ten numbers must be developed. Starting with number 2 and adding the interval number of 39 to it, each resulting number provides the following systematic sequence: 2, 41, 80, 119, 158, 197, 236, 275, 314, 353.

(2) Number of improved properties.

1. City jurisdictions—Utilizing the assessment book or a computer printout which follows the same order as the assessment book, consecutively number all the improved units and document the procedure.

2. County jurisdictions—Put the name of each city or township having improved units in the classification to be sampled into a hat. Draw each one out of the hat and record its name in the order of its draw. Likewise, record the respective number of improved units for each. Then consecutively number all the improved units and document the procedure.

EXAMPLE:

City or Township	Number of Improved Commercial Units	Code Numbers
Franklin Twp.	4	1-4
Pleasant View	60	5-64
Jackson Twp.	9	65-73
Johnston	100	74-173
Polk Twp.	10	174-183
Washington Twp.	14	184-197
Maryville	106	198-303
Camden Twp.	10	304-313
Salem	84	314-397
Total	397	

(3) The department appraiser shall determine the location of the improved properties selected for appraisal and document the procedure.

EXAMPLE:

City or Township	Number of Improved Commercial Units	Code Numbers	Sequence Number	Entry on Rolls
Franklin Twp.	4	1-4	2	2
Pleasant View	60	5-64	41	37
Jackson Twp.	9	65-73		
Johnston	100	74-173	80,119,158	7,46,85
Polk Twp.	10	174-183		
Washington Twp.	14	184-197	197	14
Maryville	106	198-303	236,275	39,78
Camden Twp.	10	304-313		
Salem	84	314-397	314,353	1,40
Total	397			

1. The department appraiser shall locate the property to be appraised by finding the relationship between the sequence numbers and the code numbers and identify the property.

EXAMPLE: The first sequence number is 2. Since the improved commercial properties in Franklin Township have been assigned code numbers 1 to 4, sequence number 2 is in that location.

To identify this property, examine the Franklin Township assessment roll book and stop at the second improved commercial entry.

The department appraiser shall document the parcel number, owner's name, and legal description of this property.

2. The department appraiser shall appraise the property selected unless it is ineligible because of any of the following restrictions:

Vacant building

Current year sale

Partial assessment

Prior equalization appraisal

Tax-exempt

Only one portion of a total property unit (example—a parking lot of a grocery store)

Value established by court action

Value is not more than $5,000

Building on leased land

3. The department appraiser shall determine a substitute property if the originally selected one is ineligible. In ascending order, select code numbers until an eligible property is found.

EXAMPLE: If code number 2 is ineligible, use code number 3 as a substitute. If code number 3 is ineligible, use code number 4, etc., until an eligible property is found.

If the procedure described in 71.12(3)*"c"*(3)"3" moves the substitute property to a city or township, select substitute code numbers in descending order until an eligible property is found.

If the procedure described in the previous paragraph moves the substitute property to a preceding city or township, go back to the procedure of 71.12(3)*"c"*(3)"3" even if it moves the substitute property to a subsequent city or township.

4. Select an alternate property for the originally selected property which also would be eligible. This is necessary because at the time of appraisal the property may be found to be ineligible due to one of the restrictions in 71.12(3)*"c"*(3)"2." Alternate properties are selected by using the same procedure described in 71.12(3)*"c"*(3)"3."

5. Follow procedures 71.12(3)*"c"*(3), items "1" to "4," for each of the other originally selected sequence numbers.

71.12(4) *Industrial real estate.* It is not possible to determine the level of assessment of industrial real estate by using accepted equalization methods. The lack of sales data precludes the use of an assessment/sales ratio study, the diverse nature of industrial real estate precludes the use of a countywide or citywide income capitalization study, and the limited number of industrial properties precludes the use of sample appraisals. The level of assessment of industrial real estate can only be determined by the valuation of individual parcels of industrial real estate. Any attempt to equalize industrial valuations by using accepted equalization methods would create an arbitrary result. However, under the circumstances set forth in Iowa Code subsection 421.17(10), the director may correct any errors in such assessments which are brought to the director's attention.

71.12(5) *Personal property.* Rescinded IAB 10/25/95, effective 11/29/95.

71.12(6) *Centrally assessed property.* Property assessed by the director of revenue pursuant to Iowa Code chapters 428 and 433 to 438, inclusive, is equalized internally by the director in the making of the assessments. Further, the assessments are equalized with the aggregate valuations of other classes of property as a result of actions taken by the director of revenue pursuant to rule 71.11(441).

71.12(7) *Miscellaneous real estate.* Since it is not possible to use accepted equalization methods to determine the level of assessment of mineral rights and interstate railroad and toll bridges, these classes of property shall not be subject to equalization by the director of revenue. However, under the circumstances

set forth in Iowa Code section 421.17(10), the director may correct any errors in assessments which are brought to the director's attention.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 441.21, 441.47, 441.48 and 441.49.

[**ARC 7726B**, IAB 4/22/09, effective 5/27/09]

701—71.13(441) Tentative equalization notices. Prior to the issuance of the final equalization order to each county auditor, a tentative equalization notice providing for proposed percentage adjustments to the aggregate valuations of classes of property as set forth in rule 701—71.12(441) shall be mailed to the county auditor whose valuations are proposed to be adjusted. The tentative equalization notice constitutes the ten days' notice required by Iowa Code section 441.48.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 441.47 and 441.48.

701—71.14(441) Hearings before the director.

71.14(1) *Protests.* Written or oral protest against the proposed percentage adjustments as set forth in the tentative equalization notice issued by the director of revenue shall be made only on behalf of the affected assessing jurisdiction. The protests shall be made only by officials of the assessing jurisdiction, including, but not limited to, an assessing jurisdiction's city council or board of supervisors, assessor, or city or county attorney. An assessing jurisdiction may submit a written protest in lieu of making an oral presentation before the director, or may submit an oral protest supported by written documentation. Protests against the adjustments in valuation contained in the tentative equalization notices shall be limited to a statement of the error or errors complained of and shall include such facts as might lead to their correction. No other factors shall be considered by the director in reviewing the protests. Protests and hearings on tentative equalization notices before the director are excluded from the provisions of the Iowa Administrative Procedure Act governing contested case proceedings.

71.14(2) *Conduct of hearing.* The director shall schedule each hearing so as to allow the same amount of time within which each assessing jurisdiction can make its presentation. During the hearing each assessing jurisdiction shall be afforded the opportunity to present evidence relevant to its protest. The director or the director's designated representative shall preside at the hearing which shall be held at the time and place designated by the director or such other time and place as may be mutually agreed upon by the director and the protesting assessing jurisdiction.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 441.48.

701—71.15(441) Final equalization order. After the tentative equalization notice has been issued and an opportunity for a hearing described in rule 71.14(441) has been afforded, the director shall issue a final equalization order by mail to the county auditor. The order shall specify any percentage adjustments in the aggregate valuations of any class of property to be made effective for the county as of January 1 of the year in which the order is issued. The final equalization order shall be issued on or before October 1 unless for good cause it cannot be issued until after October 1. The final equalization order shall be implemented by the county auditor.

An assessing jurisdiction may appeal a final equalization order to the state board of tax review. The protest must be filed or postmarked not later than ten days after the date the final equalization order is issued.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 441.48 and 441.49.

701—71.16(441) Alternative method of implementing equalization orders.

71.16(1) *Application for permission to use an alternative method.* A request by an assessing jurisdiction for permission to use an alternative method of applying the final equalization order must be made in writing to the director of revenue within ten days from the date the county auditor receives the final equalization order. The written request shall include the following information:

a. Facts evidencing the need to use an alternative method of implementing the final equalization order. Such facts shall clearly show that the proposed method is essential to ensure compliance with the provisions of Iowa Code section 441.21.

b. The exact methods to be employed in implementing the requested alternative method for each class of property.

c. The specific method of notifying affected property owners of the valuation changes.

d. Evidence that the alternative method will result in an aggregate property class valuation adjustment equivalent to that prescribed in the director's final equalization order.

The director of revenue shall review each written request for an alternative method and shall notify the assessing jurisdiction of acceptance or rejection of the proposed method by October 15. The assessing jurisdiction shall immediately inform the county auditor of the director's decision. The county auditor shall include a description of any approved alternative method in the required newspaper publication of the final equalization order. In those instances where the approved alternative method includes individual property owner notification, the publication shall not be considered proper notice to the affected property owners.

71.16(2) *Implementation of alternative method.* If an alternative method is approved by the director of revenue, any individual notification of property owners shall be completed by the assessor by not later than October 25.

71.16(3) *Appeal by property owners.* If an alternative method is approved by the director of revenue, the special session of the local board of review to hear equalization protests shall be extended to November 30. In such instances, protests may be filed up to and including November 4.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 441.49.

701—71.17(441) Special session of boards of review.

71.17(1) *Grounds for protest.* The only ground for protesting to the local board of review reconvened in special session pursuant to Iowa Code section 441.49 is that the application of the director's final equalization order results in a value greater than that permitted under Iowa Code section 441.21.

71.17(2) *Authority of board of review.* When in special session to hear protests resulting from equalization adjustments, the local board of review shall only act upon protests for those properties for which valuations have been increased as a result of the application of the director of revenue's final equalization order.

The local board of review may adjust valuations of those properties it deems warranted, but under no circumstance shall the adjustment result in a value less than that which existed prior to the application of the director's equalization order. The local board of review shall not adjust the valuation of properties for which no protests have been filed.

71.17(3) *Report of board of review.* In the report to the director of revenue of action taken by the local board of review in special session, the board of review shall report the aggregate valuation adjustments by class of property as well as all other information required by the director of revenue to determine if such actions may have substantially altered the equalization order.

71.17(4) *Meetings of board of review.* If the final equalization order does not increase the valuation of any class of property, the board of review is not required to meet during the special session. If the final equalization order increases the valuation of one or more classes of property but no protests are filed by the times specified in Iowa Code section 441.49, the board of review is not required to meet during the special session.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 421.17(10) and 441.49.

701—71.18(441) Judgment of assessors and local boards of review. Nothing stated in these rules should be construed as prohibiting the exercise of honest judgment, as provided by law, by the assessors and local boards of review in matters pertaining to valuing and assessing of individual properties within their respective jurisdictions.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 441.17 and 441.35.

701—71.19(441) Conference boards.

71.19(1) *Establishment and abolition of office.*

a. As referred to in Iowa Code section 441.1, the term "federal census" includes any special census conducted by the Bureau of the Census of the U.S. Department of Commerce as well as the Bureau's decennial census.

b. Within 60 days of receiving the certified results of a federal census indicating the population of a city having its own assessor has fallen below 10,000, the city council of the city shall repeal the ordinance providing for its own assessor.

c. Whenever the office of city assessor is abolished, all moneys in the assessment expense fund and the special appraiser fund shall be transferred to the appropriate accounts in the county assessor's office, and all equipment and supplies shall be transferred to the county assessor's office. Employees of the city assessor's office may, at the discretion of the county assessor, become employees of the county assessor. However, any deputy assessor of the city may not be appointed a deputy county assessor unless certified as eligible for appointment pursuant to Iowa Code sections 441.5 and 441.10.

71.19(2) *Membership.*

a. *County conference boards.* A county conference board consists of the county board of supervisors, the mayor of each incorporated city in the county whose property is assessed by the county assessor, and one member of the board of directors of each high school district in the county, provided the member is a resident of the county. Members representing school districts serve one-year terms, and the board of directors each year must notify the clerk of the conference board of its representative on the conference board. A member of the board of directors of a school district may serve on the county conference board even though the member lives in a city having its own assessor (1978 O.A.G. 466).

b. *City conference boards.* A city conference board consists of the county board of supervisors, the city council, and the entire board of directors of each school district whose property is assessed by the city assessor.

71.19(3) *Voting.*

a. Votes on matters before a conference board shall be by units as provided in Iowa Code section 441.2. At least two members of each voting unit must be present in order for the unit to cast a vote (1960 O.A.G. 226). In the event the vote of the members of a voting unit ends in a tie, that unit shall not cast a vote on the particular matter before the conference board.

b. If a member of a conference board is absent from a meeting, the member's vote may not be cast by another person, except that a mayor pro tem as provided in Iowa Code section 372.14(3) may vote for the mayor when the mayor is absent from or unable to perform official duties.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 441.2.

701—71.20(441) Board of review.

71.20(1) *Membership.*

a. *Occupation of members.* One member of the county board of review must be actively engaged in farming as that member's primary occupation. However, it is not necessary for a board of review to have as a member one licensed real estate broker and one registered architect or person experienced in the building and construction field if the person cannot be located after a good faith effort to do so has been made by the conference board (1966 O.A.G. 416). In determining eligibility for membership on a board of review, a retired person is not considered to be employed in the occupation pursued prior to retirement, unless that person remains in reasonable contact with the former occupation, including some participation in matters associated with that occupation.

b. *Residency of members.* A person must be a resident of the assessor jurisdiction served to qualify for appointment as a member of the board of review. However, a member changing assessing jurisdiction residency after appointment to the board may continue to serve on the board until the member's current term of office expires.

c. *Term of office.* The term of office of members of boards of review shall be for six years and shall be staggered as provided in Iowa Code section 441.31. In the event of the death, resignation, or

removal from office of a member of a board of review, the conference board or city council shall appoint a successor to serve the unexpired term of the previous incumbent.

d. Membership on other boards. A member of a board of review shall not at the same time serve on either the conference board or the examining board, or be an employee of the assessor's office (1948 O.A.G. 120, 1960 O.A.G. 226).

e. Number of members. A conference board or city council may at any time change the composition of a board of review to either three or five members. To reduce membership from five members to three members, the conference board or city council shall not appoint successors to fill the next two vacancies which occur (1970 O.A.G. 342). To increase membership from three members to five members, the conference board or city council shall appoint two additional members whose initial terms shall expire at such times so that no two board members' terms expire at the end of the same year. Also, the conference board or city council may increase the membership of the board of review by an additional two members if it determines that a large number of protests warrant the emergency appointments. If the board of review has ten members, not more than four additional members may be appointed by the conference board. The terms of the emergency members will not exceed two years.

f. Removal from office. A member of a board of review may be removed from office by the conference board or city council but only after specific charges have been filed by the conference board or city council.

g. Appointment of members. Members of a county board of review shall be appointed by the county conference board. Members of a city board of review shall be appointed by the city conference board in cities with an assessor or by the city council in cities without an assessor. A city without an assessor can only have a board of review if the population of the city is 75,000 or more. A city with a population of more than 125,000 may appoint a city board of review or request the county conference board to appoint a ten-member county board of review.

71.20(2) *Sessions of boards of review.*

a. It is mandatory that a board of review convene on May 1 and adjourn no later than May 31 of each year. However, if either date falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, the board of review shall convene or adjourn on the following Monday.

b. Extended session. If a board of review determines it will be unable to complete its work by May 31, it may request that the director of revenue extend its session up to July 15. The request must be signed by a majority of the membership of the board of review and must contain the reasons the board of review cannot complete its work by May 31. During the extended session, a board of review may perform the same functions as during its regular session unless specifically limited by the director of revenue.

c. Special session. If a board of review is reconvened by the director of revenue pursuant to Iowa Code section 421.17, the board of review shall perform those functions specified in the order of the director of revenue and shall perform no other functions.

71.20(3) *Actions initiated by boards of review.*

a. Internal equalization of assessments. A board of review in reassessment years as provided in Iowa Code section 428.4 has the power to equalize individual assessments as established by the assessor, but cannot make percentage adjustments in the aggregate valuations of classes of property (1966 O.A.G. 416). In nonreassessment years, a board of review can adjust the valuation of an entire class of property by adjusting all assessment by a uniform percentage. Nothing contained in this rule shall restrict the director from exercising the responsibilities set forth in Iowa Code section 421.17.

b. Omitted assessments. A board of review may assess for taxation any property which was not assessed by the assessor, including property which the assessor determines erroneously is not subject to taxation by virtue of enjoying an exempt status (*Talley v. Brown,* 146 Iowa 360,125 N.W. 248 (1910)).

c. Notice to taxpayers. If the value of any property is increased by a board of review or a board of review assesses property not previously assessed by the assessor, the person to whom the property is assessed shall be notified by regular mail of the board's action. The notification shall state that the taxpayer may protest the action by filing a written protest with the board of review within five days of the date of the notice. After at least five days have passed since notifying the taxpayer, the board of review

shall meet to take final action on the matter, including the consideration of any protest filed. However, if the valuations of all properties within a class of property are raised or lowered by a uniform percentage in a nonreassessment year, notice to taxpayers need be provided only by newspaper publication as described in Iowa Code section 441.35.

71.20(4) *Appeals to boards of review.*

a. A board of review may act only upon written protests which have been filed with the board of review between April 16 and May 5, inclusive. In the event May 5 falls on a Saturday or Sunday, protests filed the following Monday shall be considered to have been timely filed. Protests postmarked by May 5 or the following Monday if May 5 falls on a Saturday or Sunday shall also be considered to have been timely filed. All protests must be in writing and signed by the taxpayer or the taxpayer's authorized agent. A written request for an oral hearing must be made at the time of filing the protest and may be made by checking the appropriate box on the form prescribed by the department of revenue. Protests may be filed for previous years if the taxpayer discovers that a mathematical or clerical error was made in the assessment, provided the taxes have not been fully paid or otherwise legally discharged. The protester may combine on one form assessment protests on parcels separately assessed if the same grounds are relied upon as the basis for protesting each separate assessment. If an oral hearing is requested on more than one of the protests, the person making the combined protests may request that the oral hearings be held consecutively. A board of review may allow protests to be filed in electronic format. Protests transmitted electronically are subject to the same deadlines as written protests.

b. Grounds for protest. Taxpayers may protest to a board of review on one or more of the grounds specified in Iowa Code section 441.37. The grounds for protest and procedures for considering protests are as follows:

(1) The assessment is not equitable when compared with those of similar properties in the same assessing district. If this ground is a basis for the protest, the protest must contain the legal descriptions and assessments of the comparable properties. The comparable properties selected by the taxpayer must be located within the same assessing district as the property for which the protest has been filed (*Maytag Co. v. Partridge,* 210 N.W.2d 584 (Iowa 1973)). In considering a protest based upon this ground, the board of review should examine carefully all information used to determine the assessment of the subject property and the comparable properties and determine that those properties are indeed comparable to the subject property. It is the responsibility of the taxpayer to establish that the other properties submitted are comparable to the subject property and that inequalities exist in the assessments (*Chicago & N. W. Ry. Co. v. Iowa State Tax Commission,* 257 Iowa 1359,137 N.W.2d 246(1965)).

(2) The property is assessed at more than its actual value as defined in Iowa Code section 441.21. If this ground is used, the taxpayer must state both the amount by which the property is overassessed and the amount considered to be the actual value of the property.

(3) The property is not assessable and should be exempt from taxation. If using this ground, taxpayers must state the reasons why it is felt the property is not assessable.

(4) There is an error in the assessment. An error in the assessment would most probably involve erroneous mathematical computations or errors in listing the property. The improper classification of property also constitutes an error in the assessment. If this ground is used, the taxpayer's protest must state the specific error alleged.

A board of review must determine:

1. If an error exists, and
2. How the error might be corrected.

(5) There is fraud in the assessment. If this ground of protest is used, the taxpayer's protest must state the specific fraud alleged, and the board of review must first determine if there is validity to the taxpayer's allegation. If it is determined there is fraud in the assessment, the board of review shall take action to correct the assessment and report the matter to the director of revenue.

(6) There has been a change of value of real estate since the last assessment. The board of review must determine that the value of the property as of January 1 of the current year has changed since January 1 of the previous reassessment year. This is the only ground upon which a protest pertaining to the valuation of a property can be filed in a year in which the assessor has not assessed or reassessed the

property pursuant to Iowa Code section 428.4. In a year subsequent to a year in which a property has been assessed or reassessed pursuant to Iowa Code section 428.4, a taxpayer cannot protest to the board of review based upon actions taken in the year in which the property was assessed or reassessed (*James Black Dry Goods Co. v. Board of Review for City of Waterloo,* 260 Iowa 1269,151 N.W.2d 534 (1967); *Commercial Merchants Nat'l Bank and Trust Co. v. Board of Review of Sioux City,* 229 Iowa 1081, 296 N.W. 203 (1941)).

c. Disposition of protests. After reaching a decision on a protest, the board of review shall give the taxpayer written notice of its decision. The notice shall contain the following information:

(1) The valuation and classification of the property as determined by the board of review.

(2) If the protest was based on the ground the property was not assessable, the notice shall state whether the exemption is allowed and the value at which the property would be assessed in the absence of the exemption.

(3) The specific reasons for the board's decision with respect to the protest.

(4) That the board of review's decision may be appealed to the district court within 20 days of the board's adjournment or May 31, whichever date is later. If the adjournment date is known, the date shall be stated on the notice. If the adjournment date is not known, the notice shall state the date will be no earlier than May 31. Notice of the appeal shall be served on the chairperson, presiding officer, or clerk of the board of review after the written notice of appeal has been filed with the clerk of district court.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 441.31 to 441.37 and Iowa Code Supplement section 441.38 as amended by 2006 Iowa Acts, House File 2794.

701—71.21(421,17A) Property assessment appeal board.

71.21(1) *Establishment, membership, and location of the property assessment appeal board.*

a. A statewide property assessment appeal board is created for the purpose of establishing a consistent, fair, and equitable property assessment appeal process. The statewide property assessment appeal board is established within the department of revenue. The board's principal office shall be in the office of the department of revenue.

b. The property assessment appeal board shall consist of three members appointed by the governor and subject to confirmation by the senate. The members shall be appointed to staggered six-year terms beginning initially on January 1, 2007, and ending as provided in Iowa Code section 69.19. Members' subsequent terms shall begin and end as provided in Iowa Code section 69.19. The governor shall appoint from the members a chairperson, subject to confirmation by the senate, of the board to a two-year term. Vacancies on the board shall be filled for the unexpired portion of the term in the same manner as regular appointments are made.

Each member of the property assessment appeal board shall be qualified by virtue of at least two years' experience in the area of government, corporate, or private practice relating to property appraisal and property tax administration. One member of the board shall be a certified real estate appraiser or hold a professional appraisal designation, one member shall be an attorney practicing in the area of state and local taxation or property tax appraisals, and one member shall be a professional with experience in the field of accounting or finance and with experience in state and local taxation matters. No more than two members of the board may be from the same political party as that term is defined in Iowa Code section 43.2.

c. The property assessment appeal board shall organize by appointing a secretary who shall take the same oath of office as the members of the board. The board may employ additional personnel as it finds necessary. All personnel employed by the board shall be considered state employees and are subject to the merit system provisions of Iowa Code chapter 8A, subchapter IV.

71.21(2) *Powers and duties of the board.* The property assessment appeal board shall:

a. Review any final decision, finding, ruling, determination, or order of a local board of review relating to assessment protests, valuation, or application of an equalization order.

b. Affirm, reverse, or modify a final decision, finding, ruling, determination, or order of a local board of review.

c. Order the payment or refund of property taxes in a matter over which the board has jurisdiction.

d. Grant other relief or issue writs, orders, or directives that the board deems necessary or appropriate in the process of disposing of a matter over which the board has jurisdiction.

e. Subpoena documents and witnesses and administer oaths.

f. Adopt administrative rules pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 17A for the administration and implementation of its powers, including rules for practice and procedure for protests filed with the board, the manner in which hearings on appeals of assessments shall be conducted, filing fees to be imposed by the board, and for the determination of the correct assessment of property which is the subject of an appeal.

g. Adopt administrative rules pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 17A necessary for the preservation of order and the regulation of proceedings before the board, including forms or notice and the service thereof, which rules shall conform as nearly as possible to those in use in the courts of this state.

h. If an appeal to district court is taken from the action of the property assessment appeal board, notice of appeal shall be served as an original notice on the secretary of the board after the written notice of appeal has been filed with the clerk of district court.

71.21(3) *General counsel.* The property assessment appeal board shall employ a competent attorney to serve as its general counsel, and assistants to the general counsel as it finds necessary for the full and efficient discharge of its duties. The general counsel is the attorney for, and legal advisor of, the board. The general counsel or an assistant to the general counsel shall provide the necessary legal advice to the board in all matters and shall represent the board in all actions instituted in a court challenging the validity of a rule or order of the board. The general counsel shall devote full time to the duties of the office. During employment as general counsel to the board, the counsel shall not be a member of a political committee, contribute to a political campaign, participate in a political campaign, or be a candidate for partisan political office. The general counsel and assistants to the general counsel shall be considered state employees and are subject to the merit system provisions of Iowa Code chapter 8A, subchapter IV.

71.21(4) *Compensation.* The members of the property assessment appeal board shall receive compensation from the state commensurate with the salary of a district judge. The members of the board shall be considered state employees for purposes of salary and benefits and are subject to the merit system provisions of Iowa Code chapter 8A, subchapter IV. Members of the board and any employees of the board, when required to travel in the discharge of official duties, shall be paid their actual and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their duties.

71.21(5) *Appeal board review committee.* Effective January 1, 2012, a property assessment appeal board review committee is established. Staffing assistance to the committee shall be provided by the department of revenue. The committee shall consist of six members of the general assembly, two appointed by the majority leader of the senate, one appointed by the minority leader of the senate, two appointed by the speaker of the house of representatives, and one appointed by the minority leader of the house of representatives; the director of revenue or the director's designee; a county assessor appointed by the Iowa state association of counties; and a city assessor appointed by the Iowa league of cities.

The property assessment appeal board review committee shall review the activities of the property assessment appeal board since its inception. The review committee may recommend the revision of any rules, regulations, directives, or forms relating to the activities of the property assessment appeal board.

The review committee shall report to the general assembly by January 15, 2013. The report shall include any recommended changes in laws relating to the property assessment appeal board, the reasons for the committee's recommendations, and any other information the committee deems advisable.

71.21(6) *Applicability and scope.* These subrules set forth herein govern the proceedings for all cases in which the property assessment appeal board (board) has jurisdiction to hear appeals from the action of a local board of review. For the purpose of these subrules, the following definitions shall apply:

"Appellant" means the party filing the notice of appeal with the secretary of the property assessment appeal board.

"Board" means the property assessment appeal board as created by chapter 150 of the Acts of the Eighty-first General Assembly and governed by Iowa Code chapter 17A and sections 421.1A and 441.37A.

"Department" means the Iowa department of revenue.

"Local board of review" means the board of review as defined by Iowa Code section 441.31.

"Party" means a property owner, an aggrieved taxpayer, an assessor, an appellant or an appellee in an appeals process before the board.

"Presiding officer" means the chairperson, member or members of the property assessment appeal board who preside over an appeal of proceedings before the property assessment appeal board.

"Secretary" means the secretary for the property assessment appeal board.

71.21(7) *Appeal and jurisdiction.* Notice of appeal confers jurisdiction for the board. The procedure for appeals and parameters for jurisdiction are as follows:

a. Jurisdiction is conferred upon the board by written notice of appeal given to the secretary. The written notice of appeal shall include a petition setting forth the basis of the appeal and the relief sought. The written notice of appeal shall be filed with the secretary within 20 days after the postmarked date of the disposition of the protest by the local board of review. Appeals postmarked within 20 days after the postmarked date of the disposition of the protest by the local board of review shall also be considered to have been timely filed. The appellant may appeal the action of the board of review relating to protests of assessment, valuation, or the application of an equalization order. A party may request to participate by telephone in any hearing before the board.

b. The notice of appeal must be proper in format and content as set forth in subrule 71.21(9), which governs the notice of appeal. Notice of appeal may be delivered in person, mailed by first-class mail, or delivered to an established courier service for immediate delivery to the secretary of the board. The mailing address for the board is Secretary of the Property Assessment Appeal Board, 401 SW 7th Street, Suite D, Des Moines, Iowa 50309-4634.

71.21(8) *Scope of review.* The board shall determine anew all questions arising before the local board of review which relate to the liability of the property to assessment or the amount thereof. The board will consider only those grounds set out in the protest to the local board of review. However, additional evidence may be introduced in the board proceedings relevant to the grounds set out in the protest. The board shall afford each party an opportunity to present briefs and oral arguments. There shall be no presumption as to the correctness of the valuation of the assessment appealed from.

71.21(9) *Form of appeal.* The written notice of appeal shall contain a caption in the following form:

THE PROPERTY ASSESSMENT APPEAL BOARD
401 SW 7th STREET, SUITE D
DES MOINES, IOWA 50309-4634

IN THE MATTER OF _____ (Appellant's name and address)	NOTICE OF APPEAL and PETITION DOCKET NO. _____ (Docket No. assigned by board)

The notice of appeal shall include:

a. The appellant's name and mailing address;

b. A copy of the petition to the local board of review;

c. Copies of all evidence submitted to the local board of review in support of the petition to the local board of review;

d. A copy of the postmarked envelope and a copy of the letter of disposition by the local board of review;

e. A short and plain statement of the claim showing that the appellant is entitled to relief;

f. The relief sought; and

g. The signature of the appealing party or the party's legal representative.

To have legal representation before the board, a party must file a valid and complete power of attorney form as provided by the board or in compliance with the power of attorney form provided by the board.

71.21(10) *Notice to local board of review.* The secretary shall mail a copy of the appellant's written notice of appeal and petition to the local board of review whose decision is being appealed. Notice to all affected taxing districts shall be deemed to have been given when written notice is provided to the local board of review.

71.21(11) *Certification by local board of review.* Within 14 days after notice of appeal is given, the local board of review shall certify to the board all records, documents, or reports, or disposition order or directive from which an appeal is taken, the complete property record card for the subject property, the protest hearing minutes of the local board of review kept pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 21, and all other pertinent information.

The local board of review shall submit to the board in writing the name, address, and telephone number of the attorney representing the local board of review before the board. The local board of review may make a written request for additional time to certify a copy of its record to the board.

71.21(12) *Docketing.* Appeals shall be assigned consecutive docket numbers. Records consisting of the case name and the corresponding docket number assigned to the case must be maintained by the secretary. The records of each case shall also include each action and each act done, with the proper dates as follows:

a. The title of the appeal including jurisdiction and parcel identification number;

b. Brief statement of the grounds for the appeal and the relief sought;

c. Postmarked date of the local board of review's letter of disposition;

d. The manner and date/time of service of notice of appeal;

e. Date of notice of hearing;

f. Date of hearing; and

g. The decision by the board, or other disposition of the case, and date thereof.

71.21(13) *Appearances.* A party may appear in person, by legal representative or through an attorney. In order to be considered the legal representative before the board, a valid power of attorney form as provided by the board or in compliance with the power of attorney form provided by the board must be properly completed and filed with the board. An attorney shall file an appearance. All orders, correspondence, or other documents shall be served on the designated individual.

71.21(14) *Filing of papers.* After the notice of appeal and petition have been filed, either in person , mailed by first-class mail, or delivered to an established courier service for immediate delivery, all motions, pleadings, briefs, and other papers to be filed shall be filed with the secretary at 401 SW 7th Street, Suite D, Des Moines, Iowa 50309-4634. Motions, pleadings, briefs, and other papers to be filed with the board shall be delivered in person, mailed by first-class mail, or delivered to an established courier service. Parties shall also send copies to all other parties of record, unless represented by counsel of record, and then to such counsel.

a. For most filings in a docket made with the board, only an original is required.

b. For exhibits and other documents to be introduced at hearing, an original plus two copies are required.

c. The board or presiding officer may request additional copies.

71.21(15) *Motions.* All motions shall be in writing, shall be filed with the secretary and shall contain the reasons and grounds supporting the motion. The board shall act upon such motions as justice may require. Motions based on matters which do not appear of record shall be supported by affidavit. Any party may file a written response to a motion no later than 10 days from the date the motion is filed, unless the time period is extended or shortened by the board or presiding officer.

71.21(16) *Authority of board to issue procedural orders.* The board may issue preliminary orders regarding procedural matters. The secretary shall mail copies of all procedural orders to the parties.

71.21(17) *Members participating.* An appeal may be reviewed and considered by less than a majority of the members of the board, and the chairperson of the board may assign members to consider appeals. Orders and decisions shall be signed by one member of the board and shall name participating members. Decisions shall affirm, modify, or reverse the decision, order, or directive from which an appeal was made. In order for the decision to be valid, a majority of the board must concur on the decision on appeal.

71.21(18) *Notice of hearing.* Unless otherwise designated by the board, the hearing shall be held in the hearing room of the board at 401 SW 7th Street, Suite D, Des Moines, Iowa. All hearings are open to the public. If a hearing is requested, the secretary shall mail a notice of hearing to the parties at least 30 days prior to the hearing. The notice of hearing shall contain the following information:

a. A statement of the date, time, and place of the hearing;

b. A statement of legal authority and jurisdiction under which the hearing is to be held;

c. A reference to the particular sections of the statutes and rules involved;

d. That the parties may appear and present oral arguments;

e. That the parties may submit evidence and briefs;

f. That the hearing will be electronically recorded by the board;

g. That a party may obtain a certified court reporter for the hearing at the party's own expense;

h. That audio visual aids and equipment are to be provided by the party intending to use them;

i. A statement that, upon submission of the appeal, the board will take the matter under advisement. A letter of disposition will be mailed to the parties; and

j. A compliance notice required by the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).

71.21(19) *Transcript of hearing.* All hearings shall be electronically recorded. Any party may provide a certified court reporter at the party's own expense. Any party may request a transcription of the hearing. The board reserves the right to impose a charge for copies and transcripts.

71.21(20) *Continuance.* Any hearing may be continued for "good cause." Requests for continuance prior to the hearing shall be in writing and promptly filed with the secretary of the board immediately upon "the cause" becoming known. An emergency oral continuance may be obtained from the board or presiding officer based on "good cause" and at the discretion of the board or presiding officer. In determining whether to grant a continuance, the board or presiding officer may consider:

a. Prior continuances;

b. The interests of all parties;

c. The likelihood of informal settlement;

d. The existence of an emergency;

e. Any objection;

f. Any applicable time requirements;

g. The existence of a conflict in the schedules of counsel, parties, or witnesses;

h. The timeliness of the request; and

i. Other relevant factors.

71.21(21) *Telephone proceedings.* The board, at its discretion and based on "good cause," may conduct a telephone conference in which all parties have an opportunity to participate. The board will determine the location of the parties and witnesses for telephone hearings. The convenience of the witnesses or parties, as well as the nature of the case, will be considered when the location is chosen.

71.21(22) *Disqualification of board member.* A board member or members must, on their own motion or on a motion from a party in the proceeding, withdraw from participating in an appeal if there are circumstances that warrant disqualification.

a. A board member or members shall withdraw from participation in the making of any proposed or final decision in an appeal before the board if that member is involved in one of the following circumstances:

(1) Has a personal bias or prejudice concerning a party or a representative of a party;

(2) Has personally investigated, prosecuted, or advocated in connection with the appeal, the specific controversy underlying that appeal, or another pending factually related matter, or a pending factually related controversy that may culminate in an appeal involving the same parties;

(3) Is subject to the authority, direction, or discretion of any person who has personally investigated, prosecuted, or advocated in connection with that matter, the specific controversy underlying the appeal, or a pending factually related matter or controversy involving the same parties;

(4) Has acted as counsel to any person who is a private party to that proceeding within the past two years;

(5) Has a personal financial interest in the outcome of the appeal or any other significant personal interest that could be substantially affected by the outcome of the appeal;

(6) Has a spouse or relative within the third degree of relationship who:

1. Is a party to the appeal, or an officer, director or trustee of a party;

2. Is a lawyer in the appeal;

3. Is known to have an interest that could be substantially affected by the outcome of the appeal; or

4. Is likely to be a material witness in the appeal; or

(7) Has any other legally sufficient cause to withdraw from participation in the decision making in that appeal.

b. Motion for disqualification. If a party asserts disqualification on any appropriate ground, including those listed in paragraph *"a,"* the party shall file a motion supported by an affidavit pursuant to Iowa Code section 17A.11. The motion must be filed as soon as practicable after the reason alleged in the motion becomes known to the party. If, during the course of the hearing, a party first becomes aware of evidence of bias or other grounds for disqualification, the party may move for disqualification, but must establish the grounds by the introduction of evidence into the record.

If a majority of the board determines that disqualification is appropriate, the board member shall withdraw. If a majority of the board determines that withdrawal is not required, the board shall enter an order to that effect. A party asserting disqualification may seek an interlocutory appeal and a stay as provided under 701—Chapter 7.

c. The term "personally investigated" means taking affirmative steps to interview witnesses directly or to obtain documents or other information directly. The term "personally investigated" does not include general direction and supervision of assigned investigators, unsolicited receipt of information which is relayed to assigned investigators, review of another person's investigative work product in the course of determining whether there is probable cause to initiate a proceeding, or exposure to factual information while performing other functions of the board, including fact gathering for purposes other than investigation of the matter which culminates in an appeal. Factual information relevant to the merits of an appeal received by a person who later serves as presiding officer or a member of the board shall be disclosed if required by Iowa Code section 17A.11 and this rule.

d. Withdrawal. In a situation where a presiding officer or any other board member knows of information which might reasonably be deemed to be a basis for disqualification and decides voluntary withdrawal is unnecessary, that person shall submit the relevant information for the record by affidavit and shall provide for the record a statement of the reasons for the determination that withdrawal is unnecessary.

71.21(23) *Consolidation and severance.* A majority of the board may determine, in its discretion, if consolidation or severance of issues or proceedings should be performed in order to efficiently resolve matters on appeal before the board.

a. *Consolidation.* The presiding officer may consolidate any or all matters at issue in two or more appeal proceedings where:

(1) The matters at issue involve common parties or common questions of fact or law;

(2) Consolidation would expedite and simplify consideration of the issues involved; and

(3) Consolidation would not adversely affect the rights of any of the parties to those proceedings.

b. *Severance.* The presiding officer may, for good cause shown, order any appeal proceedings or portions of the proceedings severed.

71.21(24) *Withdrawal.* An appellant may withdraw the appeal prior to the hearing. Such a withdrawal of an appeal must be in writing and signed by the appellant or the appellant's legal representative. Unless otherwise provided, withdrawal shall be with prejudice and the appellant shall not be able to refile the appeal. Within 20 days of the board granting a withdrawal of appeal, the appellant may make a motion to reopen the file and rescind the withdrawal based upon fraud, duress, undue influence, or mutual mistake.

71.21(25) *Prehearing conference.* An informal conference of parties may be ordered at the discretion of the board or presiding officer or at the request of any party for any appropriate purpose. Any agreement reached at the conference shall be made a part of the record in the manner directed by the board or presiding officer.

71.21(26) *Hearing procedures.* A party to the appeal may request a hearing, or the appeal may proceed without a hearing. The local board of review may be present and participate at such hearing.

a. Authority of presiding officer. The presiding officer presides at the hearing and may rule on motions, require briefs, issue a decision, and issue such orders and rulings as will ensure the orderly conduct of the proceedings.

b. Representation. Parties to the appeal have the right to participate or to be represented in all hearings. Any party may be represented by an attorney or another person authorized by law. To have legal representation before the board, a party must complete a power of attorney form as provided by the board or in compliance with the power of attorney form provided by the board.

c. Participation in hearing. The parties to the appeal have the right to introduce evidence relevant to the grounds set out in the protest to the local board of review. Subject to terms and conditions prescribed by the presiding officer, parties have the right to introduce evidence on issues of material fact, cross-examine witnesses present at the hearing as necessary for a full and true disclosure of the facts, present evidence in rebuttal, and submit briefs and engage in oral argument.

d. Decorum. The presiding officer shall maintain the decorum of the hearing and may refuse to admit or may expel anyone whose conduct is disorderly.

e. Conduct of the hearing. The presiding officer shall conduct the hearing in the following manner:

(1) The presiding officer shall give an opening statement briefly describing the nature of the proceedings;

(2) The parties shall be given an opportunity to present opening statements;

(3) The parties shall present their cases in the sequence determined by the presiding officer;

(4) Each witness shall be sworn or affirmed by the presiding officer and shall be subject to examination and cross-examination. The presiding officer may limit questioning in a manner consistent with law; and

(5) When all parties and witnesses have been heard, parties may be given the opportunity to present final arguments.

71.21(27) *Discovery*

a. Discovery procedure. Discovery procedures applicable in civil actions are available to parties in cases before the board. Unless lengthened or shortened by these rules, the board or presiding officer, time periods for compliance with discovery shall be as provided in the Iowa Rules of Civil Procedure.

b. Discovery motions. Prior to filing any motion related to discovery, parties shall make a good-faith effort to resolve discovery disputes without the involvement of the board or presiding officer. Any motion related to discovery shall allege that the moving party has made a good-faith attempt to resolve the discovery issues involved with the opposing party. Opposing parties shall be given the opportunity to respond within 10 days of the filing of the motion unless the time is shortened by order of the board or presiding officer. The board or presiding officer may rule on the basis of the written motion and any response or may have a hearing or other proceedings on the motion.

c. Admissibility of evidence. Evidence obtained in discovery may be used in the case proceeding if that evidence would otherwise be admissible in that proceeding.

71.21(28) *Subpoenas*

a. Issuance of Subpoena for Witness.

(1) An agency subpoena shall be issued to a party on request. The request shall be in writing and include the name, address, and telephone number of the requesting party. In absence of good cause for permitting later action, a request for subpoena must be received at least 10 days before the scheduled hearing.

(2) Except to the extent otherwise provided by law, parties are responsible for service of their own subpoenas and payment of witness fees and mileage expenses.

b. Issuance of Subpoena for Production of Documents.

(1) An agency subpoena shall be issued to a party on request. The request shall be in writing and include the name, address, and telephone number of the requesting party. In absence of good cause for permitting later action, a request for subpoena must be received at least 20 days before the scheduled hearing.

(2) Except to the extent otherwise provided by law, parties are responsible for service of their own subpoenas.

c. Motion to quash or modify. Upon motion, the board or presiding officer may quash or modify a subpoena for any lawful reason.

71.21(29) *Evidence.*

a. Admissibility. The presiding officer shall rule on admissibility of evidence and may take official notice of facts in accordance with all applicable requirements of law.

b. Stipulations. Stipulation of facts by the parties is encouraged. The presiding officer may make a decision based on stipulated facts.

c. Scope of admissible evidence. Evidence in the proceeding shall be confined to the issues contained in the notice from the board prior to the hearing, unless the parties waive their right to such notice or the presiding officer determines that good cause justifies expansion of the issues. Admissible evidence is that which, in the opinion of the board, is determined to be material, relevant, or necessary for the making of a just decision. Irrelevant, immaterial or unduly repetitious evidence may be excluded. A finding shall be based upon the kind of evidence on which reasonably prudent persons are accustomed to rely for the conduct of their serious affairs, and may be based upon such evidence even if it would be inadmissible in a jury trial. Hearsay evidence is admissible. The rules of privilege apply in all proceedings before the board.

d. Exhibits and briefs. The party seeking admission of an exhibit must provide an opposing party with an opportunity to examine the exhibit prior to the ruling on its admissibility. Copies of documents to be used as evidence shall be provided to the opposing party at least 10 days prior to the hearing, unless the time period is extended or shortened by the board or presiding officer. All exhibits and briefs admitted into evidence shall be appropriately marked and be made part of the record. The appellant shall mark exhibits with consecutive numbers. The appellee shall mark exhibits with consecutive letters.

e. Objections. Any party may object to specific evidence or may request limits on the scope of examination or cross-examination. Such an objection shall be accompanied by a brief statement of the grounds upon which the objection is based. The objection, the ruling on the objection, and the reasons for the ruling shall be noted in the record. The presiding officer may rule on the objection at the time it is made or may reserve a ruling until the written decision.

f. Offers of proof. Whenever evidence is ruled inadmissible, the party offering that evidence may submit an offer of proof on the record. The party making the offer of proof for excluded oral testimony shall briefly summarize the testimony or, with permission of the presiding officer, present the testimony. If the excluded evidence consists of a document or exhibit, it shall be marked as part of an offer of proof and inserted in the record.

71.21(30) *Settlements.* Parties to a case may propose to settle all or some of the issues in the case at any time prior to the issuance of a final decision. The board or presiding officer will not approve settlements unless the settlement is reasonable in light of the whole record, consistent with law, and in the public interest. Board adoption of a settlement constitutes the final decision of the board on issues addressed in the settlement.

71.21(31) *Appeals records.* The record of the appeal is maintained at the office of the board. Unless the record is held confidential, parties and members of the public may examine the record and obtain copies of documents.

71.21(32) *Motion to reopen records.* The board or presiding officer, on the board's or presiding officer's own motion or on the motion of a party, may reopen the record for the reception of further evidence. A motion to reopen the record may be made anytime prior to the issuance of a final decision.

71.21(33) *Rehearaing and reconsideration.*

a. Application for rehearing or reconsideration. Any party to a case may file an application for rehearing or reconsideration of the final decision. The application for rehearing or reconsideration shall be filed within 20 days after the final decision in the case is issued.

b. Contents of application. Applications for rehearing or reconsideration shall specify the findings of fact and conclusions of law claimed to be erroneous, with a brief statement of the alleged grounds of error. Any application for rehearing or reconsideration asserting that evidence has arisen since the final order was issued as a ground for rehearing or reconsideration shall present the evidence by affidavit that

includes an explanation of the competence of the person to sponsor the evidence and a brief description of the evidence sought to be included.

c. *Notice to other parties.* A copy of the application shall be timely mailed by the applicant to all parties of record not joining therein. If the application does not contain a certificate of service, the board shall serve copies on all parties.

d. *Requirements for objections to applications for rehearing or reconsideration.* An answer or objection to an application for rehearing or reconsideration must be filed within 14 days of the date the application was filed with the board, unless otherwise ordered by the board.

e. *Disposition.* Any application for a rehearing shall be deemed denied unless the board grants the application within 20 days after its filing.

71.21(34) *Dismissal.* If a party fails to appear or participate in an appeal hearing after proper service of notice, the presiding officer may dismiss the appeal unless a continuance is granted for good cause. If an appeal is dismissed for failure to appear, the board shall have no jurisdiction to consider any subsequent appeal on the appellant's protest.

71.21(35) *Waivers.*

a. In response to a request, or on its own motion, the board may grant a waiver from a rule adopted by the board, in whole or in part, as applied to a specific set of circumstances, if the board finds, based on clear and convincing evidence, that:

(1) The application of the rule would pose an undue hardship on the person for whom the waiver is requested;

(2) The waiver would not prejudice the substantial rights of any person;

(3) The provisions of the rule subject to a petition for waiver are not specifically mandated by statute or another provision of law; and

(4) Substantially equal protection of public health, safety, and welfare will be afforded by means other than that prescribed in the rule for which the waiver is requested.

b. Persons requesting a waiver may submit their request in writing. The waiver request must state the relevant facts and reasons the requester believes will justify the waiver, if the reasons have not already been provided to the board in another pleading.

c. Grants or denials of waiver requests shall contain a statement of the facts and reasons upon which the decision is based. The board may condition the grant of the waiver on such reasonable conditions as appropriate to achieve the objectives of the particular rule in question. The board may at any time cancel a waiver upon appropriate notice and opportunity for hearing.

71.21(36) *Appeals of board decisions.* A party may seek judicial review of a decision rendered by the board by filing a written notice of appeal with the clerk of the district court within 20 days after the letter of disposition of the appeal by the board is mailed to the appellant.

71.21(37) *Time requirements.* Time shall be computed as provided in Iowa Code section 4.1(34).

71.21(38) *Judgment of the board.* Nothing stated in this rule should be construed as prohibiting the exercise of honest judgment, as provided by law, by the board in matters pertaining to valuation and assessment of individual properties.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 421.1, 421.1A, 421.2, 441.37A, 441.38 and 441.49 and chapter 17A.

701—71.22(428,441) Assessors.

71.22(1) *Conflict of interest.* An assessor shall not act as a private appraiser, or as a real estate broker or option agent in the jurisdiction in which serving as assessor (1976 O.A.G. 744).

71.22(2) *Listing of property.*

a. Forms. Assessors may design and use their own forms in lieu of those prescribed by the department of revenue provided that the forms contain all information contained on the prescribed form, are not substantially different from the prescribed form, and are approved by the director of revenue.

b. Assessment rolls. Assessment rolls must be prepared in duplicate for each property in a reassessment year as defined in Iowa Code section 428.4. However, the copy of the roll does not have to

be issued to a taxpayer unless there is a change in the assessment or the taxpayer requests the issuance of the duplicate copy.

c. Whenever a date specified in Iowa Code chapter 441 falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, the action required to be completed on or before that date shall be considered to have been timely completed if performed on or before the following day which is not a Saturday, Sunday, or holiday.

d. Buildings erected or improvements made by a person other than the owner of the land on which they are located are to be assessed to the owner of the buildings or improvements. Unpaid taxes are a lien on the buildings or improvements and not a lien on the land on which they are located.

71.22(3) *Notice of protest.* If a protest or appeal is filed with the board of review, property assessment appeal board, or district court against the assessment of property valued at $5 million or more, the assessor shall provide notice to the school district in which the property is located within ten days of the filing of the protest or the appeal, as applicable.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code chapter 428 and Iowa Code chapter 441 as amended by 2006 Iowa Acts, House File 2797.

701—71.23 and **71.24** Reserved.

701—71.25(441,443) Omitted assessments.

71.25(1) *Property subject to omitted assessment.*

a. *Land and buildings.* An omitted assessment can be made only if land or buildings were not listed and assessed by the assessor. The failure to list and assess an entire building is an omission for which an omitted assessment can be made even if the land upon which the building is located has been listed and assessed. See *Okland v. Bilyeu,* 359 N.W.2d 412 (Iowa 1984). However, the failure to consider the value added as a result of an improvement made does not constitute an omission for which an omitted assessment can be made if the building or land to which the improvement was made has been listed and assessed.

b. *Previously exempt property.* Property which has been erroneously determined to be exempt from taxation may be restored to taxation by the making of an omitted assessment. See *Talley v. Brown,* 146 Iowa 360, 125 N.W. 243 (1910). An omitted assessment is also made to restore to taxation previously exempt property which ceases to be eligible for an exemption.

71.25(2) *Officials authorized to make an omitted assessment.*

a. *Local board of review.* A local board of review may make an omitted assessment of property during its regular session only if the property was not listed and assessed as of January 1 of the current assessment year. For example, during its regular session which begins May 1, 1986, a local board of review may make an omitted assessment only of property that was not assessed by the assessor as of January 1, 1986. During that session, the board of review could not make an omitted assessment for an assessment year prior to 1986.

b. *County auditor and local assessor.* The county auditor and local assessor may make an omitted assessment. However, no omitted assessment can be made by the county auditor or local assessor if taxes based on the assessment year in question have been paid or otherwise legally discharged. For example, if a tract of land was listed and assessed and taxes levied against that assessment have been paid or legally discharged, no omitted assessment can be made of a building located upon that tract of land even though the building was not listed and assessed at the time the land was listed and assessed. See *Okland v. Bilyeu,* 359 N.W.2d 412, 417 (Iowa 1984).

c. *County treasurer.* The county treasurer may make an omitted assessment within two years from the date the tax list which should have contained the assessment should have been delivered to the county treasurer. For example, for the 1999 assessment year, the tax list is to be delivered to the county treasurer on or before June 30, 2000. Thus, the county treasurer may make an omitted assessment for the 1999 assessment year at any time on or before June 30, 2002. The county treasurer may make an omitted assessment of a building even if taxes levied against the land upon which the building is located have been paid or legally discharged. See *Okland v. Bilyeu,* 359 N.W.2d 412, 417 (Iowa 1984). The county

treasurer may not make an omitted assessment if the omitted property is no longer owned by the person who owned the property on January 1 of the year the original assessment should have been made.

d. *Director of revenue.* The director of revenue may make an omitted assessment of any property assessable by the director at any time within two years from the date the assessment should have been made.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code chapter 440 and sections 443.6 through 443.15 as amended by 1999 Iowa Acts, chapter 174.

701—71.26(441) Assessor compliance. The assessor shall determine the value of real property in accordance with rules adopted by the department of revenue and in accordance with forms and guidelines contained in the Iowa Real Property Appraisal Manual prepared by the department. The assessor may use an alternative manual to value property if it is a unique type of property not covered in the manual prepared by the department.

If the department finds that an assessor is not in compliance with the rules of the department relating to valuation of property or has disregarded the forms and guidelines contained in the real property appraisal manual, the department shall notify the assessor and each member of the conference board for that assessing jurisdiction. The notice shall be mailed by restricted certified mail and shall specify the areas of noncompliance and the steps necessary to achieve compliance. The notice shall also inform the assessor and conference board that if compliance is not achieved, a penalty may be imposed.

The conference board shall respond to the department within 30 days of receipt of the notice of noncompliance. The conference board may respond to the notice by asserting that the assessor is in compliance with the rules, guidelines, and forms of the department or by informing the department that the conference board intends to submit a plan of action to achieve compliance. If the conference board responds to the notification by asserting that the assessor is in compliance, a hearing before the director of revenue shall be held on the matter within 60 days of receipt of the notice of noncompliance. If it is agreed that the assessor is not in compliance, the conference board shall submit a plan of action within 60 days of receipt of the notice of noncompliance.

The plan shall contain a time frame under which compliance shall be achieved, which shall be no later than January 1 of the following assessment year. The plan of action shall contain the signature of the assessor and of the chairperson of the conference board. The department shall review the plan to determine whether the plan is sufficient to achieve compliance. Within 30 days of receipt of the plan, the department shall notify the assessor and the chairperson of the conference board that it has accepted the plan or that it is necessary to submit an amended plan of action.

By January 1 of the assessment year following the calendar year in which the plan was submitted to the department, the conference board shall submit a report to the department verifying that the plan of action was followed and compliance has been achieved. The department may conduct a field inspection to ensure that the assessor is in compliance. By January 31, the department shall notify the assessor and the conference board, by restricted certified mail, either that compliance has been achieved or that the assessor remains in noncompliance. If the department determines that the assessor remains in noncompliance, the department shall take steps to withhold up to 5 percent of the reimbursement payment authorized in Iowa Code section 425.1 until the director of revenue determines that the assessor is in compliance.

If the conference board disputes the determination of the department, the chairperson of the conference board may appeal the determination to the state board of tax review.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code Supplement section 441.21.

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[1] Amendments nullified by 2000 Iowa Acts, SJR 2005, editorially removed IAC Supplement 7/12/00 pursuant to Iowa Code section 17A.6(3).

CHAPTER 72
EXAMINATION AND CERTIFICATION OF ASSESSORS AND DEPUTY ASSESSORS

[Prior to 12/17/86, Revenue Department[730]]

701—72.1(441) Application for examination.

72.1(1) The application for the examination shall be made on a form prescribed by the director and shall constitute an integral part of the examination. The application form shall require information as to the education, training, and experience of the applicant and such other information as the director may deem pertinent. Applications must be received by the department at least three days prior to the date of the examination. Applications filed on or after the effective date of this rule shall be considered public records pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 22 (*City of Dubuque v. Telegraph Herald, Inc.,* 297 N.W.2d 523 (Iowa 1980); 1982 O.A.G. 3).

72.1(2) Upon receipt of a properly filed application, the department shall issue to the applicant a card granting the applicant admission to the examination. No applicant shall be admitted to the examination without presenting the admission card to the examination monitor.

72.1(3) Whenever there occurs a vacancy in the office of assessor, the director shall, upon the written request of the examining board or conference board, forward to the board a copy of any applications requested by either board. When a vacancy occurs in the office of deputy assessor, the director shall, upon the written request of the assessor, forward to the assessor a copy of any applications requested by the assessor.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 441.5.

701—72.2(441) Examinations.

72.2(1) *Examination questions.* Examination questions and answers shall not be made available to persons other than employees of the department authorized by the director to have access to them. Persons who take the examination shall not discuss with anyone the specific questions contained in the examination, nor shall they reveal any specific examination question to another person. This shall not restrict persons who have taken the examination from discussing the general subject matter of the examination.

72.2(2) *Materials and supplies.* All examination materials shall be furnished by the department and must be returned to the monitor prior to the applicants' leaving the examination room site. During the examination, applicants may be permitted to use their own slide rules or electronic calculators as long as their use does not disturb other applicants. Applicants shall not be permitted to bring any other materials into the examination room, nor shall they be permitted to take any materials from the examination room except their own slide rules or electronic calculators.

72.2(3) *Personal conduct during examination.* To preserve the integrity of the examinations and the assessing profession, each person taking an examination shall exhibit behavior which is not disruptive to other applicants and no person shall cheat or attempt to cheat on an examination in any manner.

72.2(4) *Monitors.* The director shall, prior to the examination, provide all applicants with a copy of subrules 72.2(1), 72.2(2), and 72.2(3). Examination monitors shall have the authority to enforce these rules in accordance with subrule 72.2(5).

72.2(5) *Violations.* Any person who intentionally violates any of the provisions of subrule 72.2(1), 72.2(2), or 72.2(3) shall be subject to the penalties specified in this subrule. If an infraction of subrule 72.2(1), 72.2(2), or 72.2(3) occurs and is detected and confirmed during the examination, the examination of the person committing the infraction shall be confiscated by the monitor and shall not be scored. If the infraction is detected and confirmed after the examination of the person committing the infraction has been scored, the score resulting from that examination shall be reduced to a failing grade and, if necessary, the list of candidates eligible for the position of city or county assessor or deputy assessor shall be adjusted accordingly.

72.2(6) *Review of examination.* Persons who have taken the examination may, after presenting proper identification, review their examinations in the office of the department's property tax division within 60 days after the date the examination has been administered. The review shall consist only of

examining the person's own answer sheet indicating the questions answered incorrectly and the question book. Persons reviewing their examinations shall not be permitted to take notes or otherwise transcribe information during this review, nor shall they have access to the answers to questions contained in the examination. Persons who review their examinations shall be permitted to do so only once, and shall not be eligible to take an examination for the position of assessor or deputy assessor for a period of at least 30 days following the date of the review of the examinations.

72.2(7) *Assessor examination scores.* The scores of persons who take the assessor or deputy assessor examination shall be considered public records pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 22.

72.2(8) Rescinded effective April 3, 1985.

72.2(9) *Length of examination.* The director shall determine the appropriate amount of time in which persons may take the examination. Any person who arrives at the examination site after the examination has begun shall not be permitted to complete the examination after the time scheduled for its completion.

72.2(10) *Retaking examination.* A person who takes the examination for the position of city or county assessor shall not be eligible to take the examination again for a period of at least 30 days following the date the examination was taken, subject also to the restrictions contained in subrule 72.2(5).

72.2(11) *Frequency of examination.* At the discretion of the director, statewide examinations for the positions of assessor or deputy assessor may be held more than twice a year in Des Moines.

72.2(12) *Make-up examination prohibited.* Special make-up examinations shall not be held for persons who applied to take the examination for the position of assessor or deputy assessor but who did not for any reason appear at the scheduled examination site.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 441.5.

[**ARC 7726B**, IAB 4/22/09, effective 5/27/09]

701—72.3(441) Equivalent of high school diploma. Only persons who possess a high school diploma or its equivalent are eligible to take the examination. The equivalent of high school diploma shall consist of a high school equivalency certificate issued by the department of public instruction pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 259A, a similar document issued by the U.S. armed forces, or a similar document issued by another state.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 441.5.

701—72.4(441) Appraisal-related experience. Appraisal-related experience shall include only such experience as may have been obtained through full-time paid employment consisting of the actual appraisal and valuation of property. The experience shall have included the physical inspection of property as part of the appraisal process and the setting of values for parcels of property.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 441.5.

701—72.5(441) Regular certification.

72.5(1) To obtain regular certification, a person must pass the examination and (a) possess two years' appraisal-related experience at the time of passing the examination, or (b) have obtained temporary certification, received a provisional appointment as assessor, and successfully completed the course of study prescribed by the director as provided in Iowa Code section 441.5.

72.5(2) If subsequent to passing the examination a person who has not received a provisional appointment as assessor attains two years' appraisal-related experience, the person must again pass the examination to obtain regular certification.

72.5(3) A regular certificate expires two years after the most recent date certification is granted by the director. However, the regular certificate of a person who receives an appointment as assessor remains valid until the person's resignation or removal from the position of assessor, even though more than two years may have expired since certification was last granted.

72.5(4) A regular certificate may at any time be renewed if the person possessing such a certificate passes the assessor examination. A regular certificate so renewed shall remain valid for a period of two years from the date certification was last granted, except as provided in subrule 72.5(3).

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 441.5.

[**ARC 7726B**, IAB 4/22/09, effective 5/27/09]

701—72.6(441) Temporary certification.

72.6(1) To obtain temporary certification, a person who does not possess two years' appraisal-related experience must pass the examination for the position of assessor.

72.6(2) The temporary certificate of a person who does not receive a provisional appointment as assessor shall expire two years after the date the certification is granted by the director.

72.6(3) The temporary certificate of a person who does not receive a provisional appointment as assessor may be renewed if the person retakes and passes the assessor examination. A temporary certificate so renewed shall remain valid for a period of two years from the date temporary certification was last granted.

72.6(4) The temporary certificate of a person who receives a provisional appointment as assessor shall expire upon the person's successful completion of the course of study provided in Iowa Code section 441.5 and the granting of regular certification by the director.

72.6(5) The director shall revoke the temporary certificate of a person who receives a provisional appointment as assessor and who does not complete the course of study provided in Iowa Code section 441.5 within 18 months of the person's appointment as assessor. Upon the revocation of an assessor's temporary certificate, the director shall notify the person of the revocation and shall notify the appropriate conference board of the revocation and that the assessor whose temporary certificate has been revoked is no longer eligible to hold the position of assessor.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 441.5.

[**ARC 7726B**, IAB 4/22/09, effective 5/27/09]

701—72.7(441) Restricted certification. Rescinded IAB 4/22/09, effective 5/27/09.

701—72.8(441) Deputy assessors—regular certification.

72.8(1) A person who passes the examination for assessor or deputy assessor shall be granted regular deputy assessor certification by the director and shall be eligible for appointment to a deputy assessor position.

72.8(2) A deputy assessor regular certificate shall expire two years after the most recent date certification is granted, except as provided in subrule 72.8(3).

72.8(3) The deputy assessor regular certificate of a person who is appointed deputy assessor shall remain valid until the person's resignation or removal from the position of deputy assessor, or until the death, resignation, or removal of the assessor who appointed the person as deputy assessor. However, in the event of the death, resignation, or removal of the assessor, the deputy assessor certificate of the chief deputy shall remain valid until a new assessor is appointed. Nothing contained in this rule shall be construed to relieve a deputy assessor holding a restricted certificate of the continuing education requirements for the retention of the deputy assessor's position as provided in Iowa Code section 441.8.

72.8(4) A deputy assessor regular certificate may at any time be renewed if the person possessing such a certificate passes the assessor or deputy assessor examination. A deputy assessor certificate so renewed shall remain valid for a period of two years from the date certification was last granted, except as provided in subrule 72.8(3).

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 441.5.

[**ARC 7726B**, IAB 4/22/09, effective 5/27/09]

701—72.9(441) Deputy assessors—restricted certification. Rescinded IAB 4/22/09, effective 5/27/09.

701—72.10(441) Appointment of deputy assessors.

72.10(1) The appointments of deputy assessors holding regular certificates shall expire upon the death, resignation, or removal of the assessor, except that the appointment of the chief deputy assessor shall not expire until the appointment of a new assessor, nor shall the restricted certificate of a deputy assessor expire at that time.

72.10(2) After the appointment of a new assessor, the assessor may appoint one or more deputy assessors from the registers of persons certified as eligible for appointment as assessor or deputy assessor. The assessor shall notify the director immediately of persons appointed as deputy assessors, the vacating of office by a deputy assessor, or a change in a deputy assessor's legal name.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 441.5, 441.10 and 441.11.

[**ARC 7726B**, IAB 4/22/09, effective 5/27/09]

701—72.11(441) Special examinations. The conference board of the city or county in which a special examination is held shall reimburse the department for all expenses incurred in the administration of the examination. In determining the amount of reimbursement, the director shall take into consideration the costs of traveling to and from the examination site, meals and lodging, if any, for the monitor administering the examination, the costs of preparing and grading the examinations, and the salary of the monitor during the time expended on the examination.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 441.5 to 441.7.

701—72.12(441) Register of eligible candidates. Following the administration and grading of an examination for assessor or deputy assessor, the director shall establish updated registers containing the names, in alphabetical order, and addresses of all persons eligible for appointment. The registers shall not contain test scores, but the scores shall be given to the city or county conference board upon request. Eligible candidates shall remain on the register for two years following the date of certification by the director after which time the person must successfully retake the examination to be placed on the register. However, assessors and deputy assessors with six years of consecutive service shall be placed on the register permanently without further testing being required. "Consecutive service" means service in which there was not more than 30 days' break in service. Assessor and deputy assessor service cannot be combined to meet the six-year consecutive service requirement.

Assessors and deputy assessors must complete the continuing education requirements provided in Iowa Code sections 441.5 and 441.10 to be reappointed to their present position or appointed to the same position in a different assessing jurisdiction. This provision does not apply to persons not presently serving as an assessor or deputy assessor. It shall be the duty of the conference board in the case of assessor appointments and the duty of the assessor in the case of deputy assessor appointments to receive written verification from the director of continuing education requirement compliance. An assessor or deputy assessor appointed as such without having complied with continuing education requirements shall be removed from office on order of the director. No continuing education requirements need be met for an assessor to be appointed a deputy assessor nor for a deputy assessor to be appointed an assessor.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 441.5 and 441.10.

701—72.13(441) Course of study for provisional appointees. A person who possesses temporary certification and receives a provisional appointment as assessor shall within 18 months of the appointment complete a course of study prescribed and administered by the department of revenue. The course of study shall include the following: (1) attendance of at least one basic assessment school conducted by the department of revenue; (2) field instruction by appraisal personnel of the department of revenue; (3) the actual appraisal of representative properties in each class of real estate; and (4) attendance at the annual school of instruction sponsored by the department of revenue and the Iowa State Association of Assessors. In the event a person is unable to attend the annual school of instruction due to circumstances beyond the person's control, the director may, upon the request of the person, substitute comparable instruction for the fulfillment of this requirement. At three-month intervals following the appointment of the assessor, department of revenue appraisal personnel shall complete a

review of the assessor's performance and discuss the review with the assessor. If the review indicates unsatisfactory progress is being made toward developing a working knowledge of appraisal principles, the assessor shall be informed as to how the assessor's performance could be improved. Not less than 60 nor more than 90 days before the expiration of the 18-month period, the director of revenue shall inform the assessor and the conference board of the assessor's jurisdiction of the director's determination as to whether the assessor satisfactorily completed the course. If the assessor satisfactorily completes the course, the assessor shall be granted regular certification. If the assessor does not satisfactorily complete the course, the director shall revoke the assessor's temporary certificate and notify the assessor and the conference board of the revocation and that the person is no longer eligible to hold the position of assessor.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 441.5.

[**ARC 7726B**, IAB 4/22/09, effective 5/27/09]

701—72.14(441) Examining board.

72.14(1) *Membership.* Each voting unit of the conference board shall appoint a member of the examining board. Members of the examining board shall not be members of the conference board, a body which selects a member of the conference board, or the local board of review (1960 O.A.G. 226). A person must be a resident of the assessing jurisdiction served to qualify for appointment as a member of the examining board. A member changing assessing jurisdiction residency after appointment to the board may continue to serve on the board until the member's current term of office expires.

72.14(2) *Terms of members.* Members of the examining board shall be appointed for terms of six years. In the event of death, resignation, or removal from office of a member of the examining board, the appropriate voting unit of the conference board shall appoint a successor to serve the unexpired term of the previous incumbent.

72.14(3) *Removal of member.* A member of an examining board may be removed from office only after specific charges have been filed against the member and a public hearing has been held if requested by the member.

72.14(4) *Duties.* The examining board may, at its discretion, contact all or some of the persons on the register of candidates eligible for appointment as assessor. The examining board may conduct interviews with interested persons and may administer such further examinations as may enable the board to submit a recommendation to the conference board. In arriving at its recommendation, the examining board may set other professional standards including, but not limited to, examination scores, education, and experience.

72.14(5) *Report to conference board.* The report to the conference board required pursuant to Iowa Code section 441.6 should contain a complete description of the examining board's investigations and activities. The report may, at the discretion of the examining board, contain recommendations to the conference board.

72.14(6) *Time for action.* The examining board shall take all steps necessary to comply with the time frames set forth in Iowa Code section 441.6.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 441.2, 441.3, 441.4, and 441.6.

[**ARC 7726B**, IAB 4/22/09, effective 5/27/09]

701—72.15(441) Appointment of assessor.

72.15(1) *Meeting the conference board.* At the time specified in Iowa Code section 441.6, the conference board shall hold a meeting and take action to appoint an assessor or request permission to hold a special examination. Within ten days of this meeting, the conference board shall notify the director of the appointment or request a special examination.

72.15(2) *Time for action.* A conference board shall adhere to the time frames specified in Iowa Code section 441.6 in appointing an assessor to fill a vacant position.

72.15(3) *Special examination.* A request for a special examination shall be made only after the conference board has made a good faith attempt to appoint an assessor from the current register of

eligible candidates. The request shall state the reason or reasons the conference board feels the director of revenue should grant permission to hold the special examination.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 441.6.

701—72.16(441) Reappointment of assessor.

72.16(1) *Time for reappointment.* A conference board must decide whether to reappoint an incumbent assessor at least 90 days before the expiration of the incumbent's term. If the incumbent is not to be reappointed, the conference board shall so notify the incumbent in writing at least 90 days before the expiration of the incumbent's term. Failure of the conference board to provide timely notification of the decision not to reappoint the assessor shall result in the assessor being reappointed.

72.16(2) *Continuing education.* A conference board shall not reappoint an incumbent assessor if the board has not received from the assessor education advisory committee certification that the incumbent assessor has satisfied all continuing education requirements.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code Supplement section 441.8.

701—72.17(441) Removal of assessor. An assessor may be removed from office for the reasons stated in Iowa Code section 441.9, but only after the charges have been substantiated.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 441.9.

701—72.18(421,441) Courses offered by the department of revenue.

72.18(1) *Class size.* The director may determine the maximum number of students for a particular class in order to maintain a suitable learning environment. Applications to take a course shall be accepted in the order in which they are received by the department. If the number of applications received as of a specific mail delivery results in the receipt of more applications than there are spaces for the class, those applications received in that mail delivery shall be subject to a drawing by lot to determine those which shall be accepted for the class. However, persons who are not currently serving as assessors or deputy assessors shall not be admitted to a course ahead of persons serving as assessors or deputy assessors, regardless of the date on which their applications were received.

72.18(2) *Examinations during the course.* Examination questions and answers shall not be made available to persons other than employees of the department authorized by the director to have access to such information. Persons who take the examination shall not discuss with anyone the specific questions contained in the examination, nor shall they reveal any specific examination question to another person. This shall not restrict persons who have taken a course examination from discussing the general subject matter of the examination.

72.18(3) *Materials and supplies.* All examination materials shall be furnished by the department and must be returned to the monitor prior to the students leaving the examination. During the examination, students may be permitted to use their own slide rules or electronic calculators as long as their use does not disturb other students. Students shall not be permitted to bring any other materials into the examination room, nor shall they be permitted to take any materials from the examination room except their own slide rules or electronic calculators.

72.18(4) *Personal conduct during course and examination.* To preserve the integrity of the examinations and the assessing profession, each person taking an examination shall not exhibit behavior which is disruptive to other persons taking the examination, nor shall a person cheat or attempt to cheat on an examination in any manner.

72.18(5) *Violations.* Any person who intentionally violates any of the provisions of subrule 72.18(2), 72.18(3), or 72.18(4) shall be subject to the penalties specified in this subrule. If an infraction of subrule 72.18(2), 72.18(3), or 72.18(4) occurs and is detected and confirmed during the examination, the examination of the person committing the infraction shall be confiscated by the instructor and shall not be scored. If the infraction is detected and confirmed after the examination of the person committing the infraction has been scored, the score resulting from that examination shall be reduced to a failing grade and the director shall notify the assessor education advisory committee of the action taken. If the

infraction is detected and confirmed during the course, the instructor shall expel the student from the classroom, and the student shall not be permitted to take the examination for the course.

72.18(6) *Instructors.* Course instructors shall inform all students of the provisions of subrules 72.18(2), 72.18(3), and 72.18(4). The instructors shall have the authority to enforce these rules in accordance with subrule 72.18(5).

72.18(7) *Retaking examination.* A person who receives a failing score on the examination for a course may retake the examination by submitting a request to the director within ten days of the date the director notifies the person of the examination score. The examination shall be retaken at the office of the department in Des Moines or at the site of any scheduled course examination, and shall be retaken within 30 days of the date the original examination was taken. A person who retakes an examination may not again take that particular course for credit until at least 30 days have passed from the date the examination was retaken. A special examination may be taken only once for a particular course, regardless of the number of times a student takes the course. A special examination shall be given only if the student took and failed the examination given at the end of a course taken for credit.

72.18(8) *Review of examination.* Persons who have taken a course examination may, after presenting proper identification, review their examinations in the office of the department's property tax division within 60 days after the date the examination has been administered. The review shall consist only of examining the person's own answer sheet and the question book. Persons reviewing their examinations shall not be permitted to take notes or otherwise transcribe information during this review, nor shall they have access to the answers to questions contained in the examination. Persons who review their examinations shall be permitted to do so only once, and shall not be eligible to take the same examination for a period of at least 30 days following the date of the review of the examinations.

72.18(9) *Length of examination.* The director shall determine the appropriate amount of time in which persons may take each examination. Any person who arrives at the examination site after the examination has begun shall not be permitted to complete the examination after the time scheduled for completion.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 441.8.

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CHAPTER 73
PROPERTY TAX CREDIT AND RENT REIMBURSEMENT
[Prior to 12/17/86, Revenue Department[730]]

701—73.1(425) Eligible claimants. The property tax credit and rent reimbursement programs are available to claimants who: (1) were at least 23 years of age or a head of household on December 31 of the base year, (2) were not or will not be claimed as a dependent on another person's federal or state income tax return for the base year in the case of a claimant who is not disabled or at least 65 years of age, (3) did not have household income in excess of the indexed amount determined pursuant to Iowa Code section 425.23(4) during the base year, and (4) are domiciled in Iowa at the time the claim is filed or were at the time of the claimant's death.

In the case of a claim for rent reimbursement, the claimant must have occupied and rented the property during any part of the base year. In the case of a claim for property tax credit, the claimant must have occupied the property during any part of the fiscal year beginning July 1 of the base year.

If a homestead is occupied by two or more eligible claimants, each person may file a claim based upon each person's income and each person's share of the rent paid or property taxes due.

The computed credit or reimbursement shall be determined in accordance with the applicable schedule provided in Iowa Code section 425.23(1) as adjusted by the indexed amount determined in section 425.23(4).

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 425.17(2) as amended by 1999 Iowa Acts, chapter 152, and section 425.23, and is effective for property tax credit and rent reimbursement claims filed on or after January 1, 2000.

701—73.2(425) Separate homesteads—husband and wife property tax credit. If a husband and wife are both qualified homeowners living in and maintaining separate and distinct homesteads and each is actually liable for and will pay the property tax for their respective homesteads, each is eligible to file an individual credit claim for property tax due.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 425.17(4).

701—73.3(425) Dual claims. A claimant changing homesteads during the base year who will make property tax payments during the fiscal year following the base year and who also made rent payments during the base year is entitled to receive both a property tax credit and rent reimbursement.

Separate claim forms for the property tax credit and the rental reimbursement shall be filed with the county treasurer and the Iowa department of revenue, respectively.

The claims are to be based on the actual property tax due and rent constituting property tax paid with a combined maximum of $1000 upon which the credit and reimbursement can be calculated.

EXAMPLE: $800 property tax due
$400 rent constituting property taxes paid

The claim form for calculating the property tax credit shall reflect the entire $800 amount.

The claim form for calculating the rent reimbursement shall reflect only the remaining $200 of the $1000 maximum allowance.

The Iowa department of revenue will issue refund warrants for rent reimbursement claims. The county treasurer will apply the property tax credits.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 425.24.

701—73.4(425) Multipurpose building. A multipurpose building is a building which is used for other purposes in addition to being used for living accommodations. If a portion of a homestead property is utilized for business purposes, the property is considered to be a multipurpose building.

The portion of the property tax due or rent constituting property tax paid attributable to the homestead only is to be used in determining the allowable credit or reimbursement. This portion is to be calculated by determining the percentage of the homestead square footage to the square footage of

the entire multipurpose structure. This percentage is then to be applied to the property tax due in the current fiscal year or rent constituting property tax paid for the base year.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 425.17(8).

701—73.5(425) Multidwelling. A multidwelling is a structure which houses more than one homestead. This includes, but is not limited to: apartment buildings, duplexes, condominiums, town houses, nursing homes and rooming houses.

A claimant owning a multidwelling whose homestead is a portion of the multidwelling is entitled to a credit for only that portion of the property tax due attributable to the homestead.

This calculation of the credit or reimbursement is to be performed the same as for a multipurpose building as described in rule 73.4(425).

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 425.17(8).

701—73.6(425) Income. Income includes the amount of in-kind assistance received by the claimant for housing expenses such as federal rent subsidy payments made directly to the landlord on behalf of the claimant and energy assistance benefits received by the claimant from or through a public utility.

In determining income, net operating losses and net capital losses are not to be considered. If the comparison of gains and losses results in a net gain, such amount shall be considered income. If the comparison results in a net loss, the net loss shall be disregarded.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 425.17(7) as amended by 1993 Iowa Acts, chapter 180.

701—73.7(425) Joint tenancy. Joint tenancy for purposes of a property tax credit is the common ownership of a homestead by two or more persons either as joint tenants with right of survivorship or tenants in common.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 425.17(8).

701—73.8(425) Amended claim. An amended claim can only be filed by a claimant who has timely filed a claim for property tax credit or rent constituting property tax paid for the appropriate base year.

The amended claim must be filed within three years from October 31 of the year in which the original claim was filed.

The amended claim shall be clearly marked by the claimant with the word "AMENDED."

If upon review by the Iowa department of revenue an additional credit or reimbursement is indicated, the claimant shall be reimbursed the additional amount.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 425.27.

701—73.9(425) Simultaneous homesteads. A person who owns or rents one property and also owns or rents another property for a simultaneous period of time is limited to claiming a property tax credit or rent reimbursement on the property which is considered the person's domicile.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 425.17(4).

701—73.10(425) Confidential information. Income tax information contained on a property tax credit claim form is confidential except that the information may be conveyed by the department of revenue to county treasurers for purposes of eligibility verification for tax credit claims. Information contained on a rent reimbursement claim form is confidential except that the information may be released to an employee of the department of inspections and appeals to assist in the performance of an audit or investigation. See rule 701—6.3(17A).

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 425.28 as amended by 1999 Iowa Acts, chapter 139.

701—73.11(425) Mobile, modular, and manufactured homes. An eligible claimant whose homestead is a mobile, modular, or manufactured home which the claimant owns and which was assessed as real

estate resulting in property tax due may file a claim for credit for property tax due on the home and the land on which the home is located, provided the land is owned by the claimant.

An eligible claimant whose homestead is a mobile, modular, or manufactured home subject to the annual tax as provided in Iowa Code chapter 435 may file a claim for credit for property taxes due on the land upon which the home is located provided the land is owned by the claimant. Rent paid for occupancy of a home and the space occupied by the home is subject to reimbursement regardless of how the home is taxed.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code subsection 425.17(4).

701—73.12(425) Totally disabled. A person who is totally disabled must be unable to engage in any substantial gainful employment by reason of any medically determinable physical or mental impairment. In addition, the impairment must have lasted or is reasonably expected to last for a continuous period of 12 months or is expected to result in death. This disabled condition must be the determining factor in the person's inability to engage in gainful employment. A claimant is considered totally disabled only if the physical or mental impairment or impairments are of such severity that the claimant is not only unable to do work previously performed but cannot, considering the claimant's age, education, and work experience, engage in any other kind of substantial gainful work which exists in the national economy, regardless of whether such work exists in the immediate area in which the claimant lives, or whether a specific job vacancy exists or whether the claimant would be hired if the claimant applied for work. See 42 U.S.C. §423. Examples of physical conditions which could possibly constitute total disability would include, but are not limited to: loss of major function of one or both legs or arms; progressive diseases which have resulted in the loss of one or both legs or arms or which have caused them to become useless; severe arthritis; diseases of the heart, lungs or blood vessels which have resulted in serious loss of heart or lung reserve; diseases of the digestive system which have resulted in severe malnutrition, weakness and anemia prohibiting gainful employment; damage to the brain or brain abnormality which has resulted in severe loss of judgment, intellect, orientation or memory; or, paralysis or diseases of the nervous system which prohibit coordination or major functioning of the body so as to prevent gainful employment.

For purposes of this rule, a person shall not be considered unable to engage in substantial gainful employment unless the person has attained the age of 18 on or before December 31 of the base year.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code subsection 425.17(11).

701—73.13(425) Nursing homes. A claimant whose homestead is a nursing home is eligible to file a reimbursement claim for rent constituting property tax paid unless the person is eligible for a property tax credit on an owned homestead.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 425.17(4).

701—73.14(425) Household. Household includes the claimant and the claimant's spouse if living with the claimant at any time during the base year. "Living with" does not include a temporary visit. Only one claimant per household is entitled to a credit or reimbursement.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 425.17(5) as amended by 1999 Iowa Acts, chapter 152, and section 425.22.

701—73.15(425) Homestead. A person who owns a homestead but is confined to a care facility shall be considered as occupying the owned homestead provided the person does not lease or otherwise receive profits from others for the use of the homestead. The person shall be eligible for a property tax credit but shall not be eligible for a rent reimbursement.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code subsection 425.17(4).

701—73.16(425) Household income. Household income includes income of the claimant and the claimant's spouse and actual monetary payments made to the claimant by any other person living with the claimant. Household income does not include Social Security benefits received by the claimant's child and given to the claimant.

Monetary payments do not include goods and services provided to the claimant by a person living with the claimant.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 425.17(6) as amended by 1994 Iowa Acts, chapter 1165, and section 425.17(7).

701—73.17(425) Timely filing of claims. If a timely mailed property tax credit or rent reimbursement claim is not received by the county treasurer or the department of revenue or is received after the June 1 filing deadline, the claim will be considered to have been timely filed if the claimant complies with the provisions of Iowa Code section 622.105. The county treasurer may extend the time for filing a claim for property tax credit through September 30 of the same year. The director may also extend the filing deadline for property tax credit and rent reimbursement claims through December 31 of the following year. Late property tax credit claims will be reimbursed by the director directly to the claimant upon proof of tax payment.

In the case of a claim for property tax credit, the claimant must own and occupy the homestead at the time the claim for credit is filed or if a late claim, own and occupy the homestead on June 1 of the claim year.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 425.20 as amended by 1996 Iowa Acts, chapter 1167.

701—73.18(425) Separate homestead—husband and wife rent reimbursements. If a husband and wife are both qualified claimants renting separate and distinct homesteads, and rent is paid by each, each is eligible to file an individual reimbursement claim for rent constituting property tax paid.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code subsection 425.17(4).

701—73.19(425) Gross rent/rent constituting property taxes paid. Gross rent means the total amount of rent paid for use of the homestead by the claimant and rent constituting property taxes paid means 23 percent of the gross rent.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 425.17(3) and 425.17(9) as amended by 1994 Iowa Acts, chapter 1125.

701—73.20(425) Leased land. An individual who owns a dwelling located on land owned by another may claim a credit of property taxes due on the dwelling and a reimbursement of rental payments made for the use of the land if the land has been assessed for taxation.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code subsection 425.17(4).

701—73.21(425) Property: taxable status. In order to be eligible to file a rent reimbursement claim, the property upon which the claimant resided during the base year must have been in a taxable status during the base year. If the property was taxable for only part of the base year, the rent reimbursement must be prorated accordingly. (OP.ST. BD. Tax Rev. 187). However, this restriction does not apply to property that became tax-exempt on or after July 1, 1986, provided the claimant received a reimbursement of rent constituting property taxes paid on the property when it was in a taxable status and continues to reside in the same property.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code subsection 425.17(4).

701—73.22(425) Special assessments. The claimant may include as a portion of the taxes due during the fiscal year next following the base year an amount equal to the unpaid special assessment installment due, plus interest, during the fiscal year next following the base year.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code subsection 425.17(10).

701—73.23(425) Suspended, delinquent, or canceled taxes. No property tax credit shall be allowed to any person whose taxes have been canceled pursuant to Iowa Code section 427.8. A property tax credit shall be allowed to an eligible claimant whose taxes have been suspended pursuant to Iowa Code sections 427.8 and 427.9.

A property tax credit shall be allowed to an eligible claimant even though the claimant's taxes for a previous fiscal year are delinquent. The claimant may receive a reimbursement for delinquent taxes paid provided the taxes are paid by December 31 following the fiscal year in which the taxes became delinquent.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 425.17(8).

701—73.24(425) Income: spouse. The income of a spouse does not have to be reported on the claimant's return unless the spouse lived with the claimant at the property upon which the property tax credit or rent reimbursement is claimed. If the spouse lived with the claimant for only a portion of the base year, only that portion of the spouse's income which was received while living with the claimant must be reported as income on the claimant's return. If the spouse is eligible to claim a credit or reimbursement, the spouse does not have to include any income that was reported on the other claimant's (spouse's) return.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code subsection 425.17(6).

[**ARC 7726B**, IAB 4/22/09, effective 5/27/09]

701—73.25(425) Common law marriage. A common law marriage is a social relationship between a man and a woman that meets all the necessary requisites of a marriage except that it was not solemnized, performed or witnessed by an official authorized by law to perform marriages. The necessary elements of a common law marriage are: (a) a present intent of both parties freely given to become married, (b) a public declaration by the parties or a holding out to the public that they are husband and wife, (c) continuous cohabitation together as husband and wife (this means consummation of the marriage), and (d) both parties must be capable of entering into the marriage relationship. No special time limit is necessary to establish a common law marriage.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 425.17.

701—73.26 Rescinded, effective October 2, 1985.

701—73.27(425) Special assessment credit.

73.27(1) *Property taxes due.* Any person whose special assessment is paid by the department of revenue pursuant to Iowa Code subsection 425.23(3) cannot include the special assessment as property taxes due under Iowa Code subsection 425.17(10) for purposes of determining a property tax credit.

73.27(2) *Special assessments eligible for credit.* As used in Iowa Code section 425.23(3), the term "special assessment" means special assessments made pursuant to Iowa Code sections 384.37 to 384.79.

73.27(3) *Special assessment credit qualifications.* No special assessment credit claim shall be allowed pursuant to Iowa Code section 425.23(3) unless at the time the application for credit is filed the property upon which the levy is made includes a homestead dwelling as defined in Iowa Code section 425.17(4) and the claimant's household income does not exceed the indexed amount determined pursuant to Iowa Code section 425.23(4).

73.27(4) *Special assessment installment due in current fiscal year.* The amount of a special assessment credit claim to be reimbursed by the Iowa department of revenue pursuant to Iowa Code section 425.23 is limited to the amount of the installment payable during the current fiscal year for persons described in Iowa Code section 425.17, subsection 2, paragraph *"a,"* or one-half of that amount for persons described in Iowa Code section 425.17, subsection 2, paragraph *"b."*

73.27(5) *Audit by department of revenue.* The director of revenue may audit the books and records of the county treasurer to determine if the amounts certified by the county treasurer to the director of revenue pursuant to Iowa Code section 425.23(3) are true and correct. The director of revenue may also initiate investigations or assist the county treasurer's investigations into eligibility of a claimant for the special assessment credit in accordance with Iowa Code section 425.27. Upon investigation, the director of revenue may order the county treasurer to reimburse the state of Iowa any amounts that were erroneously paid to the county treasurer or issue a reimbursement directly to the claimant if it is

determined the claimant did not receive the benefits to which entitled pursuant to Iowa Code section 425.23(3).

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 425.23(3) and is effective for special assessment credit claims filed on or after January 1, 1999.

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701—73.28(425) Credit applied. The county treasurer shall apply the property tax credit equally to the claimant's first and second half tax liabilities.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 425.16 to 425.40.

701—73.29(425) Deceased claimant. A claim for property tax credit or rent reimbursement may be filed on behalf of a deceased person by the person's spouse, attorney, guardian or the executor or administrator of the person's estate.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 425.17(2) as amended by 1999 Iowa Acts, chapter 152, and section 425.18.

701—73.30(425) Audit of claim.

73.30(1) *Authority.* The director of revenue may audit the records of the county treasurer to determine the accuracy of claims filed for property tax credits. The director may also investigate the eligibility of a claimant for a property tax credit or rent reimbursement.

73.30(2) *Recomputed rent reimbursement claim.* If it is determined a computed rent reimbursement is in error, the director shall collect any overpayment from the claimant or reimburse the claimant for any underpayment. If a claimant fails to reimburse the department for an overpayment, the amount of overpayment shall be deducted from any future rent reimbursement to which the claimant is entitled.

73.30(3) *Recomputed property tax credit claim.* If it is determined a computed property tax credit has been overpaid, the director shall notify the claimant and county treasurer of the overpayment. The county treasurer shall collect the overpayment from the claimant as if it were an unpaid property tax and reimburse the director for the amount of overpayment. However, if the property upon which the credit was allowed is no longer owned by the claimant, the director shall collect the amount of overpayment directly from the claimant. If it is determined a computed property tax credit has been underpaid, the director shall reimburse the claimant directly for the amount of underpayment.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 425.27.

701—73.31(425) Extension of time for filing a claim. The granting of an extension of time for filing a claim for reimbursement or credit does not extend the time within which or the dates on or by which eligibility requirements must be satisfied.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 425.20.

701—73.32(425) Annual adjustment factor. Beginning with claims filed in 2000, the income levels used for determining the allowable percent of property tax credit or rent reimbursement, special assessment credit, or the amount of the mobile home reduced tax rate shall be adjusted each year to reflect the inflation factor as computed pursuant to Iowa Code section 422.4.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 425.23 and 435.22(2).

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701—73.33(425) Proration of claims. If the director determines that the amount of funding provided pursuant to Iowa Code section 425.39 will be insufficient to pay all property tax credit and rent reimbursement claims filed, the director shall estimate the percentage at which the claims will be paid and shall prorate the payment of each property tax credit and rent reimbursement claim by the same estimated percentage. The county treasurer shall, pursuant to Iowa Code section 25B.7, be required to extend to the claimant only that portion of the credit estimated by the department to be funded by the state appropriation.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 25B.7 and 425.39.

701—73.34(425) Unreasonable hardship. In order to avoid any unreasonable hardship to a claimant, the director may review the facts and circumstances of the claim as set forth by the claimant. The director may investigate all factors related to the specific case as deemed appropriate by the director. If the director is satisfied that the claim qualifies as an undue hardship for the claimant, the claim will be approved by the director.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 425.37.

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CHAPTER 74
MOBILE, MODULAR, AND MANUFACTURED HOME TAX
[Prior to 12/17/86, Revenue Department[730]]

701—74.1(435) Definitions.

1. *"Mobile home"* means any vehicle without motive power used or so manufactured or constructed as to permit its being used as a conveyance upon the public streets and highways and so designed, constructed, or reconstructed as will permit the vehicle to be used as a place for human habitation by one or more persons; but shall also include any such vehicle with motive power not registered as a motor vehicle in Iowa. A "mobile home" is not built to a mandatory building code, contains no state or federal seals, and was built before June 15, 1976.

2. *"Manufactured home"* is a factory-built structure built under authority of 42 U.S.C. § 5403, is required by federal law to display a seal from the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development, and was constructed on or after June 15, 1976.

3. *"Modular home"* means a factory-built structure which is manufactured to be used as a place of human habitation, is constructed to comply with the state of Iowa building code for modular factory-built structures, and must display the seal issued by the state building code commissioner.

4. *"Mobile home park"* means any land upon which three or more mobile or manufactured homes, or a combination of such homes, are placed on developed spaces and operated as a for-profit enterprise with water, sewer or septic, and electrical services available. It does not include homes where the owner of the land is providing temporary housing for the owner's employees or students.

5. *"Manufactured home community"* means any site, lot, field, or tract of land under common ownership upon which ten or more occupied manufactured homes are harbored, either free of charge or for revenue purposes, and shall include any building, structure, or enclosure used or intended for use as part of the equipment of the community. The term shall not be construed to include homes, buildings, or other structures temporarily maintained by any individual, educational institution, or company on their own premises and used exclusively to house their own labor or students. A "manufactured home community" means the same as a "land-leased community" defined in Iowa Code sections 335.30A and 414.28A.

Wherever used in this chapter, "home" means a mobile home, a manufactured home, or a modular home unless specific reference is made to a particular type of home.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 435.1 as amended by 2001 Iowa Acts, House File 656.

701—74.2(435) Movement of home to another county. If one or both installments of the tax for the current fiscal year have been paid and subsequently the home is moved to another county, the tax paid shall remain in the county in which originally collected. No reimbursement shall be made either to the owner of the home or to the county to which the home is moved. If only the first installment has been paid and the home is moved prior to January 1, the second installment shall be made to the county to which the home is moved.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 435.24.

701—74.3(435) Sale of home. If the owner of a home has paid one or both installments of the tax for the current fiscal year and subsequently sells the home, no reimbursement shall be made to the seller for any portion of the tax paid. If only the first installment has been paid and the home is sold prior to January 1, the purchaser is responsible for the second installment.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 435.24.

701—74.4(435) Reduced tax rate.

74.4(1) *Claimant.* The reduced rate of tax for Iowa residents who were at least 23 years of age on December 31 of the base year shall be computed as provided in Iowa Code subsection 435.22(2). The claimant's name must appear on the title to the home.

74.4(2) *Income.* In determining eligibility for the reduced tax rate, the claimant's income and that of the claimant's spouse shall be the income received during the base year, or the income tax accounting period ending during the base year, and must be less than the indexed amount determined pursuant to Iowa Code section 435.22(2). The base year is the calendar year immediately preceding the year in which the claim is filed.

74.4(3) *Claims.* Claims for the reduced tax rate must be filed with the county treasurer on or before June 1 immediately preceding the fiscal year during which the taxes are due. The county treasurer may extend the time for filing a claim for reduced tax rate through September 30 of the same calendar year if good cause exists. The director of revenue may also extend the time for filing a claim through December 31 of the same calendar year if good cause exists. Late reduced tax rate claims will be reimbursed by the director directly to the claimant upon proof of tax payment. The claimant must own and occupy the home at the time the claim for credit is filed or, if the claimant is deceased, at the time of the claimant's death or, if a late claim, on June 1 of the claim year. The claim forms shall be provided by the department of revenue.

74.4(4) *Reports to department of revenue.* On or before November 15 of each year, the county treasurer of each county shall report to the department of revenue the amount of taxes not to be collected for the current fiscal year as a result of the reduced tax rate provided in Iowa Code subsection 435.22(2). All reports shall be made on forms provided by the department of revenue.

74.4(5) *Payment of claims.* On December 15 of each year the department of revenue shall remit to each county treasurer an amount equal to the taxes not collected during the current fiscal year as a result of the granting of the reduced tax rate.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 435.22 as amended by 1999 Iowa Acts, chapter 152, and is effective for reduced tax rate claims filed on or after January 1, 2000.

[**ARC 7726B**, IAB 4/22/09, effective 5/27/09]

701—74.5(435) Taxation—real estate. Homes located outside of mobile home parks or manufactured home communities must be placed on a permanent foundation and are subject to assessment and taxation as real estate. The homes are eligible for all property tax credits and exemptions applicable to other real estate. The assessor shall collect the title to a home only when a security interest is noted on the title and the secured party is given a mortgage on the land on which the home is located. Homes located outside mobile home parks or manufactured home communities as of July 1, 1994, are not subject to the permanent foundation requirements unless the home is relocated.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 435.26.

701—74.6(435) Taxation—square footage. Homes located within mobile home parks or manufactured home communities are subject to a square footage tax at the rates specified in Iowa Code section 435.22. It shall be the responsibility of the owner to provide the county treasurer with appropriate documentation to verify eligibility for the reduced tax due to the home's age. Modular homes placed in mobile home parks or manufactured home communities that were not in existence on or before January 1, 1998, shall be subject to assessment and taxation as real estate.

The mobile home park or manufactured home community owner or manager shall make an annual report with the county treasurer by June 1 listing the owner and address of each home sited in the park or community. An additional report shall be filed by December 1 if any homes are moved in or out of the park or community or there are any changes in home ownership.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 435.22 and 435.24(3).

701—74.7(435) Audit by department of revenue. The director of revenue may audit the books and records of the county treasurer to determine if the amounts certified by the county treasurer to the director of revenue as tax not collected due to the reduced tax rate are true and correct. Upon investigation, the director of revenue may order the county treasurer to reimburse the state of Iowa any amounts that were erroneously paid to the county treasurer. The director of revenue may also require that additional

payments be made to the county treasurer by the owner of a home if investigation reveals that the county treasurer did not receive the full amounts due in accordance with Iowa Code section 435.22.

The director of revenue may initiate investigations or assist the county treasurer's investigations into eligibility of a claimant for the reduced tax rate in accordance with Iowa Code section 435.22. Upon investigation, the director of revenue may order a claimant to reimburse the state of Iowa any amount erroneously claimed as a reduced tax rate which was reimbursed by the department of revenue to the county treasurer in accordance with Iowa Code section 435.22. The director of revenue may also issue a reimbursement directly to the claimant if it is determined the claimant did not receive the full benefits to which entitled pursuant to Iowa Code section 435.22.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 435.22.

701—74.8(435) Collection of tax.

74.8(1) *Partial payment of tax.* Partial payments of taxes may be allowed at the discretion of the county treasurer. If the treasurer elects to permit partial payments, the authorization shall apply to all taxpayers within the county. If the partial payments made are insufficient to fully satisfy an installment due by the delinquency date, the unpaid portion of the installment shall draw interest as provided in Iowa Code section 445.39. Current year taxes may be paid at any time regardless of any prior year delinquent taxes. The minimum payment for delinquent taxes must be equal to or exceed the interest, fees, and costs of the installment being paid.

74.8(2) *When delinquent.* The date on which unpaid taxes become delinquent is to be determined as follows:

a. If the home is put to use between January 1 and March 31, the prorated tax for the period from the date the home is put to use through June 30 becomes delinquent on April 1.

b. If the home is put to use between April 1 and June 30, the prorated tax for the period from the date the home is put to use through June 30 becomes delinquent on October 1.

c. If the home is put to use between July 1 and September 30, the prorated tax for the period from the date the home is put to use through December 31 becomes delinquent on October 1.

d. If the home is put to use between October 1 and December 31, the prorated tax for the period from the date the home is put to use through December 31 becomes delinquent on April 1 of the following calendar year.

e. For purposes of this rule, a home is "put to use" upon its acquisition from a dealer or its being brought into Iowa for immediate use by a person who is not engaged in the business of manufacturing, sale, or transportation of homes.

74.8(3) *Collection of delinquent tax.* Delinquent taxes shall be collected by offering the home at tax sale in accordance with Iowa Code chapter 446.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code Supplement section 435.24 and Iowa Code sections 435.25 and 445.37.

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CHAPTER 75
PROPERTY TAX ADMINISTRATION

701—75.1(441) Tax year. The assessment date is January 1 for taxes for the fiscal year which commences 6 months after the assessment date and which become delinquent during the fiscal year commencing 18 months after the assessment date. For example, taxes payable in fiscal year 1991-1992 are for fiscal year 1990-1991 and are based on the January 1, 1990, assessment.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 441.46.

701—75.2(445) Partial payment of tax. Partial payments of taxes may be allowed at the discretion of the county treasurer. If the treasurer elects to permit partial payments, the authorization shall apply to all taxpayers within the county. If the partial payments made are insufficient to fully satisfy an installment due by the delinquency date, the unpaid portion of the installment shall draw interest at the rate specified in Iowa Code section 445.39. Current year taxes may be paid at any time regardless of any outstanding prior year delinquent tax. The minimum payment for delinquent taxes must be equal to or exceed the interest, fees, and costs of the installment being paid.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code Supplement section 445.36A.

701—75.3(445) When delinquent. The first half installment of taxes shall become delinquent if not received by the county treasurer on or before the last business day preceding October 1, and the second half installment shall become delinquent if not received by the county treasurer on or before the last business day preceding April 1. If mailed, the payment envelope must bear a postmark date preceding October 1 or April 1 to avoid delinquency. If paid electronically, the payment must be initiated by midnight on the last day of the month preceding the delinquent date to avoid interest on the taxes. However, in those instances when the last day of September or March is a Saturday or Sunday, the taxes become delinquent on the second business day of October or April, whichever is applicable. Delinquent taxes shall draw interest at the rate specified in Iowa Code section 445.39.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 445.37.

[**ARC 7726B**, IAB 4/22/09, effective 5/27/09]

701—75.4(446) Payment of subsequent year taxes by purchaser. Taxes for a subsequent year may not be paid by the purchaser of the property sold at tax sale until 14 days following the date from which an installment becomes delinquent.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 446.32 as amended by 1993 Iowa Acts, chapter 73.

701—75.5(428,433,434,437,437A,438) Central assessment confidentiality. The release of information contained in any reports filed under Iowa Code chapters 428, 433, 434, 437, 437A, and 438, or obtained by the department in the administration of those chapters, is governed by the general provisions of Iowa Code chapter 22 since there are no specific provisions relating to confidential information contained in those chapters. Any request for information must be made pursuant to rule 701—6.2(17A). See rule 701—6.3(17A).

Any request for information pertaining to a taxpayer's business affairs, operations, source of income, profits, losses, or expenditures must be made in writing to the director. The taxpayer to whom the information relates will be notified of the request for information and will be allowed 20 days to substantiate any claim of confidentiality under Iowa Code chapter 22 or any other statute such as Iowa Code section 422.72. If substantiated, the request will be denied; otherwise, the information will be released to the requesting party. This rule will not prevent the exchange of information between state and federal agencies.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code chapters 428, 433, 434, 437, 437A, and 438.

701—75.6(446) Tax sale. The county treasurer shall hold the annual tax sale on the third Monday in June. If, for good cause, the treasurer is unable to hold the tax sale on that date, the treasurer may designate a different date in June for the sale.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 446.7 as amended by 1999 Iowa Acts, chapter 4, section 1.

701—75.7(445) Refund of tax. The board of supervisors shall order the county treasurer to refund taxes found to have been erroneously or illegally collected. A claim for refund must be presented to the board within two years of the date the tax was due or if appealed within two years of the final decision.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 445.60 as amended by 1999 Iowa Acts, chapter 174, section 6.

701—75.8(614) Delinquent property taxes. A county is immune from the statute of limitations when collecting delinquent property taxes levied on or after April 1, 1992 (Fennelly v. A-1 Machine and Tool Co., No. 73/04-1232—10/6/06).

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 614.1 as amended by 2007 Iowa Acts, Senate File 450.

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CHAPTER 78
PROPERTY TAX EXEMPTIONS
Rescinded IAB 4/22/09, effective 5/27/09

CHAPTER 79
REAL ESTATE TRANSFER TAX AND DECLARATIONS OF VALUE
[Prior to 12/17/86, Revenue Department[730]]

701—79.1(428A) Real estate transfer tax: Responsibility of county recorders.

79.1(1) *Forms.* County recorders shall use only forms provided by the department of revenue for the collection of real estate transfer tax and the recording and reporting of such tax collections.

79.1(2) *Monthly reports.* County recorders shall submit a report to the department of revenue on or before the tenth day of each month enumerating real estate transfer tax collection information for the preceding month. This report shall be submitted on forms prescribed by the department of revenue and shall contain such information as is deemed necessary by the department.

79.1(3) *Evidence of payment.* The recorder shall enter the tax payment amount, date of payment, and initials of the recorder or authorized employee of the recorder on the face of the instrument of conveyance presented for recording.

79.1(4) *Recording refused.* The county recorder shall refuse to record any deed, instrument, or writing regardless of any statement by the grantor, grantee, or their agents that the transaction is exempt pursuant to Iowa Code section 428A.2, if, in the recorder's judgment, additional facts are necessary to clarify the taxable status of the transfer or determine the full consideration paid for the property. The county recorder may request from the grantor, grantee, or their agents, any information necessary to determine the taxable status of the transfer or the full amount of consideration involved in the transaction. County recorders under no circumstance shall record any deed or instrument of conveyance for which the proper amount of real estate transfer tax has not been collected. This applies to the collection of tax in excess of the amount due for the actual amount of consideration as well as situations in which an insufficient amount of tax has been collected.

79.1(5) *Refunds or underpayments.*

a. *Refunds.* County recorders shall not refund any overpayment of a real estate transfer tax. The grantor of the real property for which the real estate transfer tax has been overpaid shall petition the state appeal board for a refund of the overpayment amount paid to the treasurer of state. A refund of the remaining portion of the overpayment shall be petitioned from the board of supervisors of the county in which the tax was paid.

b. *Underpayments.* The county recorder shall collect any amount of tax found to be due. If the county recorder is unable to collect the tax, the director of revenue shall collect the tax in the same manner as income taxes are collected and pay the county its proportionate share.

79.1(6) *Multiple parcels.* If the real estate conveyance contains multiple parcels and the parcels are located in more than one county, the tax is to be paid to each county in which the property parcels are located based on the consideration paid for each property parcel or proportionate parcel located in each county.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code chapter 428A.

[**ARC 7726B**, IAB 4/22/09, effective 5/27/09]

701—79.2(428A) Taxable status of real estate transfers.

79.2(1) *Federal rules and regulations.* In factual situations not covered by these rules and involving those portions of Iowa law which are consistent with the former federal statutes (26 USCA 4361) that imposed a real estate transfer tax, the department of revenue and county recorders shall follow the federal rules and regulations in administering the provisions of Iowa Code chapter 428A. (1968 O.A.G. 643)

79.2(2) *Transfer of realty to a corporation or partnership.* Capital stock, partnership shares and debt securities received in exchange for real property constitutes consideration which is subject to the real estate transfer tax. Where the value of the capital stock is definite or may be definitely determined in a dollar amount, the specific dollar amount is subject to the tax. Where the value of the capital stock is not definitely measurable in a dollar amount, the tax imposed is to be calculated on the fair market value of the realty transferred. For purposes of this rule, fair market value shall be as defined in Iowa Code section 441.21. (1976 O.A.G. 776)

Real estate transfer tax is not due when real property is conveyed to a family corporation, partnership, limited partnership, limited liability partnership, or limited liability company as defined in Iowa Code section 428A.2 in an incorporation or organization action where the only consideration is the issuance of capital stock, partnership shares, or debt securities of the corporation, partnership, limited partnership, limited liability partnership, or limited liability company. Actual consideration other than these shares or debt securities is subject to real estate transfer tax.

79.2(3) *Trades of real estate.* Real estate transfers involving the exchange of one piece of real property for another are transfers subject to the real estate transfer tax. Each grantor of the real estate is liable for the tax based on the fair market value of the property received in the trade as well as other consideration including but not limited to cash and assumption of debt. (1972 O.A.G. 654)

For purposes of this rule, fair market value shall be as defined in Iowa Code section 441.21.

79.2(4) *Conveyance to the United States government or the state of Iowa.* Any conveyance of real estate to the United States or any agency or instrumentality thereof or to the state of Iowa or any agency, instrumentality, or political subdivision thereof not exempt from the real estate transfer tax pursuant to Iowa Code section 428A.2, is subject to the real estate transfer tax. (1968 O.A.G. 579) An exception to this rule is any conveyance to the United States Department of Agriculture, Farmers Home Administration, which is specifically exempted by federal law (7 USCS §1984).

79.2(5) *Conveyance of property on leased land.* The transfer of buildings or other structures located on leased land is subject to the real estate transfer tax. The fact that the person who owns a building or other structure does not own the land upon which the property is located does not exempt this type of conveyance from the real estate transfer tax. (1972 O.A.G. 318)

79.2(6) *Mortgage default.* In the factual situation where a defaulting mortgagor issues a deed or other conveyance instrument to the mortgagee as satisfaction of the mortgage debt, the transaction is subject to the real estate transfer tax. The consideration upon which the tax is calculated is the outstanding unsatisfied mortgage debt.

However, as an exception to this rule, a conveyance of real property to lienholders in lieu of forfeiture or foreclosure action is exempt from real estate transfer tax.

79.2(7) *Completion of contract.* A deed or other conveyance instrument given at the time of completion of a single real estate contract is subject to the real estate transfer tax. The tax is to be computed on the full amount of the purchase price as stated in the contract and not solely on the last installment payment made prior to the issuance of the deed or other conveyance instrument. If the original contract is assigned to a third party or parties prior to fulfillment of such contract, the tax is to be computed only on the original contract price upon completion of the contract.

When a single deed or other conveyance instrument is given at the time of completion of multiple successive real estate contracts, separate taxes are to be computed and paid based upon the full purchase price stated in each contract. For example, if A sells real estate to B on an installment contract, and then B sells the same property to C on another installment contract, and subsequently both A and B transfer their respective interests in the property to C via one deed, A is liable for a tax computed on the full purchase price stated in the original contract to which A was a party and B is liable for a tax computed on the full purchase price stated in the subsequent contract to which B was a party.

79.2(8) *Assignments of contract.* Assignments of real estate contracts by contract sellers and contract buyers are not subject to the real estate transfer tax. (1970 O.A.G. 605)

79.2(9) *Corporate and partnership dissolution.* A conveyance of realty by a corporation or partnership in liquidation or in dissolution to its shareholders or partners subject to the debts of the corporation or partnership is a conveyance subject to the real estate transfer tax. However, if there are no debts and the conveyance is made solely for the cancellation and retirement of the capital stock or dissolution, the tax does not apply.

Real estate transfer tax is not due when real property is conveyed from a family corporation, partnership, limited partnership, limited liability partnership, or limited liability company as defined in Iowa Code section 428A.2 to its shareholders, partners, or members in a dissolution action where the only consideration is capital stock, partnership shares, or debt securities of the corporation, partnership, limited partnership, limited liability partnership, or limited liability company, including the assumption

of debts by the shareholders, partners, or members. Actual consideration other than these shares or debt securities is subject to the real estate transfer tax.

79.2(10) *Security instruments.* Any deed or instrument given exclusively to secure a loan or debt is not subject to the real estate transfer tax.

79.2(11) *Marriage dissolution exemption.* Marriage dissolution exemption from the real estate transfer tax provided in Iowa Code section 428A.2(16) applies only to real property conveyances between former spouses specifically mandated by a dissolution decree.

79.2(12) *Family debt cancellation exemption.* The family debt cancellation exemption from the real estate transfer tax provided in Iowa Code section 428A.2(11) applies only to real estate conveyances between husband and wife, or parent and child and indebtedness between these parties.

The amount of indebtedness subject to exemption shall not exceed the fair market value of the property being transferred.

EXAMPLE 1. A son is indebted to his father for $10,000. The son transfers real property with a fair market value of $12,000 to his father as satisfaction of the indebtedness. No real estate transfer tax is due in this situation.

EXAMPLE 2. A son is indebted to his father for $10,000. The son transfers real property with a fair market value of $4,000 to his father as satisfaction of the indebtedness. Real estate transfer tax is due on $6,000 in this situation.

79.2(13) *Assumption of debt.* Any outstanding debt on the property conveyed that is not assumed by the grantee is not to be included as consideration in computing the amount of real estate transfer tax due.

EXAMPLE. Property with a mortgage of $40,000 is transferred from A to B. B pays A $60,000 but does not assume the $40,000 mortgage. The real estate transfer tax is to be computed on the $60,000 cash payment only. If B had assumed the mortgage in addition to making the cash payment, the real estate transfer tax would be computed on $100,000 (the sum of the payment and mortgage).

79.2(14) *Mergers, consolidations, and reorganizations.* Conveyances of real estate resulting from corporate or limited liability company mergers, consolidations, or reorganizations are exempt from the real estate transfer tax. The following definitions are intended to be general guidelines in determining eligibility for exemption under this subsection.

"Merger" means the uniting of two or more corporations or companies into one corporation or company in such manner that the corporation or company resulting from the merger retains its existence and absorbs the other constituent corporation(s) or company(ies) which thereby lose its or their existence.

"Consolidation" means the uniting of two or more corporations or companies into a single new corporation or company, all of the constituent corporations or companies thereby ceasing to exist as separate entities.

"Reorganization" means the transfer of substantially all of the assets of one corporation or company to another corporation or company where the persons having an interest in the old corporation or company maintain substantially the same interest in the new corporation or company.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 428A.1 as amended by 1996 Iowa Acts, chapter 1167, and section 428A.2 as amended by 1996 Iowa Acts, chapter 1170.

701—79.3(428A) Declarations of value: Responsibility of county recorders and city and county assessors.

79.3(1) *Forms and procedures.* County recorders and county and city assessors shall use only the declaration of value forms and procedures prescribed and provided by the director of revenue for reporting real estate transfers.

79.3(2) *Report of sales.* County recorders and city and county assessors shall complete the appropriate portions of the real estate transfer-declaration of value form for each real estate transfer for which a declaration of value has been completed by the buyer, seller, or agent. The completed real estate transfer-declaration of value forms shall be used in preparing the quarterly sales report to be submitted to the department as required by Iowa Code section 421.17(6).

79.3(3) *Transmittal of forms.* Real estate transfer-declaration of value forms filed with the county recorder shall be transmitted promptly to the appropriate assessor. City and county assessors shall

transmit to the department of revenue within 60 days of the end of each calendar quarter all real estate transfer-declaration of value forms received from the county recorder during that calendar quarter. Under no circumstances shall the assessor retain any real estate transfer-declaration of value form longer than designated in this subrule.

79.3(4) *Completion of forms.* County recorders and city and county assessors shall complete declaration of value forms in accordance with instructions issued by the department. The assessed values entered on the forms are to be the final values as of January 1 of the year in which the transfer occurred.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 428A.1.

[**ARC 7726B**, IAB 4/22/09, effective 5/27/09]

701—79.4(428A) Certain transfers of agricultural realty.

79.4(1) In determining whether agricultural realty is purchased by a corporation, limited partnership, trust, alien, or nonresident alien for purposes of providing information required for such transfers by Iowa Code section 428A.1, the definitions in this rule shall apply.

79.4(2) Corporation defined. "Corporation" means a domestic or foreign corporation and includes a nonprofit corporation and cooperatives.

79.4(3) Limited partnership defined. "Limited partnership" means a partnership as defined in Iowa Code section 488.102(13) and which owns or leases agricultural land or is engaged in farming.

79.4(4) Trust defined. "Trust" means a fiduciary relationship with respect to property, subjecting the person by whom the property is held to equitable duties to deal with the property for the benefit of another person, which arises as a result of a manifestation of an intention to create it. A trust includes a legal entity holding property as a trustee, agent, escrow agent, attorney-in-fact, and in any similar capacity.

Trust does not include a person acting in a fiduciary capacity as an executor, administrator, personal representative, guardian, conservator or receiver.

79.4(5) Alien defined. "Alien" means a person born out of the United States and unnaturalized under the Constitution and laws of the United States. (*Breuer v. Beery,* 189 N.W. 714, 194 Iowa 243, 244 (1922).)

79.4(6) Nonresident alien defined. "Nonresident alien" means an alien as defined in subrule 79.4(5) who is not a resident of the state of Iowa.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 428A.1.

[**ARC 7726B**, IAB 4/22/09, effective 5/27/09]

701—79.5(428A) Form completion and filing requirements.

79.5(1) *Real estate transfer—declaration of value form.* A real estate transfer—declaration of value form shall be completed for any deed, contract, instrument or writing that grants, assigns, transfers or otherwise conveys real property, except those specifically exempted by law, if the document presented for recording clearly states on its face that it is a document exempt from the reporting requirements as enumerated in Iowa Code section 428A.2, subsections 2 to 13 and 16 to 21, or is a deed given in fulfillment of a previously recorded real estate contract. A real estate transfer—declaration of value form is not required for any transaction that does not grant, assign, transfer or convey real property.

79.5(2) *Real estate transfer—declaration of value: Real estate transfer tax.* Requirements for completing real estate transfer-declaration of value forms or exceptions from filing the forms shall not be construed to alter the liability for the real estate transfer tax or the amount of such tax as provided in Iowa Code chapter 428A.

79.5(3) *Agent defined.* As used in Iowa Code section 428A.1, an agent is defined as any person designated or approved by the buyer or seller to act on behalf of the buyer or seller in the real estate transfer transaction.

79.5(4) *Government agency filing requirements.* The real estate transfer-declaration of value form does not have to be completed for any real estate transfer document in which the state of Iowa or any agency, instrumentality or political subdivision thereof is the grantor, assignor, transferor or conveyor or for any transfer in which the state of Iowa or any agency, instrumentality or political subdivision thereof is the grantee or assignee where there is no consideration. However, any transfer in which any

unit of government is the grantee or assignee where there is consideration is subject to the real estate transfer-declaration of value filing requirements (1980 O.A.G. 92) and any transfer to which the United States or any agency or instrumentality thereof is a party to the transfer is subject to the real estate transfer-declaration of value filing requirements. An exception to this subrule is conveyances for public purposes occurring through the exercise of the power of eminent domain.

79.5(5) *Recording refused.* The county recorder shall refuse to record any document for which a real estate transfer-declaration of value is required if the form is not completed accurately and completely by the buyer or seller or the agent of either. The declaration of value shall include the social security number or federal identification number of the buyer and seller and all other information required by the director of revenue, *(Iowa Association of Realtors et al v. Iowa Department of Revenue,* CE 18-10479, Polk County District Court, February 4, 1983.) However, if having made good faith effort, the person or person's agent completing the declaration of value is unable to obtain the social security or federal identification number of the other party to the transaction due to factors beyond the control of the person or person's agent, a signed affidavit stating that the effort was made and the reasons why the number could not be obtained shall be submitted with the incomplete declaration of value. The declaration of value with attached affidavit shall be considered sufficient compliance with Iowa Code section 428A.1 and the affidavit shall be considered a part of the declaration of value subject to the provisions of Iowa Code section 428A.15.

79.5(6) *Multiple parcels.* Separate declarations of value are to be submitted to each county recorder if the real estate conveyed consists of parcels located in more than one county. The consideration paid for each property must be separately stated on the declaration of value or the recorder shall refuse to record the instrument of conveyance.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 428A.1, 428A.2, and 428A.4 as amended by 1999 Iowa Acts, chapter 175.

701—79.6(428A) Public access to declarations of value. Declarations of value are public records and shall be made available for public inspection in accordance with Iowa Code chapter 22.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code chapter 428A.

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[1] Effective date of subrule 79.1(4) was delayed by the Administrative Rules Review Committee 70 days and delay was lifted on November 14, 1979.

CHAPTER 80
PROPERTY TAX CREDITS AND EXEMPTIONS
[Prior to 12/17/86, Revenue Department[730]]

701—80.1(425) Homestead tax credit.

80.1(1) *Application for credit.*

a. No homestead tax credit shall be allowed unless the first application for homestead tax credit is signed by the owner of the property or the owner's qualified designee and filed with the city or county assessor on or before July 1 of the current assessment year. (1946 O.A.G. 37) Once filed, the claim for credit is applicable to subsequent years and no further filing shall be required provided the homestead is owned and occupied by the claimant or the claimant's spouse on July 1 of each year and, in addition, the claimant or the claimant's spouse occupies the homestead for at least six months during each calendar year in which the fiscal year for which the credit is claimed begins. It is not a requirement that the six-month period of time be consecutive. If the credit is disallowed and the claimant failed to give written notice to the assessor that the claimant ceased to use the property as a homestead, a civil penalty equal to 5 percent of the amount of the disallowed credit shall be assessed against the claimant in addition to the amount of credit allowed. The assessor, county auditor, and county board of supervisors shall act on the claim in accordance with Iowa Code section 425.3. A claim filed after July 1 of any calendar year applies to the following assessment year.

b. In the event July 1 falls on either a Saturday or Sunday, applications for the homestead tax credit may be filed the following Monday.

c. In the event July 1 falls on either a Saturday or Sunday, applications submitted by mail shall be accepted if postmarked on the following Monday.

d. An assessor may not refuse to accept an application for homestead tax credit. If it is the opinion of the assessor that a homestead tax credit should not be allowed, the assessor shall accept the application for credit and recommend disallowance.

e. If the owner of the homestead is on active duty in the armed forces of this state or of the United States, or is 65 years of age or older or is disabled, the application for homestead tax credit may be signed and delivered by a member of the owner's family or the owner's guardian, conservator or designated attorney-in-fact. For purposes of this rule, any person related to the owner by blood, marriage or adoption shall be considered a member of the owner's family.

f. If a person makes a false application for credit with fraudulent intent to obtain the credit, the person is guilty of a fraudulent practice and the claim shall be disallowed. If the credit has been paid, the amount of the credit plus a penalty equal to 25 percent of the amount of the disallowed credit and interest shall be collected by the county treasurer.

g. For purposes of the homestead tax credit statute, the occupancy of the homestead may constitute actual occupancy or constructive occupancy. However, more than one homestead cannot be simultaneously occupied by the claimant and multiple simultaneous homestead tax credits are not allowable. (Op. St. Bd. Tax Rev. No. 212, February 29, 1980.) Generally, a homestead is occupied by the claimant if the premises constitute the claimant's usual place of abode. Once the claimant's occupancy of the homestead is established, such occupancy is not lost merely because the claimant, for some valid reason, is temporarily absent from the homestead premises with an intention of returning thereto (1952 O.A.G. 78).

80.1(2) *Eligibility for credit.*

a. If homestead property is owned jointly by persons who are not related or formerly related by blood, marriage or adoption, no homestead tax credit shall be allowed unless all the owners actually occupy the homestead property on July 1 of each year. (1944 O.A.G. 26; Letter O.A.G. October 18, 1941)

b. No homestead tax credit shall be allowed if the homestead property is owned or listed and assessed to a corporation, other than a family farm corporation, partnership, company or any other business or nonbusiness organization. (1938 O.A.G. 441; *Verne Deskin v. Briggs,* State Board of Tax Review, No. 24, February 1, 1972)

c. A person acquiring homestead property under a contract of purchase remains eligible for a homestead tax credit even though such person has assigned his or her equity in the homestead property as security for a loan. (1960 O.A.G 263)

d. A person occupying homestead property pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 499A or 499B is eligible for a homestead tax credit. (1978 O.A.G. 78-2-5; 1979 O.A.G. 79-12-2)

e. A person who has a life estate interest in homestead property shall be eligible for a homestead tax credit, provided the remainderman is related or formerly related to the life estate holder by blood, marriage or adoption or the reversionary interest is held by a nonprofit corporation organized under Iowa Code chapter 504A. (1938 O.A.G. 193)

f. A homestead tax credit may not be allowed upon a mobile home which is not assessed as real estate. (1962 O.A.G. 450)

g. A person occupying homestead property under a trust agreement is considered the owner of the property for purposes of the homestead tax credit. (1962 O.A.G. 434)

h. A remainder is not eligible to receive a homestead tax credit until expiration of the life estate to which such person has the remainder interest. (1938 O.A.G. 305)

i. In order for a person occupying homestead property under a contract of purchase to be eligible for a homestead tax credit, the contract of purchase must be recorded in the office of the county recorder where the property is located. A recorded memorandum or summary of the actual contract of purchase is not sufficient evidence of ownership to qualify a person for a homestead tax credit.

j. An owner of homestead property who is in the military service or confined in a nursing home, extended-care facility or hospital shall be considered as occupying the property during the period of service or confinement. The fact that the owner rents the property during the period of military service is immaterial to the granting of the homestead tax credit. (1942 O.A.G. 45) However, no homestead tax credit shall be allowed if the owner received a profit for the use of the property from another person while such owner is confined in a nursing home, extended-care facility or hospital.

k. A person owning a homestead dwelling located upon land owned by another person or entity is not eligible for a homestead tax credit. (1942 O.A.G. 160, O.A.G. 82-4-9) This rule is not applicable to a person owning a homestead dwelling pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 499B or a person owning a homestead dwelling on land owned by a community land trust pursuant to 42 U.S.C. Section 12773.

l. An heir occupying homestead property that is part of an estate in the process of administration is considered an owner of the property and is eligible for the homestead credit. (1938 O.A.G. 272)

80.1(3) *Disabled veteran's homestead tax credit.* The disabled veteran's homestead tax credit may be claimed by any person who acquired homestead property under 38 U.S.C. Sections 21.801 and 21.802 or Sections 2101 and 2102 provided the veteran's annual income and that of the veteran's spouse do not exceed $35,000. The amount of the credit is equal to the entire amount of tax payable on the homestead. Even though this financial assistance is available to disabled veterans on only one homestead during their lifetime, the credit may be claimed upon the acquisition of other homesteads for which no financial assistance is available providing all qualifications have been met.

80.1(4) *Application of credit.*

a. Except as provided in 80.1(1)*"a,"* if the homestead property is conveyed to another person prior to July 1 of any year, the new owner must file a claim for credit on or before July 1 to obtain the credit for that year. If the property is conveyed on or after July 1, the credit shall remain with the property for that year provided the previous owner was entitled to the credit. However, when the property is transferred as part of a distribution made pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 598 (Dissolution of Marriage) the transferee spouse retaining ownership and occupancy of the homestead is not required to refile for the credit.

b. A homestead tax credit may be allowed even though the property taxes levied against the homestead property have been suspended by the board of supervisors. (1938 O.A.G. 288)

c. A homestead tax credit shall not be allowed if the property taxes levied against the homestead property have been canceled or remitted by the board of supervisors. (1956 O.A.G. 78)

d. Only one homestead tax credit can be allowed per legally described tract of land. For purposes of this rule, a legally described tract of land shall mean all land contained in a single legal description. (1962 O.A.G. 435)

e. If the owner of homestead property is also eligible for a military service tax exemption and claims the exemption on the homestead property, the military service tax exemption shall be applied prior to the homestead tax credit when computing net property tax. (*Ryan v. State Tax Commission,* 235 Iowa 222, 16 N.W.2d 215)

f. If the homestead property contains two dwelling houses and one of the dwelling houses and a portion of the land is sold after a valid application for homestead tax credit has been filed, the assessor shall prorate the assessment so as to allow the seller a homestead tax credit on that portion of the property which is retained and also allow the purchaser a homestead tax credit on that portion of the property which is purchased, provided the purchaser files a valid application for homestead tax credit by July 1 of the claim year.

g. A homestead tax credit shall be allowed against the assessed value of the land on which a dwelling house did not exist as of January 1 of the year in which the credit is claimed provided a dwelling house is owned and occupied by the claimant on July 1 of that year.

h. The county treasurer shall, pursuant to Iowa Code section 25B.7, be required to extend to the claimant only that portion of the credit estimated by the department to be funded by the state appropriation.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code chapter 425 as amended by 2006 Iowa Acts, House File 2794.

701—80.2(22,35,426A) Military service tax exemption.

80.2(1) *Application for exemption.*

a. No military service tax exemption shall be allowed unless the first application for the military service tax exemption is signed by the owner of the property or the owner's qualified designee and filed with the city or county assessor on or before July 1 of the current assessment year (1970 O.A.G. 437). Once filed, the claim for exemption is applicable to subsequent years and no further filing shall be required provided the claimant or the claimant's spouse owns the property on July 1 of each year. The assessor, county auditor, and county board of supervisors shall act on the claim in accordance with Iowa Code section 426A.14. A claim filed after July 1 of any calendar year applies to the following assessment year.

b. In the event July 1 falls on either a Saturday or Sunday, applications for the military service tax exemption may be filed the following Monday.

c. In the event July 1 falls on either a Saturday or Sunday, applications submitted by mail shall be accepted if postmarked on the following Monday.

d. An assessor may not refuse to accept an application for a military service tax exemption. If it is the opinion of the assessor that a military service tax exemption should not be allowed, the assessor shall accept the application for exemption and recommend disallowance.

e. If the owner of the property is on active duty in the armed forces of this state or of the United States, or is 65 years of age or older or is disabled, the application for military service tax exemption may be signed and delivered by a member of the owner's family or the owner's guardian, conservator or designated attorney-in-fact. For purposes of this rule, any person related to the owner by blood, marriage or adoption shall be considered a member of the owner's family.

80.2(2) *Eligibility for exemption.*

a. A person who was discharged from the draft is not considered a veteran of the military service and is not entitled to a military service tax exemption. (1942 O.A.G. 79)

b. A military service tax exemption shall not be allowed to a person whose only service in the military was with a foreign government. (1932 O.A.G. 242; 1942 O.A.G. 79)

c. Former members of the United States armed forces, including members of the Coast Guard, who were on active duty for less than 18 months must have served on active duty during one of the war or conflict time periods enumerated in Iowa Code Supplement section 35.1. If former members were on active duty for at least 18 months, it is not necessary that their service be performed during one of the war or conflict time periods. Former members who opted to serve five years in the reserve forces of the United States qualify if any portion of their enlistment would have occurred during the Korean

Conflict (June 25, 1950, to January 31, 1955). There is no minimum number of days a former member of the armed forces of the United States must have served on active duty if the service was performed during one of the war or conflict time periods, nor is there a minimum number of days a former member of the armed forced of the United States must have served on active duty if the person was honorably discharged because of a service-related injury sustained while on active duty.

Former and current members of the Iowa national guard and reserve forces of the United States need not have performed any active duty if they served at least 20 years. Otherwise, they must have been activated for federal duty, for purposes other than training, for a minimum of 90 days. Also, it is not a requirement for a member of the Iowa national guard or a reservist to have performed service within a designated war or conflict time period.

d. With the exception of members of the Iowa national guard and members of the reserve forces of the United States who have served at least 20 years and continue to serve, a military service tax exemption shall not be allowed unless the veteran has received a complete and final separation from active duty service. (*Jones v. Iowa State Tax Commission,* 247 Iowa 530, 74 N.W.2d 563, 567-1956; *In re Douglas A. Coyle,* State Board of Tax Review, No. 197, August 14, 1979; 1976 O.A.G. 44)

e. As used in Iowa Code subsection 426A.12(3), the term minor child means a person less than 18 years of age or less than 21 years of age and enrolled as a full-time student at an educational institution.

f. A veteran of more than one qualifying war period is entitled to only one military service tax exemption, which shall be the greater of the two exemptions. (1946 O.A.G. 71)

g. The person claiming a military service tax exemption must be an Iowa resident. However, the veteran need not be an Iowa resident if such person's exemption is claimed by a qualified individual enumerated in Iowa Code section 426A.12. (1942 O.A.G. 140)

h. A person who has a life estate interest in property may claim a military service tax exemption on such property. (1946 O.A.G. 155; 1976 O.A.G. 125)

i. A remainder is not eligible to receive a military service tax exemption on property to which a remainder interest is held until expiration of the life estate. (1946 O.A.G. 155)

j. A military service tax exemption shall not be allowed on a mobile home which is not assessed as real estate. (1962 O.A.G. 450)

k. A divorced person may not claim the military service tax exemption of a former spouse who qualifies for the exemption. (Letter O.A.G. August 8, 1961)

l. A surviving spouse of a qualified veteran, upon remarriage, loses the right to claim the deceased veteran's military exemption as the surviving spouse is no longer an unremarried surviving spouse of the qualified veteran. (1950 O.A.G. 44)

m. An annulled marriage is considered to have never taken place and the parties to such a marriage are restored to their former status. Neither party to an annulled marriage can thereafter be considered a spouse or surviving spouse of the other party for purposes of receiving the military service tax exemption. (Op. Att'y. Gen. 61-8-10(L))

n. No military service tax exemption shall be allowed on property that is owned by a corporation, except for a family farm corporation where a shareholder occupies a homestead as defined in Iowa Code section 425.11(1), partnership, company or any other business or nonbusiness organization. (1938 O.A.G. 441)

o. In the event both a husband and wife are qualified veterans, they may each claim their military service tax exemption on their jointly owned property. (1946 O.A.G. 154) If property is solely owned by one spouse, the owner spouse may claim both exemptions on the property providing the nonowner spouse's exemption is not claimed on other property.

p. No military service tax exemption shall be allowed if on July 1 of the claim year, the claimant or the claimant's unremarried surviving spouse is no longer the owner of the property upon which the exemption was claimed.

q. A person shall not be denied a military service tax exemption even though the property upon which the exemption is claimed has been pledged to another person as security for a loan. (1960 O.A.G. 263)

r. A qualified veteran who has conveyed property to a trustee shall be eligible to receive a military service tax exemption on such property providing the trust agreement gives the claimant a beneficial interest in the property. (1962 O.A.G. 434)

s. A person owning property pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 499A or 499B is eligible for a military service tax exemption. (1978 O.A.G. 78-2-5; 1979 O.A.G. 79-12-2)

t. The person claiming the exemption shall have recorded in the office of the county recorder evidence of property ownership and either the military certificate of satisfactory service or, for a current member of the Iowa national guard or a member of the reserve forces of the United States, the veteran's retirement points accounting statement issued by the armed forces of the United States or the state adjutant general. The military certificate of satisfactory service shall be considered a confidential record pursuant to Iowa Code section 22.7.

u. An heir of property that is part of an estate in the process of administration is considered an owner of the property and is eligible for the military exemption.

80.2(3) *Application of exemption.*

a. When the owner of homestead property is also eligible for a military service tax exemption and claims the exemption on the homestead property, the military service tax exemption shall be applied prior to the homestead tax credit when computing net property tax. (*Ryan v. State Tax Commission,* 235 Iowa 222, 16 N.W.2d 215)

b. If a portion of the property upon which a valid military service tax exemption was claimed is sold on or before July 1 of the year in which the exemption is claimed, the seller shall be allowed a military service tax exemption on that portion of the property which is retained by the seller on July 1. The purchaser is also eligible to receive a military service tax exemption on that portion of the property which was purchased, provided the purchaser is qualified for the exemptions and files a valid application for the exemption on or before July 1 of the claim year.

c. A military service tax exemption may be allowed even though the taxes levied on the property upon which the exemption is claimed have been suspended by the board of supervisors. (1938 O.A.G. 288)

d. A military service tax exemption shall not be allowed if the taxes levied on the property upon which the exemption is claimed have been canceled or remitted by the board of supervisors. (1956 O.A.G. 78)

e. The county treasurer shall, pursuant to Iowa Code section 25B.7, be required to extend to the claimant only that portion of the exemption estimated by the department to be funded by the state appropriation.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 22.7, 35.1, and 35.2 and chapter 426A.

[**ARC 7726B**, IAB 4/22/09, effective 5/27/09]

701—80.3(427) Pollution control and recycling property tax exemption.

80.3(1) To secure an exemption for pollution control or recycling property, an application must be filed with the assessing authority on or before February 1 of the assessment year for which the exemption is first claimed. It is the responsibility of the taxpayer to secure the necessary certification from the department of natural resources in sufficient time to file the application for exemption with the assessing authority on or before February 1. An exemption for new pollution control or recycling property can be secured by filing an application with the assessing authority by February 1 of the assessment year following the year in which the property is installed or constructed. If no application is timely filed in that year, the property will first qualify for exemption in any subsequent year in which an application is filed with the assessing authority on or before February 1.

80.3(2) In the event February 1 falls on either a Saturday or Sunday, applications for the exemption may be filed the following Monday.

80.3(3) In the event February 1 falls on either a Saturday or Sunday, applications submitted by mail shall be accepted if postmarked on the following Monday.

80.3(4) No exemption shall be allowed unless the application is signed by the owner of the property or the owner's qualified designee.

80.3(5) An assessor may not refuse to accept an application for a pollution control exemption if timely filed and if the necessary certification has been obtained from the department of natural resources.

80.3(6) The sale, transfer, or lease of property does not affect its eligibility for exemption as long as the requirements of Iowa Code subsection 427.1(19) and rule 701—80.3(427), Iowa Administrative Code, are satisfied.

80.3(7) No exemption shall be allowed unless the department of natural resources has certified that the primary use of the property for which the taxpayer is seeking an exemption is to control or abate air or water pollution or to enhance the quality of any air or water in this state or that the primary use of the property is for recycling. Recycling property is property used primarily in the manufacturing process and resulting directly in the conversion of waste glass, waste plastic, wastepaper products, waste paperboard, or waste wood products into new raw materials or products composed primarily of recycled material.

80.3(8) In the event that qualified property is assessed as a unit with other property not having a pollution control or recycling function, the exemption shall be limited to the increase in the assessed valuation of the unit which is attributable to the pollution control or recycling property.

EXAMPLE

Valuation of unit with pollution control or recycling property	$100,000
Valuation of unit without pollution control or recycling property	50,000
Allowable amount of exemption	$ 50,000

80.3(9) The value of property to be exempt from taxation shall be the fair and reasonable market value of such property as of January 1 of each year for which the exemption is claimed, rather than the original cost of such property.

80.3(10) An assessor shall not exempt property from taxation without first assessing the property for taxation and subsequently receiving an application for tax exemption from the taxpayer.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code Supplement section 427.1(19) as amended by 2006 Iowa Acts, House File 2633, and Iowa Code sections 427.1(18) and 441.21(1)(i).

[**ARC 7726B**, IAB 4/22/09, effective 5/27/09]

701—80.4(427) Low-rent housing for the elderly and persons with disabilities.

80.4(1) As used in Iowa Code subsection 427.1(21), the term "nonprofit organization" means an organization, no part of the net income of which is distributable to its members, directors or officers.

80.4(2) As used in Iowa Code subsection 427.1(21), the term "low-rent housing" means housing the rent for which is less than that being received or which could be received for similar properties on the open market in the same assessing jurisdiction. Federal rent subsidies received by the occupant shall be excluded in determining whether the rental fee charged meets this definition.

80.4(3) As used in Iowa Code subsection 427.1(21), the term "elderly" means any person at least 62 years of age.

80.4(4) As used in Iowa Code subsection 427.1(21), the term "persons with physical or mental disabilities" means a person whose physical or mental condition is such that the person is unable to engage in substantial gainful employment.

80.4(5) The exemption granted in Iowa Code subsection 427.1(21) extends only to property which is owned and operated, or controlled, by a nonprofit organization recognized as such by the Internal Revenue Service. Property owned and operated, or controlled, by a private person is not eligible for exemption under Iowa Code subsection 427.1(21).

80.4(6) The income of persons living in housing eligible for exemption under Iowa Code subsection 427.1(21) shall not be considered in determining the property's taxable status.

80.4(7) An organization seeking an exemption under Iowa Code subsection 427.1(21) shall file a statement with the local assessor pursuant to Iowa Code subsection 427.1(14).

80.4(8) The exemption authorized by Iowa Code subsection 427.1(21) extends only until the final payment due date of the borrower's original low-rent housing development mortgage on the property or

until the borrower's original low-rent housing development mortgage is paid in full or expires, whichever is sooner. If the original mortgage is refinanced, the exemption shall apply only until what would have been the final payment due date under the original mortgage or until the refinanced mortgage is paid in full or expires, whichever is sooner. This exemption for refinanced projects applies to those projects refinanced on or after January 1, 2005.

80.4(9) In complying with the requirements of Iowa Code subsection 427.1(14), the provisions of rule 701—78.4(427) shall apply.

80.4(10) In determining the taxable status of property for which an exemption is claimed under Iowa Code subsection 427.1(21), the appropriate assessor shall follow rules 701—78.1(427,441) to 701—78.5(427).

80.4(11) If a portion of a structure is used to provide low-rent housing units to elderly persons and persons with disabilities and the other portion is used to provide housing to persons who are not elderly or disabled, the exemption for the property on which the structure is located shall be limited to that portion of the structure used to provide housing to the elderly and disabled. Vacant units and projects under construction that are designated for use to provide housing to elderly and disabled persons shall be considered as being used to provide housing to elderly and disabled persons. The valuation exempted shall bear the same relationship to the total value of the property as the area of the structure used to provide low-rent housing for the elderly and persons with disabilities bears to the total area of the structure unless a better method for determining the exempt valuation is available. The valuation of the land shall be exempted in the same proportion.

80.4(12) The property tax exemption provided in Iowa Code subsection 427.1(21) shall be based upon occupancy by elderly or persons with disabilities as of July 1 of the assessment year. However, nothing in this subrule shall prevent the taxation of such property in accordance with the provisions of Iowa Code section 427.19.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 427.1(14) and Supplement section 427.1(21).
[**ARC 7726B**, IAB 4/22/09, effective 5/27/09]

701—80.5(427) Speculative shell buildings.

80.5(1) *Authority of city council and board of supervisors.* A city council or county board of supervisors may enact an ordinance granting property tax exemptions for value added as a result of new construction of speculative shell buildings or additions to existing buildings or structures, or may exempt the value of an existing building or structure being reconstructed or renovated and the value of the land on which the building or structure is located, if the reconstruction or renovation constitutes complete replacement or refitting of an existing building or structure owned by community development organizations, not-for-profit cooperative associations under Iowa Code chapter 499A, or for-profit entities. See Iowa Code Supplement section 427.1(27) as amended by 2008 Iowa Acts, Senate File 2419, for definitions. The value added exemption for new construction includes reconstruction and renovation constituting complete replacement or refitting of existing buildings and structures if the reconstruction or renovation is required due to economic obsolescence, or to implement industry standards in order to competitively manufacture or process products, or to market a building or structure as a speculative shell building. The exemption for reconstruction or renovation not constituting new construction does not have to meet these requirements but has to meet only the requirements set forth in the definition of a speculative shell building. The council or board in the ordinance authorizing the exemption shall specify if the exemption will be allowed to community development organizations, not-for-profit cooperative associations under Iowa Code chapter 499B, or for-profit entities, and the length of time the exemption is to be allowed.

80.5(2) *Eligibility for exemption.* The value added by new construction, reconstruction, or renovation and first assessed prior to January 1 of the calendar year in which an ordinance authorizing a tax exemption becomes effective is not eligible for exemption. However, the value added as of January 1 of the calendar year in which the ordinance becomes effective is eligible for exemption if the ordinance is in effect on February 1 of that calendar year. This subrule does not apply to new construction projects having received prior approval. For reconstruction and renovation projects not

constituting new construction, the ordinance authorizing the exemption must be in effect by February 1 of the year the project commences for the exemption to be allowable in the subsequent assessment year.

80.5(3) *Application for exemption.*

a. A community development organization, not-for-profit cooperative association, or for-profit entity must file an application for exemption with the assessor between January 1 and February 1, inclusive, of the year in which the value added for new construction is first assessed for the exemption to be allowable for that assessment year. For reconstruction and renovation projects not constituting new construction, an application for exemption must be filed by February 1 of the assessment year in which the project commences for the exemption to be allowable the following assessment year. If approved, no application for exemption is required to be filed in subsequent years for the value added exemption or the reconstruction or renovation exemption not constituting new construction. An application cannot be filed if a valid ordinance has not been enacted. If an application is not filed by February 1 of the year in which the value added for new construction is first assessed, the organization, association, or entity cannot receive, in subsequent years, the exemption for that value added. However, if the organization, association, or entity has received prior approval, the application must be filed by February 1 of the year in which the total value added for the new construction is first assessed.

b. If February 1 falls on either a Saturday or Sunday, applications for exemption may be filed the following Monday.

c. Applications submitted by mail must be accepted if postmarked on or before February 1 or, if February 1 falls on either a Saturday or Sunday, a postmark date of the following Monday is acceptable.

80.5(4) *Prior approval.* To obtain prior approval for a project, the proposal of the organization, association, or entity must be approved by a specific ordinance addressing the proposal and passed by the city council or board of supervisors. The original ordinance providing for the exemption does not constitute the granting of prior approval for a project. If an organization, association, or entity has obtained a prior approval ordinance from a city council or board of supervisors, the exemption for new construction cannot be obtained until the year in which all value added for the completed project is first assessed. Reconstruction and renovation projects constituting new construction must receive prior approval to qualify for exemption. Reconstruction and renovation projects that do not constitute new construction need not receive prior approval.

80.5(5) *Termination of exemption.* The exemption continues until the property is leased or sold, the time period for the exemption specified in the ordinance elapses, or the exemption is terminated by ordinance of the city council or board of supervisors. If the ordinance authorizing the exemption is repealed, all existing exemptions continue until their expiration and any projects having received prior approval for exemption for new construction are to be granted an exemption upon completion of the project. If the shell building or any portion of the shell building is leased or sold, the exemption for new construction shall not be allowed on that portion of the shell building leased or sold in subsequent years. If the shell building or any portion of the shell building is leased or sold, the exemption for reconstruction or renovation not constituting new construction shall not be allowed on that portion of the shell building leased or sold and a proportionate share of the land on which the shell building is located in subsequent years.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code Supplement section 427.1(27) as amended by 2008 Iowa Acts, Senate File 2419.

701—80.6(427B) Industrial property tax exemption.

80.6(1) *Authority of city council and board of supervisors.* A partial exemption ordinance enacted pursuant to Iowa Code section 427B.1 shall be available to all qualifying property. A city council or county board of supervisors does not have the authority to enact an ordinance granting a partial exemption to only certain qualifying properties (1980 O.A.G. 639). As used in this rule, the term "qualifying property" means property classified and assessed as real estate pursuant to subrule 701—71.1(6), warehouses and distribution centers, research service facilities, and owner-operated cattle facilities. "Warehouse" means a building or structure used as a public warehouse for the storage of goods pursuant to Iowa Code sections 554.7101 to 554.7603, except that it does not mean a building

or structure used primarily to store raw agricultural products or from which goods are sold at retail. "Distribution center" means a building or structure used primarily for the storage of goods which are intended for subsequent shipment to retail outlets. Distribution center does not mean a building or structure used primarily to store raw agricultural products, used primarily by a manufacturer to store goods to be used in the manufacturing process, used primarily for the storage of petroleum products, or used for the retail sale of goods. A "research service facility" is one or more buildings devoted primarily to research and development activities or corporate research services. Research and development activities include, but are not limited to, the design and production or manufacture of prototype products for experimental use. A research service facility does not have as its primary purpose the providing of on-site services to the public. "Owner-operated cattle facility" means a building or structure used primarily in the raising of cattle and which is operated by the person owning the facility.

80.6(2) *Prior approval.* Only upon enactment of a partial property tax exemption ordinance in accordance with Iowa Code section 427B.1 may a city council or board of supervisors enact a prior approval ordinance for pending individual projects in accordance with Iowa Code section 427B.4. To obtain prior approval for a project, a property owner's proposal must be approved by a specific ordinance addressing the proposal and passed by the city council or board of supervisors. The original ordinance providing for the partial exemption does not constitute the granting of prior approval for a project. Also, prior approval for a project can only be granted by ordinance of the city council or board of supervisors; an official or representative of a city or county does not have the independent authority to grant prior approval for a project. If a taxpayer has obtained a prior approval ordinance from a city council or board of supervisors, the partial exemption cannot be obtained until the year in which all value added for the project is first assessed. (1980 O.A.G. 639)

80.6(3) *Repeal of ordinance.* A new construction project having received prior approval for exemption in accordance with subrule 80.6(2) shall be granted such exemption upon completion of the project even if the city council or board of supervisors subsequently repeals the ordinance passed in accordance with Iowa Code section 427B.1. (1980 O.A.G. 639)

80.6(4) *Annexation of property previously granted exemption.* A partial property tax exemption which has been granted and is in existence shall not be discontinued or disallowed in the event that the property upon which such exemption has been previously granted is located in an area which is subsequently annexed by a city or becomes subject to the jurisdiction of a county in which an ordinance has not been passed by the city council or county board of supervisors allowing such exemptions within that jurisdiction. The existing exemption shall continue until its expiration.

80.6(5) *Eligibility for exemption.*

a. The value added by new construction or reconstruction and first assessed prior to January 1 of the calendar year in which an ordinance authorizing a partial property tax exemption becomes effective, and new machinery and equipment assessed as real estate acquired and utilized prior to January 1 of the calendar year in which the ordinance or resolution becomes effective, are not eligible for exemption. However, the value added as of January 1 of the calendar year in which the ordinance becomes effective is eligible for exemption if the ordinance is in effect prior to February 1 of that calendar year and if all other eligibility and application requirements are satisfied.

EXAMPLE 1: A $1,000,000 new construction project on qualifying property is begun in July 1984. $500,000 in value of the partially completed project is completed in 1984 and first assessed as of January 1, 1985. The project is completed in 1985 adding an additional value of $500,000 which is first assessed as of January 1, 1986, bringing the total assessed value of the completed project to $1,000,000 as of the January 1, 1986, assessment.

A city ordinance authorizing the partial exemption program is passed and becomes effective January 15, 1987. This project is not eligible for a property tax exemption for any value added as a result of the new construction project.

EXAMPLE 2: Assuming the same factual situation as in Example 1, except that the ordinance authorizing the partial exemption program becomes effective on January 15, 1986, the $500,000 in assessed value added as of the January 1, 1986, assessment is eligible for the partial exemption if an application is filed with the assessor between January 1 and February 1, 1986, inclusive.

EXAMPLE 3: Assuming the same factual situation as in Example 1, except that the ordinance authorizing the partial exemption program becomes effective on February 15, 1986. Since the statutory application filing deadline is February 1, no value added and first assessed as of January 1, 1986, is eligible for a partial exemption. The project in this example would receive no exemption for any value added as a result of the new construction.

This subrule does not apply to new construction projects having received prior approval in accordance with subrule 80.6(2).

b. New machinery and equipment assessed as real estate shall be eligible for partial exemption only if used primarily in the manufacturing process. For example, computer equipment used primarily to maintain payroll records would not be eligible for exemption, whereas computer equipment utilized primarily to control or monitor actual product assembly would be eligible.

c. If any other property tax exemption is granted for the same assessment year for all or any of the property which has been granted a partial exemption, the partial property tax exemption shall be disallowed for the year in which the other exemption is actually received.

d. Only qualifying property is eligible to receive the partial property tax exemption (O.A.G. 81-2-18).

e. A taxpayer cannot receive the partial property tax exemption for industrial machinery or equipment if the machinery or equipment was previously assessed in the state of Iowa. Industrial machinery and equipment previously used in another state may qualify for the partial exemption if all criteria for receiving the partial exemption are satisfied.

f. Industrial machinery and equipment is eligible to receive the partial property tax exemption if it changes the existing operational status other than by merely maintaining or expanding the existing operational status. This rule applies whether the machinery and equipment is placed in a new building, an existing building, or a reconstructed building. If new machinery is used to produce an existing product more efficiently or to produce merely a more advanced version of the existing product, the existing operational status would only be maintained or expanded and the machinery would not be eligible for the exemption. However, if the new machinery produces a product distinctly different from that currently produced, the existing operational status has been changed.

80.6(6) *Application for exemption.*

a. An eligible property owner shall file an application for exemption with the assessor between January 1 and February 1, inclusive, of the year for which the value added is first assessed for tax purposes. The amount of "actual value added" shall be the difference between the assessed value of the property on January 1 of the year value is added to the property and the assessed value of the property the following assessment year. An application cannot be filed if a valid ordinance has not been enacted in accordance with Iowa Code section 427B.1 (O.A.G. 82-3-5). If an application is not filed by February 1 of the year for which the value added is first assessed, the taxpayer cannot receive in subsequent years the partial exemption for that value added (O.A.G. 82-1-17). However, if a taxpayer has received prior approval in accordance with Iowa Code section 427B.4 and subrule 80.6(2), the application is to be filed by not later than February 1 of the year for which the total value added is first assessed as the approved completed project.

b. In the event that February 1 falls on either a Saturday or Sunday, applications for the industrial property tax exemption may be filed the following Monday.

c. Applications submitted by mail shall be accepted if postmarked on or before February 1, or in the event that February 1 falls on either a Saturday or Sunday, a postmark date of the following Monday shall be accepted.

80.6(7) *Change in use of property.* If property ceases to be used as qualifying property, no partial exemption shall be allowed as of January 1 of the year following the calendar year in which the change in use takes place or for subsequent years. If property under construction ceases to be constructed for use as qualifying property, no partial exemption shall be allowed as of January 1 of the year following the calendar year in which this cessation occurs. However, such a change in the use of the property

does not affect the validity of any partial exemption received for the property while it was used or under construction as qualifying property.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 427B.1 to 427B.7.

[**ARC 7726B**, IAB 4/22/09, effective 5/27/09]

701—80.7(427B) Assessment of computers and industrial machinery and equipment.

80.7(1) Computers and industrial machinery and equipment are to be assessed at 30 percent of the property's net acquisition cost through the 1998 assessment year, 22 percent of the net acquisition cost in the 1999 assessment year, 14 percent of the net acquisition cost in the 2000 assessment year, and 6 percent of the net acquisition cost in the 2001 assessment year. The property will be exempt from tax beginning with the 2002 assessment year.

Computers and industrial machinery and equipment acquired after December 31, 1993, and not previously assessed in Iowa, are exempt from tax.

Computers and industrial machinery and equipment assessed pursuant to Iowa Code section 427B.17 are not eligible to receive the partial property tax exemption under Iowa Code sections 427B.1 to 427B.7.

80.7(2) Computers assessed under Iowa Code section 427A.1(1)*"j"* are limited to the percent of the computer's net acquisition cost as provided in Iowa Code section 427B.17 regardless of the classification of the real estate in which the computer is located.

80.7(3) For computers and industrial machinery and equipment, the net acquisition cost shall be the acquired cost of the property.

80.7(4) Computation of taxpayer's value. Assume a machine is acquired at a net acquisition cost of $10,000. Assume also that the actual depreciated value of the machine is $9,000. The value on which taxes would be levied would be limited to $3,000 ($10,000 × .30). This percent will change over the course of the phaseout of the tax.

80.7(5) If all or a portion of the value of property assessed pursuant to Iowa Code section 427B.17 is eligible to receive an exemption from taxation, the amount of value to be exempt shall be subtracted from the net acquisition cost of the property before the taxpayer's value prescribed in Iowa Code section 427B.17 is determined. For example, if property has a net acquisition cost of $30,000 and is eligible to receive a pollution exemption for $15,000 of value, the taxable net acquisition cost would be $15,000 and the taxpayer's value would be $4,500 ($15,000 × .30). This percent will change over the course of the phaseout of the tax.

80.7(6) In the event the actual depreciated fair market value of property assessed pursuant to Iowa Code section 427B.17 is less than the valuation determined as a percent of the net acquisition cost of the property as provided in Iowa Code section 427B.17, the taxpayer's assessed value would be equal to the actual depreciated fair market value of the property.

80.7(7) Property ineligible for phaseout and exemption. Computers and industrial machinery and equipment, the taxes on which are used to fund a new jobs training project approved on or before June 30, 1995, do not qualify for the exemption provided in Iowa Code section 427B.17(2) nor the phaseout contained in Iowa Code section 427B.17(3) until the assessment year following the calendar year in which the funding obligations have been retired, refinanced, or refunded. At that time, the property will be subject to phaseout if acquired prior to January 1, 1994, or exempt from tax if acquired after December 31, 1993, and not previously assessed in Iowa. See subrule 80.7(1). The community college must notify the assessor by February 15 of each assessment year if the community college will be using a taxpayer's machinery and equipment taxes to finance a project that year. In any year in which the community college does rely on a taxpayer's machinery and equipment taxes for funding, the phaseout and exemption will not apply to that taxpayer that year.

80.7(8) County replacement.

a. For fiscal years beginning July 1, 1996, and ending June 30, 2001, the county replacement amount shall be equal to the difference between the assessed value of computers and industrial machinery and equipment as of January 1 of the previous calendar year and the assessed value of such property as of January 1, 1994, multiplied by the tax levy rate for that fiscal year. If there is an increase in valuation (the January 1, 1994, value is less), there will be no replacement for that fiscal year.

b. For fiscal years beginning July 1, 2001, and ending June 30, 2004, the county replacement amount shall be equal to the difference between the assessed value of computers and industrial machinery and equipment as of January 1 of the previous calendar year and the assessed value of such property as of January 1, 1994, less, if any, the increase in the assessed value of commercial and industrial property as of January 1 of the previous calendar year and the assessed value of such property as of January 1, 1994, multiplied by the tax levy rate for that fiscal year. If the calculation results in a negative amount, there will be no replacement for that fiscal year.

c. The replacement amounts shall be determined for each taxing district and a replacement claim summarizing the total amounts for the county prepared and submitted by the county auditor to the department of revenue by September 1 of each year. The department shall pay the replacement amount to the county treasurer in September and March of each year.

d. No replacement is allowable if a community college elects not to fund a new jobs training project with a tax on computers and industrial machinery and equipment.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code chapter 427B as amended by 2003 Iowa Acts, Senate File 453.

701—80.8(404) Urban revitalization partial exemption.

80.8(1) *Area designated.* An area containing only one building or structure cannot be designated as an urban revitalization area (1980 O.A.G. 786).

80.8(2) *Prior approval.* To obtain prior approval for a project, a property owner's proposal must be approved by a specific resolution addressing the proposal and passed by the city council or county board of supervisors. The original ordinance providing for the urban revitalization area does not constitute the granting of prior approval for any particular project. Also, prior approval for a project can only be granted by resolution of the city council or county board of supervisors; an official or representative of a city or county does not have the independent authority to grant prior approval for a project.

80.8(3) *Eligibility for exemption.* Improvements made as a result of a project begun more than one year prior to a city's or county's adoption of an urban revitalization ordinance are not eligible to receive the partial exemption even though some of the improvements are added during the time the area was designated as an urban revitalization area. For a project commenced within one year prior to the adoption of an urban revitalization ordinance, the partial exemption can be allowed only for those improvements constructed on or after the effective date of the ordinance. (1982 O.A.G. 358)

80.8(4) *Minimum value added.* Once the minimum value added required by Iowa Code section 404.3(7) has been assessed, any amount of additional value added to the property in subsequent years is eligible for the partial exemption. The value added subject to partial exemption for the first year for which an exemption is claimed and allowed shall include value added to the property for a previous year even if the value added in the previous year was not by itself sufficient to qualify for the partial exemption.

For example, assume that an urban revitalization project is begun on commercial property having an actual value of $50,000 as of January 1, 1984. As a result of improvements made during 1984, the actual value of the property as of January 1, 1985, is determined to be $55,000. Additional improvements made during 1985 increase the actual value of the property to $70,000 for the 1986 assessment. In this example, no partial exemption can be allowed for 1985 since the value added for that year is less than 15 percent of the actual value of the property prior to construction of the improvements. A partial exemption can be allowed for 1986 and subsequent years for the $20,000 value added in both 1985 and 1986, providing a valid application for the partial exemption is filed between January 1, 1986, and February 1, 1986, inclusive.

80.8(5) *Application for partial exemption.*

a. *Prior approval.* If a taxpayer has secured a prior approval resolution from the city council or the county board of supervisors, the partial exemption cannot be obtained until the year in which all value added for the project is first assessed. A partial exemption can be allowed only if an application is filed between January 1 and February 1, inclusive, of the year in which all value added for the project is first assessed. If an application is not filed during that period, no partial exemption can be allowed for that

year or any subsequent year. The submission to the city council or the county board of supervisors of a proposal to receive prior approval does not by itself constitute an application for the partial exemption.

For example, assume a city council or county board of supervisors approves a prior approval resolution in April 1984 for a revitalization project to be completed in September 1986. Assuming all construction on the project is completed in 1986, no partial exemption can be allowed until 1987 since that would be the year in which all value added for the project is first assessed. To receive the partial exemption, a valid application would have to be filed between January 1, 1987, and February 1, 1987, inclusive.

b. No prior approval. If a project has not received a prior approval resolution, a taxpayer has the option of receiving the partial exemption beginning with any year in which value is added to the property or waiting until all value added to the property is first assessed in its entirety. To secure a partial exemption prior to the completion of the project, an application must be filed between January 1 and February 1, inclusive, in each year for which the exemption is claimed.

For example, assume a revitalization project is begun in June 1984 and completed in September 1985, that no prior approval resolution for the project has been approved, and that a ten-year exemption period has been selected. Assume further that as a result of construction on the project, value is added for the assessment years 1985 and 1986. If an application is filed between January 1, 1985, and February 1, 1985, inclusive, a partial exemption could be allowed for the value added for 1985 beginning with the 1985 assessment and ending with the 1994 assessment. If an application is filed between January 1, 1986, and February 1, 1986, inclusive, a partial exemption could be allowed for the value added for 1986 beginning with the 1986 assessment and ending with the 1995 assessment. The partial exemption allowable for the years 1986 through 1995 would be against the value added for 1986 as a result of improvements made during calendar year 1985.

In the example above, the taxpayer may elect not to file an application for the partial exemption in 1985. In this situation, if an application is filed between January 1, 1986, and February 1, 1986, inclusive, a partial exemption could be allowed for the total value added for 1985 and 1986 and would apply to assessments for the years 1986 through 1995.

c. Filing deadline. If February 1 falls on a Saturday or Sunday, an application for the partial exemption may be filed the following Monday. Applications submitted by mail must be postmarked on or before February 1, or on or before the following Monday if February 1 falls on a Saturday or Sunday.

d. Extended filing deadline. The exemption is allowable for the total number of years in the exemption schedule if a claim for exemption is filed within two years of the original February 1 filing deadline. The city council or county board of supervisors may by resolution provide that an application for the partial exemption can be filed by February 1 of any assessment year the area is designated as an urban revitalization area. The exemption shall be allowed for the same number of years remaining in the exemption schedule selected as would have been remaining had the claim for exemption been timely filed.

80.8(6) *Value exempt.* The partial exemption allowed for a year in which an application is filed shall apply to the value added and first assessed for that year and any value added to the project and assessed for a preceding year or years and for which a partial exemption had not been received.

80.8(7) *Minimum assessment.* The partial exemption shall apply only to the value added in excess of the actual value of the property as of the year immediately preceding the year in which value added was first assessed. If the actual value of the property is reduced for any year during the period in which the partial exemption applies, any reduction in value resulting from the partial exemption shall not reduce the assessment of the property below its actual value as of January 1 of the assessment year immediately preceding the year in which value added was first assessed. This subrule applies regardless of whether the reduction in actual value is made by the assessor, the board of review, a court order, or an equalization order of the director of revenue.

80.8(8) *Value added.* As used in this rule, the term "value added" means the amount of increase in the actual value of real estate directly attributable to improvements made as part of a revitalization project. The amount of "actual value added" shall be the difference between the assessed value of the property on

January 1 of the year value is added to the property and the assessed value of the property the following assessment year. "Value added" does not include any increase in actual (market) value attributable to that portion of the real estate assessed prior to the year in which revitalization improvements are first assessed. The sales price of the property rather than the assessed value of the property may be used in determining the percentage increase required to qualify for exemption if the improvements were begun within one year of the date the property was purchased.

80.8(9) *Repeal of ordinance.* An urban revitalization project which has received proper prior approval shall be eligible to receive the partial exemption following completion of the project even if the city council or county board of supervisors subsequently repeals the urban revitalization ordinance before improvements in the project are first assessed (1980 O.A.G. 639).

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code chapter 404 as amended by 2002 Iowa Acts, House File 2622.

[**ARC 7726B**, IAB 4/22/09, effective 5/27/09]

701—80.9(427C,441) Forest and fruit-tree reservations.

80.9(1) *Determination of eligibility for exemption.* Property for which an application for exemption as a forest or fruit-tree reservation has been filed shall be inspected by the assessor or county conservation board. The county board of supervisors designates whether all inspections in the county are to be made by the assessor, including any city assessor, or by the county conservation board. When appropriate, aerial photographs may be used in place of an on-site inspection of the property. The assessment or exemption of the property is to be based upon criteria established by the state conservation commission and findings obtained by the inspection of the property or the examination of aerial photographs of the property.

80.9(2) *Application for exemption.*

a. An application for exemption must be filed with the appropriate assessor between January 1 and February 1, inclusive, of the assessment year for which the exemption is first claimed. If the inspection of the property is to be made by the county conservation board, the assessor shall forward the application to the board for its recommendation. Once the application has been accepted, the exemption is applicable to the current and subsequent assessment years and no further application shall be required so long as the property remains eligible for the exemption.

b. If February 1 falls on a Saturday or Sunday, an application for exemption may be filed the following Monday.

c. An application shall be considered to be timely filed if postmarked on or before February 1 or the following Monday if February 1 falls on a Saturday or Sunday.

80.9(3) *Notification to property owner.* If the property is to be inspected by the county conservation board, the board shall make every effort to submit its recommendation to the assessor in sufficient time for the assessor to notify the claimant by April 15. The assessor shall notify the claimant by April 15 of the disposition of the application for exemption. If because of the date on which an application is filed a determination of eligibility for the exemption cannot be made in sufficient time for notification to be made by April 15, the assessor shall assess the property and notify the property owner of the inability to act on the application. The notification shall contain the actual value and classification of the property and a statement of the claimant's right of appeal to the local board of review.

80.9(4) *Appeal of eligibility determination.* If a property for which a claim for exemption as a forest or fruit-tree reservation is assessed for taxation, the property owner may appeal the assessment to the board of review under Iowa Code section 441.37.

80.9(5) *Valuation of property.* For each assessment year for which property is exempt as a forest or fruit-tree reservation, the assessor shall determine the actual value and classification that would apply to the property were it assessed for taxation that year. In any year for which the actual value or classification of property so determined is changed, the assessor shall notify the property owner pursuant to Iowa Code sections 441.23, 441.26 and 441.28.

80.9(6) *Recapture tax.*

a. Assessment of property. If the county conservation board or the assessor determines a property has ceased to meet the eligibility criteria established by the state conservation commission, the property shall be assessed for taxation and subject to the recapture tax. The property shall be subject to taxes levied against the assessment made as of January 1 of the calendar year in which the property ceased to qualify for exemption. In addition, the property shall be subject to the tax which would have been levied against the assessment made as of January 1 of each of the five preceding calendar years for which the property received an exemption.

b. Assessment procedure. If the determination that a property has ceased to be eligible for exemption is made by the assessor by April 15, the assessor shall notify the property owner of the assessment as of January 1 of the year in which the determination is made in accordance with Iowa Code sections 441.23, 441.26, and 441.28. The assessment of the property for any of the five preceding years and for the current year, if timely notice by April 15 cannot be given, shall be by means of an omitted assessment as provided in Iowa Code section 443.6 (*Talley v. Brown,* 146 Iowa 360, 125 N.W. 243(1910)). Appeal of the omitted assessment may be taken pursuant to Iowa Code sections 443.7 and 443.8.

c. Computation of tax. The county auditor shall compute the tax liability for each year for which an assessment has been made pursuant to subrule 80.9(6), paragraph *"b."* The tax liability shall be the amount of tax that would have been levied against each year's assessment had the property not received the exemption. In computing the tax, the valuations established by the assessor shall be adjusted to reflect any equalization order or assessment limitation percentage applicable to each year's assessment.

d. Entry on tax list. The tax liability levied against assessments made as of January 1 of any year preceding the calendar year in which the property ceased to qualify for exemption shall be entered on the tax list for taxes levied against all assessments made as of January 1 of the year immediately preceding the calendar year in which the property ceased to qualify for exemption. However, if those taxes have already been certified to the county treasurer, the recapture taxes shall be entered on the tax list for taxes levied against assessments made as of January 1 of the year in which the property ceased to qualify for exemption. The tax against the assessment made as of January 1 of the year in which the property ceased to qualify for exemption shall be levied at the time taxes are levied against all assessments made as of that date.

e. Delinquencies. Recapture taxes shall not become delinquent until the time when all other unpaid taxes entered on the same tax list become delinquent.

f. Exceptions to recapture tax.

(1) Fruit-tree or forest reservations. Property which has received an exemption as a fruit-tree or forest reservation is not subject to the recapture tax if the property is maintained as a fruit-tree or forest reservation for at least five full calendar years following the last calendar year for which the property was exempt as a fruit-tree or forest reservation.

(2) Property which has been owned by the same person or the person's direct descendants or antecedents for at least ten years prior to the time the property ceases to qualify for exemption shall not be subject to the recapture tax.

(3) Property described in subparagraphs 80.9(6)*"f"*(1) and 80.9(6)*"f"*(2) is subject to assessment as of January 1 of the calendar year in which the property ceases to qualify for exemption.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code chapter 427C as amended by 2001 Iowa Acts, House File 736, and Iowa Code section 441.22.

[**ARC 7726B**, IAB 4/22/09, effective 5/27/09]

701—80.10(427B) Underground storage tanks.

80.10(1) *Authority of city councils and county boards of supervisors.* A city council or county board of supervisors may provide by ordinance to grant property tax credits to small business owners for payment of underground storage tank cleanup costs. The ordinance is to designate the period of time over which the credit is to be granted (not to exceed ten years) and the percentage of credit to be granted each

year. If the ordinance is repealed, existing credits are to continue through their designated expiration date. A small business means a business with gross receipts of less than $500,000 per year.

80.10(2) *Application for credit.* The small business owner is required to file an application for credit with the respective city council or county board of supervisors by September 30 of the year following the calendar year in which cleanup costs were paid and each succeeding year the credit is applicable. The application for credit shall be prescribed by the director of revenue and shall contain, but not be limited to, the small business owner's cleanup costs and gross receipts for the most recent tax year.

80.10(3) *Allowance of credit.* Credits granted by a county board of supervisors are applicable only to property located outside the corporate limits of a city and credits granted by a city council are only applicable to property located within the corporate limits of the city. The amount of the credit granted cannot exceed the small business owner's cleanup costs nor the amount of city or county taxes paid on the property where the underground storage tank is located for any fiscal year the credit is applicable. Upon approval of the application for credit, the city council or county board of supervisors shall direct its city clerk or county treasurer to reimburse the small business owner in the amount of the designated credit.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 427B.20 to 427B.22.

701—80.11(425A) Family farm tax credit.

80.11(1) *Eligibility for credit.* Generally, the family farm tax credit is only intended to benefit tracts of agricultural land that are owned by certain individuals or enumerated legal entities if the owner or other specified persons are actively engaged in farming.

a. In order for a tract of land to qualify for the family farm tax credit, the following three criteria must be satisfied:

(1) The tract of land must be an "eligible tract of agricultural land" as defined in Iowa Code subsection 425A.2(5). This means the tract must be ten acres or more or contiguous to a tract of more than ten acres and used in good faith for agricultural or horticultural purposes. More than half of the acres in the tract must be devoted to the production of crops or livestock by a designated person. Contiguous tracts under the same legal ownership and located within the same county are considered one tract. Only tracts of land that are classified as agricultural real estate qualify for the credit.

(2) The tract of land must be owned by:

1. An individual or persons related or formerly related to each other, or
2. A partnership where all the partners are related or formerly related to each other, or
3. A family farm corporation as defined in Iowa Code subsection 9H.1(8), or
4. An authorized farm corporation as defined in Iowa Code subsection 9H.1(3).

The ownership criteria must be met on June 30 of the fiscal year prior to the fiscal year in which the application for credit is filed. For example, the ownership criteria must be met on June 30, 1990, for applications for credit filed in 1990.

(3) A designated person must be "actively engaged in farming" the tract during the fiscal year prior to the fiscal year in which the application for credit is filed. If the tract is owned by an individual or related persons, the designated person who is actively engaged in farming must be an owner of the tract, the owner's spouse, or the owner's relative within the third degree of consanguinity or their spouses. This includes the owner's child, stepchild, grandchild, great-grandchild, parent, grandparent, great-grandparent, brother, sister, uncle, aunt, niece, or nephew or their spouses. The only step relative that may qualify as a designated person is a stepchild. If the owner of the tract is a partnership, the designated person who is actively engaged in farming must be a partner or a partner's spouse. If the owner of the tract of land is a family farm corporation, the designated person who is actively engaged in farming must be a family member who is a shareholder of the family farm corporation or the shareholder's spouse. If the owner of the tract of land is an authorized farm corporation, the designated person who is actively engaged in farming must be the shareholder who owns at least 51 percent of the stock of the authorized farm corporation or that shareholder's spouse.

If the owner is an individual who leases the land to a family farm corporation or partnership, a shareholder of the corporation or a partner of the partnership shall be considered a designated person if

the combined stock of the family farm corporation or the combined partnership interest owned by the owner, the owner's spouse and persons related to the owner within the third degree of consanguinity and their spouses is equal to at least 51 percent of the stock of the family farm corporation or the ownership interest in the partnership.

b. In order to be "actively engaged in farming" the designated person must be personally involved in the production of crops or livestock on the "eligible tract" on a regular, continuous and substantial basis. Personal involvement in the production of crops or livestock includes not only field activities such as soil preparation and testing, planting, fertilizing, spraying, inspecting, cultivating and harvesting but also managerial decision-making activities relating to hybrid selection, crop rotation planning, crop selection, equipment purchases and marketing strategies. Personal involvement in the production of crops or livestock also includes activities pertaining to crop insurance selection, loan selection, and financial record maintenance and preparation. A person performing activities in the capacity of a lessor, whether under a cash or crop-share lease and whether under a written or oral lease, is not actively engaged in farming on the area of the tract covered by the lease.

c. Tracts subject to a federal program pertaining to agricultural land. In lieu of satisfying the "actively engaged in farming" test, a designated person may demonstrate that the person was in general control of the tract which was subject to a federal program pertaining to agricultural land during the prior fiscal year. This alternative test is intended to apply in circumstances where the active farming criteria cannot be met because the land is in the Conservation Reserve Program (commonly referred to as the CRP) or a program substantially similar to the 0/92 option where the tract has been taken out of production.

d. The following examples illustrate family farm tax credit eligibility under various circumstances:

EXAMPLE 1. A and B jointly own land and were both personally involved in the farming operation. They are not related. No credit is allowable because it is a requirement that individual owners be related. If A and B were brothers, the land would qualify for the credit.

EXAMPLE 2. A owns the land and is retired. A leased the land to B, his son. B was personally involved in the farming operation. The land is eligible for the credit even though a lease arrangement existed because the actively engaged in farming requirement can be satisfied through the activities of the owner's spouse, or the owner's relative within the third degree of consanguinity or the relative's spouse. See paragraph *"a,"* subparagraph (3), of this subrule. No credit would be allowable if A and B were not related.

EXAMPLE 3. A owns two contiguous 40-acre tracts. A farmed all of one tract but only 15 acres of the other tract. The other 25 acres of the second tract were leased to a nondesignated person. Both tracts qualify for the credit because contiguous tracts under the same legal ownership are considered one tract and more than half of the total of 80 acres (40 + 15 = 55) were farmed by A.

EXAMPLE 4. The land is owned by a partnership in which the partners A, B, C and D are brothers. A and B farm the land but C and D have no involvement in the farming operation. The land is eligible for the credit because it makes no difference what level of involvement each partner had nor does it matter that one or more of the partners were not personally involved in the farming operation. The only requirement for qualifying for the credit is that at least one of the partners or one of the partners' spouses was personally involved in the farming operation. No credit would be allowable if all the partners were not related to each other.

EXAMPLE 5. The land is owned by a family farm corporation in which the stock is owned equally by A, B and C. A and B are brothers but not related to C. All three partners were personally involved in the farming operation. The land qualifies for the credit because it is only a requirement that a family member who is a shareholder in the family farm corporation be involved in the farming operation. The land would qualify for the credit even if B was not involved in the farming operation. However, no credit would be allowable if only C was involved in the farming operation.

EXAMPLE 6. The land is owned by an authorized farm corporation in which 60 percent of the stock is owned by A and 40 percent of the stock is owned by B. Both A and B were personally involved in the farming operation. The credit is allowable as long as the stockholder who owns at least 51 percent of

the stock was personally involved in the farming operation. No credit would be allowable if A was not personally involved in the farming operation.

80.11(2) *Application for credit.* To obtain the credit, the owner must file an application for credit with the assessor by November 1. If the claim for credit is approved, no further filing shall be required provided the ownership and the designated person actively engaged in farming the property remain the same during successive years. A new application for credit shall be required only if the property is sold or the designated person changes. The county board of supervisors shall review all claims and make a determination as to eligibility. The claimant may appeal a decision of the board to district court by giving written notice to the board within 20 days of the board's notice.

80.11(3) *Application of credit.* The county auditor shall certify to the department of revenue by April 1 the total amount of family farm tax credits due the county. The county auditor shall apply the credit to each eligible tract of land in an amount equal to the school district tax rate which is in excess of $5.40 multiplied by the taxable value of the eligible tract.

80.11(4) *Penalty.* The owner shall provide written notice to the assessor if the designated person changes. Failure to do so shall result in the owner's being liable for the amount of the credit plus a penalty equal to 5 percent of the amount of the credit granted.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code chapter 425A as amended by 2001 Iowa Acts, House Files 712 and 713.

701—80.12(427) Methane gas conversion property.

80.12(1) *Application for exemption.* An application for exemption is required to be filed with the appropriate assessing authority by February 1 of each year. The assessed value of the property is to be prorated to reflect the appropriate amount of exemption if the property used to convert the methane gas to energy also uses another fuel. The first year exemption shall be equal to the estimated ratio that the methane gas consumed bears to the total fuel consumed times the assessed value of the property. The exemption for subsequent years shall be based on the actual ratio for the previous year.

80.12(2) *Eligibility for exemption.* To qualify for exemption, the property must be used in an operation connected with, or in conjunction with, a publicly owned sanitary landfill to collect methane gas or other gases produced as a byproduct of waste decomposition and convert the gas to energy or in an operation connected with, or in conjunction with, a publicly owned sanitary landfill to collect waste that would otherwise be collected by, or deposited with, a publicly owned sanitary landfill in order to decompose the waste to produce methane gas or other gases for conversion into energy. The property used to decompose the waste and convert the waste to gas is not eligible for the exemption.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 427.1(29).

[**ARC 7726B**, IAB 4/22/09, effective 5/27/09]

701—80.13(427B,476B) Wind energy conversion property.

80.13(1) *Property that does not qualify for the wind energy production tax credit.* A city council or county board of supervisors may provide by ordinance for the special valuation of wind energy conversion property. If the ordinance is repealed, the special valuation applies through the nineteenth assessment year following the first year the property was assessed. Once the ordinance has been repealed and the special valuation is no longer applicable, the property shall be valued at market value rather than 30 percent of net acquisition cost. The special valuation applies to property first assessed on or after the effective date of the ordinance. The local assessor shall value the property in accordance with the schedule provided in Iowa Code section 427B.26(2). The property qualifies for special valuation provided the taxpayer files a declaration of intent with the local assessor by February 1 of the assessment year in which the property is first assessed for tax to have the property locally assessed. The property shall not be assessed until the assessment year following the year the entire wind plant is completed. A wind plant is completed when it is placed in service.

80.13(2) *Property that qualifies for the wind energy production tax credit.* The wind energy production tax credit applies to electrical production facilities placed in service on or after July 1, 2005, but prior to July 1, 2012. These facilities are to be assessed by the department of revenue for a period

of 12 years, and the taxes payable on the facilities are to be paid to the department at the same time as regular property taxes. The owner of the facility shall file an annual report with the department by May 1 of each year during the 12-year assessment period, and the department shall certify the assessed value of the facility by November 1 of each year to the county auditor. The board of supervisors shall notify the county treasurer to state on the tax statement that the property taxes are to be paid to the department of revenue. The board shall also notify the department of those facilities that are required to pay the property taxes to the department. The department of revenue shall notify the county treasurer of the date the taxes were paid within five business days of receipt, and the notification shall authorize the county treasurer to mark the record as paid in the county system.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 427B.26 and chapter 476B.

[**ARC 7726B**, IAB 4/22/09, effective 5/27/09]

701—80.14(427) Mobile home park storm shelter.

80.14(1) *Application for exemption.* An application for exemption must be filed with the assessing authority by February 1 of the first year the exemption is requested. Applications for exemption are not required in subsequent years if the property remains eligible for exemption.

80.14(2) *Eligibility for exemption.* The structure must be located in a mobile home park as defined in Iowa Code section 435.1.

80.14(3) *Valuation exempted.* If the structure is used exclusively as a storm shelter, it shall be fully exempt from taxation. If the structure is not used exclusively as a storm shelter, the exemption shall be limited to 50 percent of the structure's commercial valuation.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code Supplement section 427.1(30).

701—80.15(427) Barn and one-room schoolhouse preservation. The increase in value added to a farm structure constructed prior to 1937 or one-room schoolhouse as a result of improvements made is exempt from tax. An application must be filed with the assessor by February 1 of the first assessment year only and the exemption is to continue as long as the structure continues to be used as a barn or in the case of a one-room schoolhouse is not used for dwelling purposes. A "barn" is an agricultural structure that is used for the storage of farm products or feed or the housing of farm animals, poultry, or farm equipment.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 427.1(31) and 427.1(32) as amended by 2000 Iowa Acts, House File 2560.

701—80.16(426) Agricultural land tax credit.

80.16(1) *Eligibility for credit.* The credit shall be allowed on land in tracts of ten acres or more, or land of less than ten acres if part of other land of more than ten acres, and used for agricultural or horticultural purposes.

80.16(2) *Application for credit.* No application for credit is required.

80.16(3) *Application of credit.* The county auditor shall certify to the department of revenue by April 1 the total amount of agricultural land tax credits due the county. The county auditor shall apply the credit to each eligible tract of land in an amount equal to the school district tax rate which is in excess of $5.40 multiplied by the taxable value of the eligible tract.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code chapter 426 as amended by 2001 Iowa Acts, House File 713.

701—80.17(427) Indian housing property. Property owned and operated by an Indian housing authority, as defined in 24 CFR 950.102, is exempt from taxation provided the exemption has been approved by the city council or county board of supervisors, whichever is applicable, and a valid claim for exemption has been filed pursuant to Iowa Code section 427.1(14) by February 1.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 427.1 as amended by 2001 Iowa Acts, Senate File 449.

701—80.18(427) Property used in value-added agricultural product operations. Fixtures used for cooking, refrigeration, or freezing of value-added agricultural products used in value-added agricultural

processing or used in direct support of value-added agricultural processing are exempt from tax. Direct support includes storage by public refrigerated warehouses for processors of value-added agricultural products prior to the start of the value-added agricultural processing operation. The exemption does not apply to fixtures used primarily for retail sale or display. If the taxpayer is a retailer, there is a presumption that the fixtures are being used primarily for retail sale or display. The exemption applies only to fixtures that are attached in a manner set forth in Iowa Code section 427A.1(2).

The following definitions apply to this rule:

"Fixture" means property which was originally personal property but which by being physically attached to the realty becomes part of the realty and upon removal does not destroy the property to which it is attached.

"Value-added agricultural processing" means an operation whereby an agricultural product is subjected to some special treatment by artificial or natural means which changes its form, context, or condition, and results in a marketable agricultural product to be sold at retail. These operations are commonly associated with fabricating, compounding, germinating, or manufacturing.

"Value-added agricultural product" means an agricultural product which, through a series of activities or processes, may be sold at a higher price than its original purchase price.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 427A.1 as amended by 2001 Iowa Acts, House File 715.

701—80.19(427) Dwelling unit property within certain cities. Dwelling unit property owned and managed by a nonprofit community housing development organization that owns and manages more than 150 dwelling units in a city with a population of more than 110,000 is exempt from tax. The organization must be recognized by the state and the federal government pursuant to criteria contained in the HOME program of the federal National Affordable Housing Act of 1990 and must be exempt from federal income tax under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code. The exemption does not extend to dwelling units located outside the city. The organization must file an application for exemption with the assessing authority not later than February 1 of the assessment year. Applications for exemption are not required in successive years if the property continues to qualify for the exemption.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code Supplement section 427.1(21A) as amended by 2006 Iowa Acts, House File 2792.

701—80.20(427) Nursing facilities. If the assessor determines that property is being used for a charitable purpose pursuant to Iowa Code section 427.1(8), it shall be fully exempt from tax if it is licensed under Iowa Code section 135C.1(13) by the department of inspections and appeals, exempt from federal income tax under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, and a valid application for exemption has been filed with the assessor by February 1 of the assessment year.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code Supplement section 427.1(14).

701—80.21(368) Annexation of property by a city. A city council may provide a partial tax exemption from city taxes against annexed property for a period of ten years. The exemption schedule is contained in Iowa Code Supplement section 368.11(3)*"m."* All property owners included in the annexed area must receive the exemption if the city elects to allow the exemption.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code Supplement section 368.11(3)*"m"* as amended by 2006 Iowa Acts, House File 2794.

701—80.22(427) Port authority. The property of a port authority created pursuant to Iowa Code Supplement section 28J.2 when devoted to public use and not held for pecuniary profit is exempt from taxation.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code Supplement section 427.1(34).

701—80.23(427A) Concrete batch plants and hot mix asphalt facilities. A concrete batch plant includes the machinery, equipment, and fixtures used at a concrete mixing facility to process cement dry additive and other raw materials into concrete. A hot mix asphalt facility is any facility used to

manufacture hot mix asphalt by heating and drying aggregate and mixing it with asphalt cements. These facilities shall not be assessed and taxed as real property regardless of the property's attachment to real estate. The land on which the facilities are located is taxable.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 427A.1 as amended by 2006 Iowa Acts, Senate File 2391.

701—80.24(427) Airport property. Property owned by a city or county at an airport and leased to a fixed base operator providing aeronautical services to the public is exempt from taxation.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 427.1(2) as amended by 2006 Iowa Acts, House File 2794.

701—80.25(427A) Car wash equipment. Property that is equipment used for the washing, waxing, drying, or vacuuming of motor vehicles and point-of-sale equipment necessary for the purchase of car wash services shall not be assessed and taxed as real property.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 427A.1 as amended by 2006 Iowa Acts, House File 2794.

701—80.26(427) Web search portal property. This exemption includes cooling systems, cooling towers, and other temperature control infrastructure; all power infrastructure for transformation, distribution, or management of electricity used for the maintenance and operation of the web search portal, including but not limited to exterior dedicated business-owned substations; back-up power generation systems, battery systems, and related infrastructure; and racking systems, cabling, and trays, which are necessary for the maintenance and operation of the web search portal. The exemption does not apply to land, buildings, and improvements or power distribution systems subject to assessment under Iowa Code chapter 437A. The web search portal business must meet the requirements contained in Iowa Code section 423.3, subsection 92 or subsection 93, for the exemption to be allowable. The owner of the property must file a claim for exemption with the assessor by February 1 of the first year the exemption is claimed. Claims for exemption in successive years shall be required only for property additions.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code Supplement section 427.1(35) and 2008 Iowa Acts, House File 2233, section 2.

701—80.27(427) Privately owned libraries and art galleries. Claims for exemption for libraries and art galleries owned and kept by private individuals, associations, or corporations for public use and not for private profit must be filed with the local assessor by February 1 of the first year the exemption is requested. Once the exemption is granted, the exemption shall continue to be granted for subsequent assessment years without further filing of claims as long as the property continues to be used as a library or art gallery for public use and not for private profit.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code Supplement section 427.1(7) as amended by 2008 Iowa Acts, Senate File 2400.

701—80.28 to **80.49** Reserved.

701—80.50(427,441) Responsibility of local assessors.

80.50(1) The assessor shall determine the taxable status of all property. If an application for exemption is required to be filed, the assessor shall consider the information contained in the application in determining the taxable status of the property. The assessor may also request from any property owner or claimant any additional information necessary to the determination of the taxable status of the property. For property subject to Iowa Code subsection 427.1(14), the assessor shall not base the determination of the taxable status of property solely on the statement of objects or purposes of the organization, institution, or society seeking an exemption. The use of the property rather than the objects or purposes of the organization, institution, or society shall be the controlling factor in determining the

taxable status of property. (*Evangelical Lutheran G.S. Society v. Board of Review of Des Moines,* 200 N.W.2d 509; *Northwest Community Hospital v. Board of Review of Des Moines,* 229 N.W.2d 738.)

80.50(2) In determining the taxable status of property, the assessor shall construe the appropriate exemption statute and these rules in a strict manner. If there exists any doubt as to the taxable status of property, the property shall be subject to taxation. The burden shall be upon the claimant to show that the exemption should be granted. (*Evangelical Lutheran G.S. Society v. Board of Review of Des Moines,* 200 N.W.2d 509; *Southside Church of Christ of Des Moines v. Des Moines Board of Review,* 243 N.W.2d 650; *Aerie 1287, Fraternal Order of Eagles v. Holland,* 226 N.W.2d 22.)

80.50(3) If the assessor determines that all or part of a property is subject to taxation, the assessor shall notify the taxpayer by the issuance of an assessment roll as provided in Iowa Code sections 441.26 and 441.27. If the assessor determines that property has been erroneously exempted from taxation, the assessor shall revoke the exemption for the current assessment year but not for prior assessment years.

80.50(4) The assessor's determination of the taxable status of property may be appealed to the local board of review pursuant to Iowa Code section 441.37.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code chapter 427 and sections 441.17(11), 441.26, and 441.27.

[**ARC 7726B**, IAB 4/22/09, effective 5/27/09]

701—80.51(441) Responsibility of local boards of review.

80.51(1) If the board of review determines that property has been erroneously exempted from taxation, the board of review shall revoke the exemption for the current assessment year, but not for prior assessment years, and shall give notice to the taxpayer as provided in Iowa Code section 441.36.

80.51(2) If the board of review acts in response to a protest arising from an assessor's determination of the taxable status of property, the board of review shall notify the taxpayer of its disposition of the protest in accordance with the provisions of Iowa Code section 441.37.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 441.35, 441.36, and 441.37.

[**ARC 7726B**, IAB 4/22/09, effective 5/27/09]

701—80.52(427) Responsibility of director of revenue. The director may revoke or modify an exemption on property if the exemption is found to have been erroneously granted by the local taxing officials. Any taxpayer or taxing district may request that the director revoke or modify an exemption, or the director may on the director's own determination revoke or modify an exemption. The director may revoke or modify an exemption for the tax year commencing in the tax year in which the request is made to the director or for the tax year commencing in the tax year in which the director's own motion is filed. The director shall hold a hearing on the appropriateness of the exemption prior to issuing an order for revocation or modification. The director's order to revoke or modify an exemption may be appealed in accordance with Iowa Code chapter 17A or in the district court of the county in which the property is located.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 427.1(16).

[**ARC 7726B**, IAB 4/22/09, effective 5/27/09]

701—80.53(427) Application for exemption.

80.53(1) Each society or organization seeking an exemption under Iowa Code subsection 427.1(5), 427.1(8), 427.1(21), or 427.1(33) shall file with the appropriate assessor a statement containing the following information:

a. The legal description of the property for which an exemption is requested.

b. The use of all portions of the property, including the percentage of space not used for the appropriate objects of the society or organization and the percentage of time such space is so utilized.

c. A financial statement showing the income derived and the expenses incurred in the operation of the property.

d. The name of the organization seeking the exemption.

e. If the exemption is sought under Iowa Code subsection 427.1(8), the appropriate objects of the society or organization.

f. The book and page number on which is recorded the contract of purchase or the deed to the property and any lease by which the property is held.

g. An oath that no persistent violations of the laws of the state of Iowa will be permitted or have been permitted on such property.

h. The signature of the president or other responsible official of the society or organization showing that information contained in the claim has been verified under oath as correct.

80.53(2) The statement of objects and uses required by Iowa Code subsection 427.1(14) shall be filed only on forms prescribed by the director of revenue and made available by assessors.

80.53(3) Applications for exemptions required under Iowa Code subsection 427.1(14) must be filed with the assessor not later than February 1 of the year for which the exemption is requested.

80.53(4) If a properly completed application is not filed by February 1 of the assessment year for which the exemption would apply, no exemption shall be allowed against the property for that year (1964 O.A.G. 437).

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 427.1, subsections 5, 8, 14, 19 to 24, 27, and 29 to 33.

[**ARC 7726B**, IAB 4/22/09, effective 5/27/09]

701—80.54(427) Partial exemptions. In the event a portion of property is determined to be subject to taxation and a portion of the property exempt from taxation, the taxable value of the property shall be an amount which bears the same relationship to the total value of the entire property as the area of the portion subject to taxation bears to the area of the entire property. If a portion of a structure is subject to taxation, a proportionate amount of the value assigned to the land upon which the structure is located shall also be subject to taxation.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code subsection 427.1(14).

[**ARC 7726B**, IAB 4/22/09, effective 5/27/09]

701—80.55(427,441) Taxable status of property.

80.55(1) The status of property on July 1 of the fiscal year which commences during the assessment year determines eligibility of the property for exemption in situations where no claim is required to be filed to procure a tax exemption. If the property is in a taxable status on July 1, no exemption is allowable for that fiscal year. If the property is in an exempt status on July 1, no taxes are to be levied against the property during that fiscal year. Exceptions to this rule are as follows:

a. Land acquired by the state of Iowa or a political subdivision thereof after July 1 in connection with the establishment, improvement, or maintenance of a public road shall be taxable for that portion of the fiscal year in which the property was privately owned.

b. All current and delinquent tax liabilities are to be canceled and no future taxes levied against property acquired by the United States or its instrumentalities, regardless of the date of acquisition, unless the United States Congress has authorized the taxation of specific federally owned property (1980 O.A.G. 80-1-19). The following exceptions apply:

(1) Property owned by the Federal Housing Authority (FHA) and property owned by the Federal Land Bank Association are subject to taxation, and any tax liabilities existing at the time of the acquisition are not to be canceled (1982 O.A.G. 82-1-16; 12 USCS §2055).

(2) Existing tax liabilities against property acquired by the Small Business Administration are not to be canceled if the acquisition takes place after the date of levy. However, no taxes are to be levied if the acquisition takes place prior to the levy date or for subsequent fiscal years in which the Small Business Administration owns the property on July 1 (15 USCS §646).

c. Land owned by the state and leased by the department of corrections or the department of human services pursuant to Iowa Code section 904.302, 904.705, or 904.706 to an entity that is not exempt from property tax is subject to taxation for the term of the lease. This provision applies to leases entered into on or after July 1, 2003. The lessor shall file a copy of the lease with the county assessor of the county where the land is located.

80.55(2) The status of property during the fiscal year for which an exemption was claimed determines eligibility of the property for exemption in situations where a claim is required to be filed

to procure a tax exemption. If the property is used for an appropriate purpose for which an exemption is allowable for all of the fiscal year for which the exemption is claimed, no taxes are to be levied against the property during that fiscal year. If the property for which an exemption has been claimed and received is used for an appropriate purpose for which an exemption is allowable for only a portion of the fiscal year for which the exemption is claimed, the taxes shall be prorated in accordance with the period of time the property was in a taxable status during the fiscal year.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 427.1(1), 427.1(2), 427.2, 427.18, and 427.19.
[**ARC 7726B**, IAB 4/22/09, effective 5/27/09]

701—80.56(427) Abatement of taxes. The board of supervisors may abate the taxes levied against property acquired by gift or purchase if the property was acquired after the deadline for filing a claim for property tax exemption if the property would have been exempt under Iowa Code section 427.1, subsection 7, 8, or 9, if a timely claim had been filed.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 427.3.
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◊ Two or more ARCs

TITLE XII
MARIJUANA AND CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES STAMP TAX

CHAPTER 91
ADMINISTRATION OF MARIJUANA AND CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES STAMP TAX

701—91.1(453B) Marijuana and controlled substances stamp tax. Iowa Code chapter 453B imposes a tax on "dealers" who possess, distribute, or offer to sell "taxable substances" as defined therein. The taxes imposed by Iowa Code chapter 453B are due and payable immediately upon manufacture, production, acquisition, purchase, or possession by a dealer. Payment of the tax is evidenced by a stamp, label, or other official indicia permanently affixed to the taxable substance.

701—91.2(453B) Sales of stamps. The director or the director's authorized representative shall offer for sale to members of the public, during normal business hours, stamps which are capable of being affixed to taxable substances. The stamps shall be sold at the Hoover State Office Building, fourth floor, Des Moines, Iowa, and at other locations as may be designated by the director.

The director shall offer for sale four different stamps: (1) a stamp for a substance consisting of or containing marijuana, (2) a stamp for taxable substances other than marijuana which are sold by weight, (3) a stamp for taxable substances other than marijuana which are not sold by weight, and (4) a stamp for each unprocessed marijuana plant. Each package or container which contains a taxable substance must have a stamp affixed to it. The stamps will be issued in denominations requested by the purchaser so long as the minimum purchase price for a single stamp purchase transaction is $215 or more. In addition, the denomination of individual stamps cannot be less than the price for ten dosage units, multiples of ten dosage units, one whole gram, or multiples of one gram even if the stamp will be affixed to a package containing less than ten dosage units or multiples thereof, or only a portion of one gram or multiples thereof.

The director will accept payment for stamps in the form of cash, cashier's check, or money order. Payment may not be made by personal check.

The stamps are valid for a period of six months from the date of issuance and the stamps shall contain a statement that the stamps expire after six months from the date of issue. A stamp is "unused" and expires if it has not been affixed to taxable substances within six months of the date of issue.

Stamps may be purchased in person or by mail. Persons (including dealers) purchasing stamps are not required to provide identification such as their name or address when purchasing stamps. Neither the director nor any employee of the department shall reveal any information obtained from a stamp purchaser, nor shall information obtained from a stamp purchaser in the course of purchasing stamps be used against the stamp purchaser in any criminal proceeding, unless the information is independently obtained, except in connection with a proceeding involving taxes due under this chapter from the stamp purchaser against whom a tax was assessed.
[**ARC 7727B**, IAB 4/22/09, effective 5/27/09]

701—91.3(453B) Refunds pertaining to unused stamps. At any time up to 30 days after the expiration date as indicated on the stamp, any unused stamp may be returned to the department and a refund requested in accordance with Iowa Code section 422.73(1) and rules promulgated thereunder.

Refund information is confidential. Persons seeking a refund for an unused stamp must provide a name in which a refund can be made. However, neither the director nor any employee of the department shall reveal any information obtained from a refund claimant; nor shall information obtained from a refund claimant in the course of a refund claim for an unused stamp be used against the refund claimant in any criminal proceeding, unless the information is independently obtained, except in connection with a proceeding involving taxes under this chapter from the refund claimant against whom a tax was assessed or involving a counterfeit taxable substance tax stamp. If granted, the refund in the form of a warrant may, at the request of the refund claimant, either be picked up in person from the department at the

Hoover State Office Building, Des Moines, Iowa, or sent by mail to an address designated by the refund claimant.

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These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code chapter 453B.

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TITLE XVI
REASSESSMENT EXPENSE FUND

CHAPTER 120
REASSESSMENT EXPENSE FUND

[Prior to 12/17/86, Revenue Department[730]]

701—120.1(421) Reassessment expense fund. The reassessment expense fund is created in the office of the treasurer of state for the purpose of providing loans to city and county conference boards for conducting reassessments of property. The director of revenue is responsible for maintaining and administering the reassessment expense fund. Persons wishing to obtain information pertaining to the reassessment expense fund or to make submissions or requests should direct correspondence to the attention of the Director, Department of Revenue, Hoover State Office Building, Des Moines, Iowa 50319.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 421.30.

[**ARC 7726B**, IAB 4/22/09, effective 5/27/09]

701—120.2(421) Application for loan. Applications for loans from the reassessment expense fund may be made by a conference board established under Iowa Code section 441.2. The application shall be made on forms provided by the director of revenue and shall be submitted to the director. Applications shall contain the following information:

1. A statement of the amount of funds in the special appraisal fund, any unencumbered balance in the assessment expense fund, and the maximum amount of revenue which could be raised from the assessment expense fund and the special appraisal fund.
2. A detailed statement as to how moneys obtained from the reassessment expense fund will be expended, such statement to be itemized to indicate specific expenditures for personnel, supplies and materials, mileage, public information, and payment for any work performed under contract with a professional appraisal firm.
3. A copy of the assessing jurisdiction's most recent budget as approved by the office of management.
4. A copy of any proposed contract with a professional appraisal company.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 421.30.

[**ARC 7726B**, IAB 4/22/09, effective 5/27/09]

701—120.3(421) Criteria for granting loan. In determining whether to grant a loan from the reassessment expense fund and the amount of any loan, the director shall consider the following factors:

1. The amount of moneys presently on hand and not encumbered or intended for another purpose in both the assessment expense fund and the special appraisal fund.
2. When the assessing jurisdiction can next begin to collect revenues from the tax levied for the special appraisal fund.
3. The reasonableness and accuracy of the jurisdiction's statement as to how the funds are to be expended, giving special attention as to whether such funds will be expended in such a manner as to ensure compliance with the reassessment order.
4. The capability of the jurisdiction to repay the loan within the time period specified in Iowa Code section 421.30.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 421.30.

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CHAPTER 123
CERTIFICATION
[Prior to 12/17/86, Revenue Department[730]]

701—123.1(441) General. Courses in the continuing education program may be taken for tested credit or nontested credit. To receive tested credit for a course, an assessor or deputy assessor must attend each session of the course and attain a grade of at least 70 percent on an examination given at the conclusion of the course. To receive nontested credit for a course, an assessor or deputy assessor must attend each session of the course. Credit will be given for each course equal to the number of hours of classroom instruction contained in the course. A course may be taken for credit only once during the assessor's or deputy assessor's current term of office. A person cannot receive both tested credit and nontested credit for the same course, except for those courses specifically designated by the director of revenue. At the discretion of the director, up to 30 hours of tested credit may be granted for the completion of a narrative appraisal meeting the satisfactory criteria established by a professional appraisal society designated by the director. Only one narrative appraisal may be approved for credit during an assessor's or deputy assessor's current term of office. A term of office for purposes of these rules is six years.

701—123.2(441) Confidentiality. Examinations shall be held confidential by the members of the assessor education advisory committee and by persons designated by the director to have access to the examinations. Persons given access to the examinations are those persons administering the examinations, the instructors of the course for which the examinations are given and those persons entrusted with the storage and retention of examinations by the director. The department of revenue will store records of attendance at the courses and scores of the examinations. Any person having access to examinations shall not divulge in any manner not provided by law the results of any examination.
[**ARC 7726B**, IAB 4/22/09, effective 5/27/09]

701—123.3(441) Certification of assessors. An assessor who has received credit equal to at least 150 hours of classroom instruction, of which at least 90 hours are tested credit, during the assessor's current term shall be certified to the assessor's conference board as eligible for reappointment to that position. Upon written request by an assessor seeking a waiver of the continuing education requirements, the director may waive the requirements for good cause. Certification shall be only that the incumbent has met the requirements to be eligible for reappointment. No scores or other information will be given to the conference board.

A person who was appointed to complete an unexpired term shall be certified as eligible for reappointment if the person completes the required credits determined as follows:

$$\frac{\text{Number of months of unexpired term filled}}{72} \times 150$$

For example, if a person were appointed to fill the last 24 months of an unexpired term, the credit necessary for certification would be 50 hours determined as follows:

$$\frac{24}{72} \times 150 = 50 \text{ hours}$$

If the person appointed to complete an unexpired term is an assessor, the assessor may carry forward any credit hours received in the previous position in excess of the number that would be necessary to be considered current in that position. For example, if the assessor had completed four years of a six-year term and had completed 120 hours of continuing education credit, the assessor could carry forward to the new assessment jurisdiction 20 hours of credit (120 - 4/6 × 150).

In situations in which the required number of hours of credit must be prorated, at least 60 percent of the credits earned must be tested credit. For example, if a person must earn 31 hours of credit for

certification during a 15-month period, at least 19 of the hours must be tested credit (31 × .60 = 18.6 = 19). Partial credit hours shall be rounded to the nearest whole number.
[**ARC 7726B**, IAB 4/22/09, effective 5/27/09]

701—123.4(441) Certification of deputy assessors. A deputy assessor who has received credit equal to at least 90 classroom hours of instruction, of which at least 60 hours are tested, during each six-year period following the deputy's appointment as deputy assessor, shall be certified to the assessor employing the deputy as eligible to continue as deputy assessor in that position. Certification shall be only that the deputy has or has not met the requirements to be eligible to remain in that position. No scores or other information will be given to the assessor. For situations in which the required number of credit hours must be prorated, see rule 123.3(441).

If a deputy assessor fails to comply with continuing education requirements, the deputy shall be removed from that position and not reinstated until successful completion of the required hours of credit. Upon written request by a deputy seeking a waiver of the continuing education requirements, the director may waive the requirements for good cause. The number of credit hours required for the deputy to be eligible for appointment as a deputy in another jurisdiction shall be prorated according to the completed portion of the deputy's six-year term.

701—123.5(441) Type of credit. A course, seminar, workshop, or symposium for which an examination is given may be taken for tested credit or nontested credit at the discretion of the assessor or deputy assessor. However, a course may not be taken twice—once for tested credit and again for nontested credit—unless specific approval is granted by the director. At the discretion of the director, up to 30 hours tested credit may be given for a narrative appraisal approved by a professional organization. In order to receive credit for a narrative appraisal, an assessor or deputy assessor is required to provide a letter from the professional organization stating the date the appraisal was approved.

701—123.6(441) Retaking examination. If an assessor or deputy assessor successfully retakes an examination for a course for which nontested credit previously had been granted, the credit will be changed to tested credit upon receipt by the director of evidence of passing the examination.

701—123.7(441) Instructor credit. An assessor or deputy assessor who serves as an instructor for a course approved by the director for continuing education may receive nontested credit for the number of hours of classroom instruction. The credit shall be granted only once for each course, and cannot be granted for a course for which the instructor previously received credit as a student.

701—123.8(441) Conference board and assessor notification. Upon receiving credit for the required number of hours of tested and nontested credit, an assessor or deputy assessor should request that the director notify the appropriate conference board or assessor that the continuing education requirements have been satisfied to ensure timely notification.

Rules 123.1(441) to 123.8(441) are intended to implement Iowa Code Supplement section 441.8 and Iowa Code section 441.11.

701—123.9(441) Director of revenue notification. The chairperson of the conference board shall give written notice to the director of revenue of the appointment or reappointment of an assessor and the effective date within ten days of the decision of the board, and the assessor shall give written notice to the director of the appointment of a deputy assessor and the effective date within ten days of the decision of the assessor.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa code sections 441.6 and 441.10.

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CHAPTER 124
COURSES
[Prior to 2/17/86, Revenue Department[730]]

701—124.1(441) Course selection. The courses selected by the assessor education advisory committee for the continuing education program shall emphasize the areas outlined in rule 701—122.4(441). In establishing courses, the committee will consider current assessor training programs in Iowa and other states, and information from other sources.
[**ARC 7726B**, IAB 4/22/09, effective 5/27/09]

701—124.2(441) Scheduling of courses. Courses will be scheduled in such a way as to offer a variety of times to allow flexibility for assessors and deputy assessors to schedule their continuing education program. The number of participants for any course may be limited at the time the course is established to ensure proper training can be given each participant.

701—124.3(441) Petitioning to add, delete or modify courses. The director accepts and encourages the public to provide input into the development of the assessor education program. Any person or group may petition to add, delete or modify all or part of the program by submitting a written request for the committee's consideration.

The overriding consideration in determining whether a specific course is acceptable as continuing education is that it be a formal program of learning which contributes directly to the professional competence of an assessor or deputy assessor.

A continuing education course will qualify only if:

1. An outline of the course content and a description or copy of the final examination are prepared and filed with the director. In addition, any course changes are required to be filed with the director.
2. The course is at least one hour (50-minute period) in length.
3. The course is conducted by a qualified instructor, discussion leader, or lecturer. A qualified instructor, discussion leader, or lecturer is any individual whose background, training, education or experience makes it appropriate for that person to lead a discussion on the subject matter of the particular course.
4. Certificates of attendance must be sent to the director and the student.
5. An organization or person desiring accreditation of a course shall apply to the director for accreditation at least 60 days in advance of the commencement of the course on an application provided by the director (Form 51-002 "Application for Course Certification"). The director shall approve or deny the application. The application shall state the dates; subjects offered; total hours of instruction; names and qualifications of the instructor, discussion leader or lecturer; a statement of the objectives of the course and how the objectives will be attained; an outline of the course content; a copy of the final examination; and any other pertinent information.

701—124.4(441) Course participation. It is the responsibility of individual assessors or deputy assessors to comply with the enrollment provisions of respective courses designated and established by the committee.

701—124.5(441) Retaking a course. If an assessor or deputy assessor fails a course by receiving a grade of less than 70 percent on the final examination or does not meet attendance requirements established by the director, the course may be retaken. Once a person has passed a course and received credit for the course, no further credit can be received by taking the course again, except for those courses so designated by the director. However, if an assessor or deputy assessor wishes to retake a course as a refresher for the materials contained in the course, the assessor or deputy assessor may do so, though no final examination need be taken. If a course is applied for by a person already having received credit, that person will only be allowed in the course if space is available after consideration is first given to persons seeking credit for certification in the course.

701—124.6(441) Continuing education program for assessors. The director, with the assistance of the committee, has determined the initial course content of the continuing education program for Iowa assessors. Courses, seminars, workshops, and schools administered by the American Institute of Real Estate Appraisers (AIREA), the International Association of Assessing Officers (IAAO), the Iowa Department of Revenue (IDR), the Society of Real Estate Appraisers (SREA), the American Society of Farm Managers and Rural Appraisers (ASFMRA), the Iowa State Association of Assessors (ISAA), the National Association of Independent Fee Appraisers (NAIFA), graduate centers, universities, community colleges and technical institutes, as qualify under rule 701—122.4(441), have been approved for certification. A copy of the approved courses may be obtained from the Director of the Department of Revenue, Hoover State Office Building, Des Moines, Iowa 50319. The director, with the assistance of the committee, shall recertify courses at least every six years. At the request of the director, the organization conducting a course shall provide the director with copies of course evaluation forms completed by students.

Upon registration for an approved course, it is the responsibility of the assessor or deputy assessor to request that notification of attendance and test score be forwarded by the appropriate organization(s) to the director justifying certification.

After the taking of a course it is the responsibility of the assessor or deputy assessor to request credit for the course by completing an application provided by the director (Form 51-001 "Application for Course Credit") and submitting it to the Director of the Iowa Department of Revenue, Hoover State Office Building, Des Moines, Iowa 50319.

The department of revenue will serve as the principal storage facility for records of attendance and scores of examination. The information shall be confidential in nature. Certification to the conference boards by the director shall be only that the incumbent has met the requirements of the continuing education program and is eligible for reappointment.

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code section 441.8.

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CHAPTER 239
LOCAL OPTION SALES TAX URBAN RENEWAL PROJECTS

701—239.1(423B) Urban renewal project. An eligible city may by ordinance of the city council provide for the use of a designated amount of the increased local sales and services tax revenues collected under this chapter which are attributable to retail establishments in an urban renewal area to fund urban renewal projects located in the urban renewal area. The designated amount may be all or a portion of such increased revenues.
[**ARC 7666B**, IAB 4/8/09, effective 5/13/09]

701—239.2(423B) Definitions. For purposes of this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires, the following definitions shall apply:

"Base year" means the fiscal year during which the ordinance is adopted that provides for funding of an urban renewal project by a designated amount of the increased sales and services tax revenues, as referenced in 239.1(423B).

"Eligible city" means:

1. A city in which a local sales and services tax imposed by the county applies; or
2. A city whose corporate boundaries include areas of two counties that may impose by ordinance of their city councils a local sales and services tax if all of the following apply:

- At least 85 percent of the residents of the city live in one county.
- The county in which at least 85 percent of the city residents reside has held an election on the question of the imposition of a local sales and services tax and a majority of those voting on the question in the city favored its imposition.
- The city has entered into an agreement on the distribution of the sales and services tax revenues collected from the area where the city tax is imposed with the county where such area is located, and in which an urban renewal area has been designated.

"Local sales and services tax" means the local tax imposed by a jurisdiction pursuant to an election authorized by Iowa Code section 423B.1.

"Retail establishment" means a business required to obtain a sales tax permit as required by Iowa Code section 423.36.

"Retail properties" means an area of property in which more than one retail establishment is located.

"Urban renewal area" means a slum area, blighted area, economic development area, or a combination of such areas, which the local governing body designates as appropriate for an urban renewal project as allowed under Iowa Code chapter 403.

"Urban renewal project" may include undertakings and activities of a municipality in an urban renewal area for the elimination and for the prevention of the development or spread of slums and blight, may include the designation and development of an economic development area in an urban renewal area, and may involve slum clearance and redevelopment in an urban renewal area, or rehabilitation or conservation in an urban renewal area, or any combination or part thereof in accordance with an urban renewal program as allowed under Iowa Code chapter 403.
[**ARC 7666B**, IAB 4/8/09, effective 5/13/09]

701—239.3(423B) Establishing sales and revenue growth. For purposes of establishing the sales amount in the base year and the revenue growth in subsequent fiscal years, the department will calculate sales made by retail establishments located within the urban renewal area.
[**ARC 7666B**, IAB 4/8/09, effective 5/13/09]

701—239.4(423B) Requirements for cities adopting an ordinance.

239.4(1) At least 90 days following the adoption of an ordinance, an eligible city must notify the director of the department of revenue of its intent to pursue funding for an urban renewal project based upon the increase in local sales and services tax revenue. The notification must include the following information:

a. A copy of the urban renewal plan and the resolution adopting the city's urban renewal plan;

b. A copy of the adopted ordinance, including:

(1) The current and original, if applicable, purpose or purposes for which the local option sales and services tax was enacted; and

(2) The amount and proportion of revenue that will be redistributed from each current revenue purpose to fund urban renewal within the urban renewal area;

c. The legal description of the urban renewal area covered by the ordinance;

d. A map showing the geographic boundaries of the urban renewal area; and

e. A geographic information system boundary file, if available, showing the geographic boundaries of the urban renewal area.

239.4(2) Each urban renewal area must have its own separate ordinance, and the department shall be notified separately for each urban renewal area.

239.4(3) Notification shall be mailed or otherwise submitted to: Director, Iowa Department of Revenue, Hoover State Office Building, 1305 E. Walnut Street, Des Moines, Iowa 50319.
[**ARC 7666B**, IAB 4/8/09, effective 5/13/09]

701—239.5(423B) Identification of retail establishments. The eligible city shall assist the department of revenue in identifying retail establishments in the urban renewal area that are collecting the local sales and services tax. The department of revenue will identify sales tax permit holders within the urban renewal area using the geographic information system boundary file, if available, provided to the department. If no boundary file is provided, the department will rely upon the map submitted by the eligible city. If any of the urban renewal area boundaries submitted are street centerlines, the information provided to the department shall indicate whether only retail establishments within the bounded area should be considered part of the urban renewal area, or if in addition to the retail establishments within the bounded area, retail establishments immediately adjacent to the bounded area should also be included.
[**ARC 7666B**, IAB 4/8/09, effective 5/13/09]

701—239.6(423B) Calculation of base year taxable sales amount. The base year taxable sales and services amount will be the total taxable sales and services subject to the local sales and services tax that are made by retail establishments within the urban renewal area during the base year.
[**ARC 7666B**, IAB 4/8/09, effective 5/13/09]

701—239.7(423B) Determination of tax growth increment amount. The local sales and services tax growth increment amount for the urban renewal area will be computed for each fiscal year following the base year. The annual local option sales and services tax growth increment amount is equal to the current year taxable sales and services subject to the local sales and services tax that are made by retail establishments located in the urban renewal area minus the corresponding base year taxable sales and services amount for the urban renewal area multiplied by the current local sales and services tax rate applicable to the jurisdiction.
[**ARC 7666B**, IAB 4/8/09, effective 5/13/09]

701—239.8(423B) Distribution of tax base and growth increment amounts. The revenues from the local sales and services tax growth amount for urban renewal areas in jurisdictions that have enacted ordinances pursuant to Iowa Code section 423B.10 shall be determined annually and shall be distributed to the city within 120 days following the end of the fiscal year in which they are collected.
[**ARC 7666B**, IAB 4/8/09, effective 5/13/09]

701—239.9(423B) Example. City A has an urban renewal area that covers a large portion of its downtown. City A also has in place a 1 percent local sales and services tax. On October 30, 2008, City A's City Council enacts an ordinance that establishes the urban renewal area as a local sales and services tax increment district. The ordinance also designates 100 percent of the tax growth increment amount to the special city account.

The base year taxable sales amount for the urban renewal area will equal the amount of taxable sales made by retail establishments in the urban renewal area for the fiscal year in which the ordinance was

adopted. Assume City A's urban renewal area has $10,050,000 in taxable sales during the 2008-2009 fiscal year.

At the end of the fiscal year following the fiscal year in which the ordinance was adopted (June 30, 2010, in this example), City A's urban renewal area has taxable sales of $25,000,000. To determine the tax growth increment amount, the department subtracts the base year taxable sales amount from fiscal year two's taxable sales amount then multiplies the remainder by the local sales and services tax rate of 1 percent as follows:

$25,000,000 − $10,050,000 = $14,950,000

$14,950,000 × .01 = $149,500

The result is a tax growth increment amount of $149,500. The department of revenue will deposit $149,500 into the city's special account no later than November 10 following the end of the fiscal year.
[**ARC 7666B**, IAB 4/8/09, effective 5/13/09]

701—239.10(423B) Ordinance term. An ordinance under this chapter is repealed when the plan for the urban renewal area expires or terminates or 20 years after adoption of the ordinance, whichever is the earlier.
[**ARC 7666B**, IAB 4/8/09, effective 5/13/09]

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code sections 423B.1, 423B.7 and 423B.10.

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