

21—91.11(203) Books and records.

91.11(1) *General records.* A grain dealer shall maintain complete and sufficient records to show all purchases, sales, and payments for grain purchased.

91.11(2) *Daily position record.* Unless otherwise approved by the bureau, every grain dealer shall keep and maintain on a daily basis a grain position record on a form approved by the bureau. The daily position record shall summarize one month's activity in a format approved by the bureau. The daily position record shall indicate at least the increases and decreases and ending balances on a daily basis for unpaid company-owned. The daily position record shall reflect the obligations in the appropriate columns.

A separate daily position record shall be maintained for each kind and class of grain and each type of commodity that is identity-preserved. All daily entries to the daily position record shall reflect transactions made through that day's close of business unless another time of day is elected by the licensee and applied by the licensee on a consistent basis.

91.11(3) *Inspection.* For the purpose of inspection, the hours of 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., except Saturday, Sunday and holidays, shall be considered as ordinary business hours. All financial records, grain records and payment records shall be available for inspection by the bureau during ordinary business hours, and any other time specified by the bureau in writing. All records shall be made available within the state of Iowa upon request. Unless the bureau has been notified that the records would not be available for inspection, an examination fee may be assessed to the grain dealer if an examiner arrives at the licensee's location and the records are not available for inspection.

91.11(4) *Settlement sheets.* Unless the grain dealer utilizes a computer system which sequentially numbers settlement sheets as generated, every grain dealer shall have prenumbered settlement sheets. All settlement sheets shall show, at a minimum, the following:

- a. The grain dealer's name and address;
- b. Seller's name and address;
- c. Date of deliveries;
- d. Scale ticket numbers;
- e. Amount, kind and grade factors of the grain; and
- f. Method of settlement:
 - (1) If priced, the price per bushel, the quantity of grain priced and the date of pricing.
 - (2) If paid for, the date, price per bushel, the quantity of grain paid for, the amount of payment and check number or electronic funds transfer number.
 - (3) If credit-sale contract, the contract type, date and number and the quantity of grain transferred to the contract.
 - (4) If warehouse receipt, the receipt number, date and quantity of grain transferred to the receipt.
 - (5) If removed from the warehouse, the delivery document numbers, dates and amounts of the shipments.

Copies of all settlement sheets shall be maintained in alphabetical or numerical order by the dealer as part of the records, unless the dealer uses a computer system approved in writing by the bureau which sequentially numbers and prints settlement sheets and the settlement sheets can be retrieved on and reprinted by the computer system. A copy of the settlement sheet shall be given to the seller upon demand, upon payment or upon the issuance of a credit-sale contract. Any settlement sheet used in the pricing of grain for the purpose of sale to the grain dealer shall have the price shown on all copies of such settlement sheet. Deliveries and settlement transactions shall be posted to the settlement sheet on a daily basis unless a computer system is utilized which can generate a scale ticket summary sheet for each depositor.

91.11(5) *Scale tickets.* If the dealer has a scale or regular access to a scale which can be used for weighing grain, the dealer shall use prenumbered scale tickets showing, at a minimum, the following:

- a. Date.
- b. The dealer's name and location.
- c. Seller's name.
- d. Gross weight, tare weight, and delivered weight.

- e. Type of product or commodity.
- f. An indication of whether the commodity is being received or loaded out.

One copy of each ticket shall be maintained in numerical order, unless the grain dealer uses a computer system approved in writing by the warehouse bureau which sequentially numbers and prints scale tickets and the scale ticket information and can be retrieved on and reprinted by the computer system. However, a ticket printed at the time of weighing shall be the document of record. All copies of reprinted scale tickets shall be marked "duplicate." All scale ticket forms in the possession of a grain dealer shall have been permanently and consecutively numbered at the time of printing. The licensee shall be responsible for providing a list of all scale tickets used at each location. Any scale ticket used in pricing grain for the purpose of sale to the grain dealer shall have the price shown on all copies of such ticket if priced at the time of delivery. If the dealer does not have a scale or regular access to a scale and purchases grain by having the grain custom weighed at various locations or at destination, the dealer shall maintain one copy of the scale ticket in daily order as part of the grain records.

91.11(6) Direct shipment records. When grain is delivered by a producer or the producer's agent to a third party in accordance with an agreement between the producer and the grain dealer and the grain is weighed at the destination or is custom weighed, the following shall apply:

a. The grain dealer shall maintain one copy of every direct shipment scale ticket in daily order as part of the grain records. These scale tickets shall have the name of the producer recorded on them.

b. The direct shipment is to be considered an obligation of the grain dealer on the date stated on the destination scale ticket, and the direct shipment shall be reflected in the daily position record on the date when the grain dealer is able to obtain the load weights.

c. If the destination weights are transferred to the grain dealer's scale tickets, the tickets shall contain a minimum of the producer's name and the destination scale ticket number and weights.

d. A grain dealer who also holds a warehouse operator license may maintain a separate daily position record for each kind of direct shipment grain. The grain dealer shall notify the bureau in writing if the grain dealer elects to maintain such a daily position record.

91.11(7) Credit-sale contracts. One copy of every outstanding credit-sale contract shall be maintained in numerical order as part of the records.

- a. Required content. A credit-sale contract shall contain a minimum of the following:
- (1) Buyer's name and location;
 - (2) Seller's name and address;
 - (3) The conditions of delivery;
 - (4) Amount and kind of grain delivered;
 - (5) Price per bushel or basis of value;
 - (6) The date payment is to be made;
 - (7) The duration of the credit-sale contract, which shall not exceed 12 months from the date the contract is executed;
 - (8) The wording "Credit-Sale Contract," which shall appear in the title or subtitle of the contract;
 - (9) Consecutive numbering at the time of printing; and
 - (10) Signature and date by both parties.

b. Notice of credit-sale contract acknowledgment. A licensed grain dealer who purchases grain by credit-sale contract shall obtain the seller's signature on a notice of credit-sale contract acknowledgment, which shall be in a form prescribed by the bureau. The notice shall state that the seller has received notice that the grain is not protected by the grain depositors and sellers indemnity fund. A copy of the notice shall be attached to the grain dealer's copy and seller's copy of the credit-sale contract. Failure of the grain dealer to obtain the acknowledgment of the seller is a violation of Iowa Code section 203.15 and may result in license suspension or revocation under Iowa Code section 203.10. Failure of the grain dealer to obtain the acknowledgment of the seller does not alter the fact that the seller shall be unable to recover from the grain depositors and sellers indemnity fund any loss incurred under the credit-sale contract.

c. In lieu of obtaining the separate credit-sale acknowledgment form, the grain dealer may add the following wording to the credit-sale contract directly above the signature of the buyer and seller in bold

size print of equal size or larger than the body of the contract: “By their signature hereto, the undersigned aver that the seller has been orally advised by the buyer that this transaction is not covered by the grain depositors and sellers indemnity fund.”

d. If someone other than the seller indicated on a credit-sale contract signs the contract, the grain dealer shall be able to provide the bureau with proof of business relationship between the indicated seller and the person who signed the contract. This document shall be signed by the person who produced the grain or caused the grain to be produced. The document is required for but not limited to contracts signed by the following:

- (1) Landlord or tenant.
- (2) Parent or child.
- (3) Spouse.
- (4) Siblings.
- (5) Farm managers (may use a copy of the management agreement).
- (6) Executors, trustees, administrators, etc. (may use a copy of court document of appointment).
- (7) Corporate officers (other than the president), partners and members or officers of other legal entities.

If a contract is issued to two or more sellers, all must sign the contract.

e. A licensee’s purchases of grain by credit-sale contract from a person licensed as a grain dealer in any jurisdiction are not subject to the requirements of 91.11(7). Any grain purchased from a grain dealer is not eligible for recovery from the grain depositors and sellers indemnity fund.

91.11(8) Cancellation procedures for credit-sale contracts.

a. One copy of the canceled credit-sale contract shall be maintained in separate numerical order from the outstanding credit-sale contracts as part of the records. The grain dealer shall mark the face of the credit-sale contract with the word “Canceled,” the check number, and date of payment. Credit-sale contracts may only be marked “void” if errors are made on the day of issue; otherwise they are to be considered “canceled.”

b. Partial payments. Advances and partial payments shall be noted on the face of the outstanding credit-sale contracts or by other method of documentation that shows the net balance and is approved by the bureau. The following information shall be noted:

- (1) Amount of bushels paid;
- (2) Date paid;
- (3) Check number; and
- (4) Remaining balance of the contract.

91.11(9) Retention of records. All records shall be kept for a period of not less than six years. Such records shall be kept for the stated time period even if a license has been canceled.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 203.2, 203.9, 203.15, 203D.1, 203D.3 and 203D.6.