

Manufactured Housing Revolving Loan Fund

16.45 Manufactured housing program fund.

1. A manufactured housing program fund is created within the authority to further the goal of providing affordable housing to lowans. The moneys in the fund are to be used for the purpose of providing funding to financial institutions or other lenders to finance the purchase by an individual of a manufactured home that is in compliance with all laws, rules, and standards that are applicable to manufactured homes and manufactured housing. The manufactured housing program fund is designed exclusively for manufactured homes sited on leased land. 2. a. Moneys received by the authority for the manufactured housing program fund, transferred by the authority for deposit in the fund, appropriated to the fund, and any other moneys available to and obtained or accepted by the authority for placement in the fund shall be deposited in the fund and are appropriated to the authority to be used as set forth in this section. b. Notwithstanding any provision of section 16.46, 16.47, 16.48, or 16.49 to the contrary, the authority shall be authorized to transfer for deposit in the manufactured housing program fund for any fiscal year any unobligated and unencumbered moneys in the funds created in sections 16.46, 16.47, 16.48, and 16.49 from the prior fiscal year. However, the maximum amount of moneys that may be so transferred for any fiscal year shall not exceed the lesser of one million dollars or an amount equal to the total amount of any unobligated and unencumbered moneys in the funds available for transfer from the previous fiscal year reduced by one million dollars. c. Additionally, recapture of awards and other repayments to the fund shall be deposited in the fund and are appropriated to the authority to be used as set forth in this section. Notwithstanding section 8.33, unencumbered or unobligated moneys remaining in the fund on June 30 of any fiscal year shall not revert to any other fund but shall be available for expenditure in subsequent years. However, any unencumbered or unobligated moneys remaining in the fund on June 30 of any fiscal year that were transferred to the fund as provided in paragraph "b" shall revert to the fund from which the transfer was made. Notwithstanding section 12C.7, subsection 2, interest or earnings on moneys in the fund or appropriated to the fund shall be credited to the fund. 3. The authority shall allocate moneys available in the manufactured housing program fund to financial institutions or other lenders to be used as set forth in subsection 1. The authority may provide funding to financial institutions or other lenders in the form of loans, linked deposits, guarantees, reserve funds, or any other prudent financial instruments. 4. The authority shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A necessary to implement and administer this section, including but not limited to eligibility requirements for financial institutions or other lenders to receive funding through the manufactured housing program fund. 5. For purposes of this section, "financial institutions" means the same as defined in section 12C.1, "lender" means a lender as defined in section 537.1301 that is licensed by the banking division of the department of commerce, and "manufactured home" or "manufactured housing" means the same as the definition of manufactured home in section 435.1. 2018 Acts, ch 1128, §1 NEW section

Military Home Ownership including Manufactured Homes in Lease Communities

16.54 Home ownership assistance program for military members.

1. For the purposes of this section, “eligible member of the armed forces of the United States” or “eligible service member” means a person who is or was, if discharged under honorable conditions, a member of the national guard, or a reserve or regular component of the armed forces of the United States, who has served at least ninety days of active duty service beginning on or after September 11, 2001, or during the period of the Persian Gulf Conflict, beginning August 2, 1990, and ending April 6, 1991. “Eligible member of the armed forces of the United States” or “eligible service member” also means a former member of the national guard, or a reserve or regular component of the armed forces of the United States, who was honorably discharged due to injuries incurred while on federal active duty beginning on or after September 11, 2001, or during the period of the Persian Gulf Conflict, beginning August 2, 1990, and ending April 6, 1991, that precluded completion of a minimum aggregate of ninety days of federal active duty.

2. The home ownership assistance program is established to continue the program implemented pursuant to 2005 Iowa Acts, ch. 161, §1, as amended by 2005 Iowa Acts, ch. 115, §37, and continued in accordance with 2006 Iowa Acts, ch. 1167, §3 and 4, and other appropriations, to provide financial assistance to eligible members of the armed forces of the United States to be used for purchasing primary residences, including but not limited to manufactured homes on leased land, in the state of Iowa.

3. The program shall be administered by the authority and shall provide loans, grants, or other assistance to eligible service members. In the event an eligible service member is deceased, the surviving spouse of the eligible member shall be eligible for assistance under the program, subject to the surviving spouse meeting the program’s eligibility requirements other than the military service requirement. In addition, a person eligible for the program under this section may participate in other loan and grant programs of the authority, provided the person meets the requirements of those programs.

4. To qualify for a loan, grant, or other assistance under the home ownership assistance program, the following requirements, if applicable, shall be met:

a. The person eligible for the program shall, for financed home purchases that close on or after July 1, 2008, use a lender that participates in the authority’s first mortgage financing programs for homebuyers or a lender approved by the authority under subsection 5.

b. (1) For financed home purchases that close on or after July 1, 2008, the eligible person shall participate, if eligible to participate, in one of the authority’s first mortgage financing programs for homebuyers.

(2) Notwithstanding subparagraph (1), an eligible service member who qualifies for one of the authority’s first mortgage financing programs for homebuyers may use a lender that does not participate in the authority’s first mortgage financing programs for homebuyers if such lender is approved by the authority under subsection 5.

For financed home purchases that close on or after July 1, 2014, an eligible service member who qualifies for one of the authority’s first mortgage financing programs may accept financing other than that available under the authority’s first mortgage financing programs for home buyers if all of the following

apply: (a) The financing is offered by a lender that participates in one of the authority's first mortgage financing programs for home buyers or by a lender approved pursuant to subsection 5. (b) The authority determines that the offered financing would be economically feasible and financially advantageous for the eligible service member. c. A title guaranty certificate shall be issued for the property being purchased under the program. 5. a. A mortgage lender maintaining an office in the state that does not participate in the authority's programs for home buyers may submit an application to the authority for approval to provide a mortgage loan or other financing under the homeownership assistance program or another homebuyer program, if applicable pursuant to subsection 4, paragraph "b". The authority shall prescribe a form for such applications. b. The authority shall by rule establish criteria for the review and approval of applications submitted under this subsection, including criteria for the approval of a mortgage lender that offers an eligible person a lower annual percentage rate than the annual percentage rates available from lenders that participate in the authority's applicable programs for home buyers. c. The authority may determine and collect a reasonable application fee for each application submitted under this subsection. The application fees collected under this subsection shall be used exclusively for costs associated with the review and approval of applications submitted under this subsection. 6. The authority shall adopt rules for administering the program. The rules may provide for limiting the period of time for which an award of funds under the program shall be reserved for an eligible person pending the closing of a home purchase and compliance with all program requirements. Implementation of the program shall be limited to the extent of the amount appropriated or otherwise made available for purposes of the program. 7. The department of veterans affairs shall support the program by providing eligibility determinations and other program assistance requested by the authority. 2008 Acts, ch 1120, §1; 2010 Acts, ch 1089, §1, 2; 2012 Acts, ch 1072, §5; 2014 Acts, ch 1026, §143; 2014 Acts, ch 1116, §55, 56; 2018 Acts, ch 1128, §2

91C.1 DEFINITION -- EXEMPTION.

1. As used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires, "contractor" means a person who engages in the business of construction, as the term "construction" is defined in the Iowa administrative code for purposes of the Iowa employment security law. However, a person who earns less than two thousand dollars annually or who performs work or has work performed on the person's own property is not a contractor for purposes of this chapter. The state, its boards, commissions, agencies, departments, and its political subdivisions including school districts and other special purpose districts, are not contractors for purposes of this chapter.
2. If a contractor's registration application shows that the contractor is self-employed, does not pay more than two thousand dollars annually to employ other persons in the business, and does not work with or for other contractors in the same phases of construction, the contractor is exempt from the fee requirements under this chapter. 88 Acts, ch 1162, § 2; 91 Acts, ch 136, §4; 97 Acts, ch 26, § 1; 2006 Acts, ch 1176, §21

91C.2 REGISTRATION REQUIRED -- CONDITIONS.

A contractor doing business in this state shall register with the labor commissioner and shall meet all of the following requirements as a condition of registration:

1. The contractor shall be in compliance with the laws of this state relating to workers' compensation insurance and shall provide evidence of workers' compensation insurance coverage annually, of relief from the insurance requirement pursuant to section 87.11, or a statement that the contractor is not required to carry workers' compensation coverage. Notice of a policy's cancellation shall be provided to the labor commissioner by the insurance company.
2. The contractor shall possess an employer account number or a special contractor number issued by the department of workforce development pursuant to the Iowa employment security law.
3. An out-of-state contractor shall either file a surety bond, as provided in section 91C.7, with the division of labor services in the amount of twenty-five thousand dollars for a one-year period or shall provide a statement to the division of labor services that the contractor is prequalified to bid on projects for the department of transportation pursuant to section 314.1.

91C.3 APPLICATION -- INFORMATION TO BE PROVIDED.

The registration application shall be in the form prescribed by the labor commissioner, shall be accompanied by the registration fee prescribed pursuant to section 91C.4, and shall contain information which is substantially complete and accurate. In addition to the information determined by the labor commissioner to be necessary for purposes of section 91C.2, the application shall include information as to each of the following:

1. The name, principal place of business, address, and telephone number of the contractor.
2. The name, address, telephone number, and position of each officer of the contractor, if the contractor is a corporation, or each owner if the contractor is not a corporation.
3. A description of the business, including the principal products and services provided. Any change in the information provided shall be reported promptly to the labor commissioner. 88 Acts, ch 1162, § 4; 90 Acts, ch 1136, § 11

91C.4 FEES.

The labor commissioner shall prescribe the fee for registration, which fee shall not exceed fifty dollars every year.

91C.5 PUBLIC REGISTRATION NUMBER -- RECORDS. The labor commissioner shall issue to each registered contractor an identifying public registration number and shall compile records showing the names and public registration numbers of all contractors registered in the state. These records and the complete registration information provided by each contractor are public records and the labor commissioner shall take steps as necessary to facilitate access to the information by governmental agencies and the general public. The labor commissioner shall revoke a registration number when the contractor fails to maintain compliance with the conditions necessary to obtain a registration. The labor commissioner shall provide a fact-finding interview to assure that the contractor is not in compliance before revoking any registration. Hearings on revocation of registrations shall be held in accordance with section 91C.8. 88 Acts, ch 1162, § 6; 90 Acts, ch 1136, § 13

91C.6 RULES.

The labor commissioner shall adopt rules, pursuant to chapter 17A, determined to be reasonably necessary for phasing in, administering, and enforcing the system of contractor registration established by this chapter. 88 Acts, ch 1162, § 7; 90 Acts, ch 1136, § 14

91C.7 CONTRACTS -- CONTRACTOR'S BOND.

1. A contractor who is not registered with the labor commissioner as required by this chapter shall not be awarded a contract to perform work for the state or an agency of the state.
2. A surety bond filed pursuant to section 91C.2 shall be executed by a surety company authorized to do business in this state, and the bond shall be continuous in nature until canceled by the surety with not less than thirty days' written notice to the contractor and to the division of labor services of the department of workforce development indicating the surety's desire to cancel the bond. The surety company shall not be liable under the bond for any contract commenced after the cancellation of the bond. The division of labor services of the department of workforce development may increase the bond amount after a hearing.
3. Release of the bond shall be conditioned upon the payment of all taxes, including contributions due under the unemployment compensation insurance system, penalties, interest, and related fees, which may accrue to the state of Iowa. If at any time during the term of the bond, the department of revenue or the department of workforce development determines that the amount of the bond is not sufficient to cover the tax liabilities accruing to the state of Iowa, the labor commissioner shall require the bond to be increased by an amount the labor commissioner deems sufficient to cover the tax liabilities accrued and accruing.
4. The department of revenue and the department of workforce development shall adopt rules for the collection of the forfeiture. Notice shall be provided to the surety and to the contractor. Notice to the contractor shall be mailed to the contractor's last known address and to the contractor's registered agent for service of process, if any, within the state. The contractor or surety shall have the opportunity to apply to the director of revenue for a hearing within thirty days after the giving of such notice. Upon the failure to timely request a hearing, the bond shall be forfeited. If, after the hearing upon timely request, the department of revenue or the department of workforce development finds that the contractor has failed to pay the total of all taxes payable, the department of revenue or the department of workforce development shall order the bond forfeited. The amount of the forfeiture shall be the amount of taxes payable or the amount of the bond, whichever is less. For purposes of this section "taxes payable" means all tax, penalties, interest, and fees that the department of revenue has previously determined to be due to the state by assessment or in an appeal of an assessment, including contributions to the unemployment compensation insurance system.

5. If it is determined that this section may cause denial of federal funds which would otherwise be available, or is otherwise inconsistent with requirements of federal law, this section shall be suspended, but only to the extent necessary to prevent denial of the funds or to eliminate the inconsistency with federal requirements.

6. The bond required by this section may be attached by the commissioner for collection of fees and penalties due to the division.

88 Acts, ch 1162, § 8; 89 Acts, ch 254, § 1; 91 Acts, ch 136, §5; 96 Acts, ch 1186, § 23; 97 Acts, ch 26, § 2; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286

91C.8 INVESTIGATIONS -- ENFORCEMENT -- ADMINISTRATIVE PENALTIES.

1. The labor commissioner and inspectors of the division of labor services of the department of workforce development have jurisdiction for investigation and enforcement in cases where contractors may be in violation of the requirements of this chapter or rules adopted pursuant to this chapter.

2. If, upon investigation, the labor commissioner or the commissioner's authorized representative believes that a contractor has violated any of the following, the commissioner shall with reasonable promptness issue a citation to the contractor:

a. The requirement that a contractor be registered.

b. The requirement that the contractor's registration information be substantially complete and accurate.

c. The requirement that an out-of-state contractor file a bond with the division of labor services.

3. Each citation shall be in writing and shall describe with particularity the nature of the violation, including a reference to the provision of the statute alleged to have been violated.

4. If a citation is issued, the commissioner shall, within seven days, notify the contractor by service in the same manner as an original notice or by certified mail of the administrative penalty, if any, proposed to be assessed and that the contractor has fifteen working days within which to notify the commissioner that the contractor wishes to contest the citation or proposed assessment of penalty.

5. The administrative penalties which may be imposed under this section shall be not more than five hundred dollars in the case of a first violation and not more than five thousand dollars for each violation in the case of a second or subsequent violation. All administrative penalties collected pursuant to this chapter shall be deposited in the general fund of the state.

6. If, within fifteen working days from the receipt of the notice, the contractor fails to notify the commissioner that the contractor intends to contest the citation or proposed assessment of penalty, the citation and the assessment, as proposed, shall be deemed a final order of the employment appeal board and not subject to review by any court or agency.

7. If the contractor notifies the commissioner that the contractor intends to contest the citation or proposed assessment of penalty, the commissioner shall immediately advise the employment appeal board established by section 10A.601. The employment appeal board shall review the action of the commissioner and shall thereafter issue an order, based on findings of fact, affirming, modifying, or vacating the commissioner's citation or proposed penalty or directing other appropriate relief, and the order shall become final sixty days after its issuance.

8. The labor commissioner shall notify the department of revenue upon final agency action regarding the citation and assessment of penalty against a registered contractor.

9. Judicial review of any order of the employment appeal board issued pursuant to this section may be sought in accordance with the terms of chapter 17A. If no petition for judicial review is filed within sixty days after service of the order of the employment appeal board, the appeal board's findings of fact and order shall be conclusive in connection with any petition for enforcement which is filed by the commissioner after the expiration of the sixty-day period. In any such case, the clerk of court, unless otherwise ordered by the court, shall forthwith enter a decree enforcing the order and shall transmit a copy of the decree to the employment appeal board and the contractor named in the petition. 88 Acts, ch 1162, § 9; 89 Acts, ch 254, § 2, 3; 96 Acts, ch 1186, § 23; 99 Acts, ch 68, §19; 2000 Acts, ch 1154, §11; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286
Referred to in § 91C.5

WORK NOT REQUIRING AN ELECTRICAL LICENSE

103.1

14. "Routine Maintenance" means the repair or replacement of existing electrical apparatus or equipment, including but not limited to wires, cables, switches, receptacles, outlets, fuses, circuit breakers, and fixtures, of the same size and type for which no changes in wiring are made, but does not include any new electrical installation or the expansion or extension of any circuit.

EXEMPTION FROM ELECTRICAL LICENSE

103.22

1. Apply to a person licensed as an engineer pursuant to chapter 542B, registered as an architect pursuant to chapter 544A, licensed as a landscape architect pursuant to chapter 544B, licensed as a manufactured or mobile home retailer or certified as a manufactured or mobile home installer pursuant to chapter 103A, or designated as lighting certified by the national council on qualifications for the lighting professions providing consultations and developing plans concerning electrical installations who is exclusively engaged in the practice of the person's profession.

103A.3 Definitions.

As used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires:

1. "Board of review" or "board" means the state building code board of review created by this chapter.
2. "Building" means a combination of any materials, whether portable or fixed, to form a structure affording facilities or shelter for persons, animals or property. The word "building" includes any part of a building unless the context clearly requires a different meaning.
3. "Building regulations" means any law, bylaw, rule, resolution, regulation, ordinance, or code or compilation enacted or adopted, by the state or any governmental subdivision, including departments, boards, bureaus, commissions or other agencies, relating to the construction, reconstruction, alteration, conversion, repair or use of buildings and installation of equipment therein. The term shall not include zoning ordinances or subdivision regulations.
4. "Commissioner" means the state building code commissioner created by this chapter.
5. "Construction" means the construction, erection, reconstruction, alteration, conversion, repair, equipping of buildings, structures or facilities, and requirements or standards relating to or affecting materials used in connection therewith, including provisions for safety and sanitary conditions.
6. "Council" means the state building code advisory council created by this chapter.
7. "Equipment" means plumbing, heating, electrical, ventilating, conditioning, refrigerating equipment, elevators, dumbwaiters, escalators, and other mechanical facilities or installations.
8. "Factory-built structure" means any structure which is, wholly or in substantial part, made, fabricated, formed, or assembled in manufacturing facilities for installation or assembly and installation, on a building site. "Factory-built structure" includes the terms "mobile home", "manufactured home", and modular home".
9. "Governmental subdivision" means any city, county, or combination thereof.
10. "Installation" means the assembly of factory-built structures on site and the process of affixing factory-built structures to land, a foundation, footings, or an existing building.
11. "Local building department" means an agency of any governmental subdivision charged with the administration, supervision, or enforcement of building regulations, approval of plans, inspection of buildings, or the issuance of permits, licenses, certificates and similar documents, prescribed or required by state or local building regulations.
12. "Local building regulations" means building regulations adopted by a governmental subdivision.
13. "Manufacture" is the process of making, fabricating, constructing, forming, or assembling a product from raw, unfinished, or semi-finished materials.
14. "Manufactured home", "mobile home", and "modular home" mean the same as defined in section 103A.51
15. "New construction" means construction of buildings and factory-built structures which is commenced on or after January 1, 1978. Notwithstanding the definition in subsection 5 of this section, when the term "new construction" appears in this chapter, "construction" is limited to the erection, reconstruction or conversion of a building or factory-built structure and additions to buildings or factory-built structures and does not include renovations or repairs.
16. "Out-of-state contractor" means a person whose principal place of business is in another state, and which contracts to perform construction, installation, or any other work covered by this chapter, in this state.
17. "Owner" means the owner of the premises, a mortgagee or vendee in possession, an assignee of rents, or a receiver, executor, trustee, lessee or other person in control of a building or structure.
18. "Performance objective" establishes design and engineering criteria without reference to specific methods of construction.
19. "State agency" means a state department, board, bureau, commission, or agency of the state of Iowa.

20. "State building code" or "code" means the state building code provided for in section 103A.7.

21. "State historic building code" means the alternative building regulations and building standards for certain historic buildings provided for in section 103A.41.

22. "Structure" means that which is built or constructed, an edifice or building of any kind, or any piece of work artificially built up or composed of parts joined together in some definite manner except transmission and distribution structures of public utilities. The word "structure" includes any part of a structure unless the context clearly requires a different meaning.

23. "Sustainable design" means construction design intended to minimize negative environmental impacts and to promote the health and comfort of building occupants including but not limited to measures to reduce consumption of nonrenewable resources, minimize waste, and create healthy, productive environments.

[C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, § 103A.3]

84 Acts, ch 1113, § 1; 87 Acts, ch 60, § 3

103A.9 Factory-built structures.

1. The state building code shall contain provisions relating to the manufacture and installation of factory-built structures.

a. Factory-built structures manufactured in Iowa, after the effective date of the code, shall be manufactured in accordance with the code, unless the commissioner determines the structure is manufactured for installation outside the state.

b. Factory-built structures manufactured outside the state of Iowa, after the effective date of the code, and brought into Iowa for installation must, prior to installation, comply with the code.

c. Factory-built structures manufactured prior to the effective date of the code, which prior to that date have never been installed, must comply with the code prior to installation.

d. (1). All factory-built structures, without regard to manufacture date, shall be installed in accordance with the code in the governmental subdivisions which have adopted the state building code or any other building code. However, a governmental subdivision shall not require that a factory-built structure, that was manufactured in accordance with federally mandated standards, be renovated in accordance with the state building code or any other building code which the governmental subdivision has adopted when the factory-built structure is being moved from one lawful location to another unless such required renovation is in conformity with those specifications for the factory-built structure which existed when it was manufactured or the factory-built structure is being rented for occupancy.

(2) Existing factory-built structures not constructed to be in compliance with federally mandated standards may be moved from one established manufactured home community or mobile home park to another and shall not be required to be renovated to comply with the state building code or any other building code which the governmental subdivision has adopted unless the factory-built structure is being rented for occupancy or has been declared a public nuisance according to standards generally applied to housing.

e. Factory-built structures required to comply with the code provisions on manufacture, shall not be modified in any way prior to or during installation, unless prior approval is obtained from the commissioner.

2. The commissioner shall establish an insignia of approval and provide that factory-built structures required to comply with code provisions on manufacture bear an insignia of approval prior to installation. The insignia may be issued for other factory-built structures which meet code standards and which were manufactured prior to the effective date of the state building code.

3. The commissioner may contract with local government agencies for enforcement of the code relating to manufacture of factory-built structures. Code provisions relating to installation of factory-built structures shall be enforced by the local building departments only in those governmental subdivisions which have adopted the state building code or any other building code.

[C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, § 103A.9]

93 Acts, ch 154, §1

103A.10 Effect and application.

1. The state building code shall, for the buildings and structures to which it is applicable, constitute a lawful local building code.

2. The state building code shall be applicable:

a. To all buildings and structures owned by the state or an agency of the state.

b. In each governmental subdivision where the governing body has enacted an ordinance accepting the application of the code.

c. To all newly constructed buildings and structures the construction of which is paid for in whole or in part with moneys appropriated by the state but which are not wholly owned by the state.

d. In each city with a population of more than fifteen thousand that has not adopted a local building code that is substantially in accord with standards developed by a nationally recognized building code organization, the city shall enforce the state building code, including the provisions in section 103A.19, subsections 1 through 6.

3. Provisions of the state building code relating to the manufacture and installation of factory-built structures shall apply throughout the state. A factory-built structure approved by the commissioner shall be deemed to comply with all building regulations applicable to its manufacture and installation and shall be exempt from any other state or local building regulations. Except with respect to manufactured homes, as defined in section 103A.51, subsection 4, a provision of this chapter relating to the manufacture or installation of factory-built structures shall not alter or supersede any provision of chapter 542B concerning the practice of professional engineering or chapter 544A concerning the practice of architecture.

4. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 103A.22, subsection 1:

a. Provisions of the state building code establishing thermal efficiency energy conservation standards shall be applicable to all new construction owned by the state, an agency of the state or a political subdivision of the state, to all new construction located in a governmental subdivision which has adopted either the state building code or a local building code or compilation of requirements for building construction and to all other new construction in the state which will contain more than one hundred thousand cubic feet of enclosed space that is heated or cooled.

b. Provisions of the state building code establishing lighting efficiency standards shall be applicable to all new construction owned by the state, an agency of the state or a political subdivision of the state and to all new construction, in the state, of buildings which are open to the general public during normal business hours.

5. Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter to the contrary, the energy conservation requirements adopted by the commissioner and approved by the council shall apply to all new construction commenced on or after July 1, 2008, and shall supersede and replace any minimum requirements for energy conservation adopted or enacted by the governmental subdivision prior to that date and applicable to such construction.

Division IV
Retailer Licensing Law

103A.51- Manufactured and Mobile Home Regulation

1. "Ground anchoring system" means any device or combination of devices used to securely anchor a manufactured or mobile home to the ground.
2. "Ground support system" means any device or combination of devices placed beneath a manufactured or mobile home and used to provide support.
3. "Home" means a manufactured home, mobile home or modular home.
4. "Manufactured home" means a factory-built structure built under the authority of 42 U.S.C. § 5403, that is required by federal law to display a seal required by the United States department of housing and urban development, and was constructed on or after June 15, 1976.
5. "Manufactured or mobile home distributor" means a person who sells or distributes manufactured or mobile homes to manufactured or mobile home retailers.
6. "Manufactured or mobile home manufacturer" means a person engaged in the business of fabricating or assembling manufactured or mobile homes.
7. "Manufactured or mobile home retailer" means a person who, for a commission or other thing of value, sells, exchanges or offers or attempts to negotiate a sale or exchange of an interest in a home or who is engaged wholly or in part in the business of selling homes, whether or not the homes are owned by the retailer. "Manufactured or mobile home retailer" does not include any of the following:
 - a. A receiver, trustee, administrator, executor, guardian, attorney or other person appointed by or acting under the judgment or order of a court to transfer an interest in a home.
 - b. A person transferring a home registered in the person's name and used for personal, family or household purposes, if the transfer is an occasional sale and is not part of the business of the transferor.
 - c. A person who transfers an interest in a home only as an incident to engaging in the business of financing new or used homes.
 - d. A person who exclusively sells modular homes.
8. "Mobile home" means a structure, transportable in one or more sections, which exceeds eight feet in width and thirty-two feet in length, and which is built on a permanent chassis and designed to be used as a dwelling with or without a permanent foundation when connected to one or more utilities. A "mobile home" is not built to a mandatory building code, contains no state or federal seals, and was built before June 15, 1976.
9. "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 Iowa state building code for modular factory-built structures, as adopted pursuant to section 103A.7, and displays a seal issued by the state building code commissioner.
10. "New home" means a home that has not been sold at retail.
11. "Permanent site" means any lot or parcel of land on which a manufactured or mobile home used as a dwelling or place of business, is located for ninety consecutive days except a construction site when the manufactured or mobile home is used by a commercial contractor as a construction office or storage room.
12. "Preowned home" means a home that has been previously sold at retail.
13. "Retailer's inventory" means homes offered for sale at the retailer's licensed address or at any mobile home park or land-leased community so long as the title of the home is in the retailer's name and the home is not being occupied.
14. "Sell at retail" means to sell a home to a person who will devote it to a consumer use.
15. "Tiedown system" means a ground support system and a ground anchoring system used in concert to provide anchoring and support for a manufactured or mobile home.

103A.52 Manufactured or mobile home retailer license—procedure.

1. License application. A manufactured or mobile home retailer shall file with the commissioner an application for license as a manufactured or mobile home retailer as the commissioner may prescribe.

2. **License fee.** The license fee for a manufactured or mobile home retailer is an annual fee of one hundred dollars. If the application is denied, the commissioner shall refund the fee.

3. **Surety bond.** Before the issuance of a manufactured or mobile home retailer's license, an applicant for a license shall file with the commissioner a surety bond executed by the applicant as principal and executed by a corporate surety company, licensed and qualified to do business within this state, which bond shall run to the state, be in the amount of fifty thousand dollars, and be conditioned upon the faithful compliance by the applicant as a retailer with all of the statutes of this state regulating the business of the retailer and indemnifying any person dealing or transacting business with the retailer in connection with a manufactured or mobile home from a loss or damage occasioned by the failure of the retailer to comply with this division, including but not limited to the furnishing of a proper and valid document of title to the manufactured or mobile home involved in the transaction.

4. **Manufactured or mobile home hookups.** A licensed manufactured or mobile home retailer or an employee of a licensed manufactured or mobile home retailer may perform water, gas, electrical, and other utility service connections in a manufactured or mobile home space, or within ten feet of such space, located in a manufactured home community or mobile home park. The licensed retailer or an employee of the retailer is not required to obtain any additional state or local authorization, permit, or license to perform utility service connections. However, the utility service connections are subject to inspection and approval by the local building department and the manufactured or mobile home retailer shall pay the inspection fee, if any.

103A.53 License Application and Fees.

Upon application and payment of a one hundred dollar fee, a person may be licensed as a manufacturer or distributor of manufactured or mobile homes. The application shall be in the form and shall contain information as the department prescribes. The license shall be granted or refused within thirty days after application. The license expires, unless sooner revoked or suspended by the department, on December 31 of the calendar year for which the license was granted. A licensee shall have the month of December of the calendar year for which the license was granted and the following month of January to renew the license. A person who fails to renew a license by the end of this time period and desires to hold a license shall file a new license application and pay the required fee.

103A.54. Fees. Notwithstanding section 103A.23, the department of public safety shall retain all fees collected pursuant to this division and the fees retained are appropriated to the commissioner to administer the licensing program and the certification program for manufactured or mobile home installers, including the employment of personnel for the enforcement and administration of such programs.

103A.55 REVOCATION, SUSPENSION, AND DENIAL OF LICENSE.

1. The commissioner may revoke, suspend, or refuse the license of a manufactured or mobile home retailer, manufactured or mobile home manufacturer, or manufactured or mobile home distributor, as applicable, if the commissioner finds that the manufactured or mobile home retailer, manufacturer, or distributor is guilty of any of the following acts or offenses:

- a. Fraud in procuring a license.
- b. Knowingly making misleading, deceptive, untrue, or fraudulent representations in the business of a manufactured or mobile home retailer, manufacturer, or distributor or engaging in unethical conduct or practice harmful or detrimental to the public.
- c. Conviction of a felony related to the business of a manufactured or mobile home retailer, manufacturer, or distributor. A copy of the record of conviction or plea of guilty shall be sufficient evidence for the purposes of this section.

- d. Failing, upon the sale or transfer of a manufactured or mobile home, to deliver to the purchaser or transferee of the manufactured or mobile home sold or transferred, a manufacturer's or importer's certificate, or a certificate of title duly assigned, as provided in chapter 321.
 - e. Failing, upon the purchasing or otherwise acquiring of a manufactured or mobile home, to obtain a manufacturer's or importer's certificate, a new certificate of title, or a certificate of title duly assigned as provided in chapter 321.
 - f. Failing to apply for and obtain from a county treasurer a certificate of title for a used manufactured or mobile home, titled in Iowa, acquired by the retailer within thirty days from the date of acquisition, as required under section 321.45, subsection 4.
 - g. A person whose license is revoked or suspended or whose application for a license is denied may appeal the revocation, suspension, or denial in accordance with chapter 17A, including the opportunity for an evidentiary hearing.
2. Failing to comply with the requirements of section 423.26A relating to the collection of use tax.

103A.56 Rules.

The commissioner shall prescribe rules under chapter 17A for the administration and enforcement of this division. The commissioner shall prescribe forms to be used in connection with the licensing of person under this division.

103A.57 Unlawful practice – criminal penalty.

It is unlawful for a person to engage in business as a manufactured or mobile home retailer, manufactured or mobile home manufacturer, or manufactured or mobile home distributor in this state without first acquiring and maintaining a license in accordance with this chapter. A person convicted of violating the provisions of this section is guilty of a serious misdemeanor.

103A.58 Manufactured home, mobile home, and modular home retail installment contract—finance charge.

1. A retail installment contract or agreement for the sale of a manufactured home, mobile home, or modular home may include a finance charge not in excess of an amount equivalent to one and three-fourths percent per month simple interest on the declining balance of the amount financed.
2. For the purposes of this section, "amount financed" means the same as defined in section 537.1301.
3. The limitations contained in this section do not apply in a transaction referred to in section 535.2, subsection 2. With respect to a consumer credit sale, as defined in section 537.1301, the limitations contained in this section supersede conflicting provisions of chapter 537, article 2, part 2.

103A.59 Manufactured or mobile home installers certification – violation – civil penalty.

1. A person who installs a manufactured or mobile home for another person shall be certified in accordance with rules adopted by the commissioner pursuant to chapter 17A. The commissioner may assess a fee sufficient to recover the costs of administering the certification of manufactured or mobile home installers. The commissioner may suspend or revoke the certification of a manufactured or mobile home installer for failure to perform installation of a manufactured or mobile home, pursuant to certification standards as provided by rules of the commissioner.
2. If a provision of this chapter or a rule adopted pursuant to this chapter relating to the manufacture or installation of a manufactured or mobile home is violated, the commissioner may assess a civil penalty not to exceed one thousand dollars for each offense. Each violation involving a separate manufactured or mobile home, or a separate failure or refusal to allow an act to be performed or to perform an act as required by this chapter, or a rule adopted pursuant to this chapter constitutes a separate offense. However, the maximum amount of civil penalties which may be assessed for any series of violations occurring within one year from the date of the first violation shall not exceed one million dollars.

103A.60 Approved tiedown system - provided at sale-installation.

A manufactured or mobile home retailer shall provide an approved tiedown system.

The purchaser shall install or have installed this system within one hundred fifty days of locating the manufactured or mobile home on a permanent site.

103A.61 Installer compliance and certification.

A person who installs a tiedown system shall comply with the minimum standards for such systems, and shall provide the owner of the manufactured or mobile home on which installation is made and the commissioner with a certification of approved system installation. Such certification shall be in proper form as established by the commissioner.

103A.62 Listing and form of certification of approved systems provided.

The commissioner shall provide, upon request, a list of approved tiedown systems and instructions for the completion of proper certification of approved system installation.

103A.63 Compliance.

When it appears that a retailer, purchaser, or other person is in noncompliance with the provisions of sections 103A.60 through 103A.62 the commissioner shall prescribe a period of time not to exceed one hundred fifty days within which compliance must be achieved and the commissioner shall so notify the retailer, purchaser, or other person.

104C.11 EXEMPTION FROM PLUMBERS LICENSE

1. Apply to a person licensed as an engineer pursuant to chapter 542B, licensed as a manufactured home retailer or certified as a manufactured home installer pursuant to chapter 103A, registered as an architect pursuant to chapter 544A, or licensed as a landscape architect pursuant to chapter 544B who provides consultations or develops plans or other work concerning plumbing, HVAC, refrigeration, or hydronic work who is exclusively engaged in the practice of the person's profession.

321.1 Definitions of words and phrases.

36B. “Manufactured home” is a factory built structure constructed under authority of 42 U.S.C.} 5403, which 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.

39. a. “Manufactured or 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.

87. “Transporter” means a person engaged in the business of delivering vehicles of a type required to be registered or titled in this state who has received authority to make delivery as specified by rules adopted by the department.

321.18 Vehicles subject to registration—exception.

Every motor vehicle, trailer, and semitrailer when driven or moved upon a highway shall be subject to the registration provisions of this chapter except:

8. Any mobile home or manufactured home and any temporary undercarriage used solely for transporting manufactured homes, modular homes, or other portable buildings used or intended to be used for human occupancy.

321.20 Application for registration and certificate of title.

1. Except as provided in this chapter, an owner of a vehicle subject to registration shall make application to the county treasurer of the county of the owner's residence, or if a nonresident, to the county treasurer of the county where the primary users of the vehicle are located, or if a lessor of the vehicle pursuant to chapter 321F which vehicle has a gross vehicle weight of less than ten thousand pounds, to the county treasurer of the county of the lessee's residence, or if a firm, association, or corporation with vehicles in multiple counties, the owner may make application to the county treasurer of the county where the primary user of the vehicle is located, for the registration and issuance of a certificate of title for the vehicle upon the appropriate form furnished by the department. However, upon the transfer of ownership, the owner of a vehicle subject to the proportional registration provisions of chapter 326 shall make application for registration and issuance of a certificate of title to either the department or the appropriate county treasurer. The application shall be accompanied by a fee of twenty dollars, and shall bear the owner's signature. A nonresident owner of two or more vehicles subject to registration may make application for registration and issuance of a certificate of title for all vehicles subject to registration to the county treasurer of the county where the primary user of any of the vehicles is located. The owner of a mobile home or manufactured home shall make application for a certificate of title under this section from the county treasurer of the county

where the mobile home or manufactured home is located. The application shall contain:

a. The full legal name; social security number or Iowa driver's license number or Iowa nonoperator's identification card number; date of birth; bona fide residence; and mailing address of the owner and of the lessee if the vehicle is being leased. If the owner or lessee is a firm, association, or corporation, the application shall contain the bona fide business address and federal employer identification number of the owner or lessee. Up to three owners' names may be listed on the application. If the vehicle is a leased vehicle, the application shall state whether the notice of registration renewal shall be sent to the lessor or to the lessee and whether the lessor or the lessee shall receive the refund of the annual registration fee, if any. Information relating to the lessee of a vehicle shall not be required on an application for registration and a certificate of title for a vehicle with a gross vehicle weight rating of ten thousand pounds or more.

b. A description of the vehicle including, insofar as the specified data may exist with respect to a given vehicle, the make, model, type of body, the number of cylinders, the type of motor fuel used, the vehicle identification number or other assigned number, and whether new or used and, if a new vehicle, the date of sale by the manufacturer or dealer to the person intending to operate the vehicle. If the vehicle is a new low-speed vehicle, the manufacturer's or importer's certificate required to accompany the application under paragraph "*d*" shall certify that the vehicle was manufactured in compliance with the national highway traffic safety administration standards for low-speed vehicles in 49 C.F.R. §

571.500.

c. Such further information as may reasonably be required by the department.

d. A statement of the applicant's title and of all liens or encumbrances upon the vehicle and the names and mailing addresses of all persons having any interest in the vehicle and the nature of every such interest. When the application refers to a new vehicle, it shall be accompanied by a manufacturer's or importer's certificate duly assigned as provided in section 321.45.

e. The amount of the fee for new registration to be paid under section 321.105A, the amount of tax to be paid under section 423.26, subsection 1, or the amount of tax to be paid under section 423.26A.

f. If the vehicle is owned by a nonresident but is subject to issuance of an Iowa certificate of title or registration, the application shall also contain the full legal name, Iowa driver's license number or Iowa nonoperator's identification card number, date of birth, bona fide residence, and mailing address of the primary user of the vehicle. If the primary user is a firm, association, or corporation, the application shall contain the bona fide business address and federal employer identification number of the primary user. The primary user's name and address shall not be printed on the registration receipt or the certificate of title.

2. Notwithstanding contrary provisions of this chapter or chapter 326 regarding titling and registration by means other than electronic means, the department may develop and implement a program to allow for electronic applications, titling, registering, and electronic funds transfer for vehicles subject to registration in order to improve the efficiency and timeliness of the processes and to reduce costs for all parties involved.

3. The department shall adopt rules on the method for providing signatures for applications made by electronic means.

321.23A Affidavit of correction.

When information is printed incorrectly on a certificate of title, application for certificate of title, damage disclosure statement, or other document required for a title transfer or when these documents contain an alteration or erasure, the county treasurer may accept a notarized affidavit of correction. This subsection does not apply to an odometer certification statement. The department shall consult with a representative of the Iowa state county treasurer's association and shall promulgate rules and adopt a standard affidavit form or forms to administer this section.

321.24 Issuance of registration and certificate of title.

1. Upon receipt of the application for title and payment of the required fees for a motor vehicle, trailer, or semitrailer, the county treasurer or the department shall, when satisfied as to the application's genuineness and regularity, and, in the case of a mobile home or manufactured home, that taxes are not owing under chapter 423 or 435, issue a certificate of title and, except for a mobile home or manufactured home, a registration receipt, and shall file the application, the manufacturer's or importer's certificate, the certificate of title, or other evidence of ownership, as prescribed by the department. The registration receipt shall be delivered to the owner and shall contain upon its face the date issued, the name and address of the owner, the registration number assigned to the vehicle, the amount of the fee paid, the type of fuel used, and a description of the vehicle as determined by the department, and upon the reverse side a form for notice of transfer of the vehicle. The name and address of any lessee of the vehicle shall not be printed on the registration receipt or certificate of title. Up to three owners may be listed on the registration receipt and certificate of title.

2. The county treasurer shall maintain in the county record system information contained on the registration receipt. The information shall be accessible by registration number and shall be open for public inspection during reasonable business hours. Copies the department requires shall be sent to the department in the manner and at the time the department directs.

3. The certificate of title shall contain upon its face the identical information required upon the face of the registration receipt. In addition, the certificate of title shall contain a statement of the owner's title, the title number assigned to the owner or owners of the vehicle, the name and address of the previous owner, and a statement of all security interests and encumbrances as shown in the application, upon the vehicle described, including the nature of the security interest, date of perfection, and name and mailing address of the secured party.

4. If the prior certificate of title is from another state and indicates that the vehicle was rebuilt, the new certificate of title and registration shall contain the designation "REBUILT" printed on its face together with the name of the state issuing the prior title. The designation shall be retained on the face of all subsequent certificates of title and registration receipts for the vehicle.

5. If the prior certificate of title is from another state and indicates that the vehicle was junked, an Iowa junking certificate shall be issued according to section 321.52, subsections 2 and 3. If the prior certificate of title from another state indicates that the vehicle is salvaged and not rebuilt or is a salvage certificate of title, an Iowa salvage certificate of title shall be issued and a "SALVAGE" designation shall be retained on all subsequent Iowa certificates of title and registration receipts for the vehicle, except as provided under section 321.52, subsection 4, paragraph "b". The department may require that subsequent Iowa certificates of title retain other states' designations which indicate that a vehicle had incurred prior damage. The department shall determine the manner in which other states' rebuilt, salvage, or other designations are to be indicated on Iowa titles.

6. If the prior certificate of title is from another state and indicates that the vehicle was returned to the manufacturer pursuant to a law of another state similar to chapter 322G, the new registration receipt and certificate of title, and all subsequent registration receipts and certificates of title issued for the vehicle, shall contain a designation indicating the vehicle was returned to the manufacturer. The department shall determine the manner in which other states' designations are to be indicated on Iowa registration receipts and certificates of title. The department may determine that a "REBUILT" or "SALVAGE" designation supersedes the designation required by this subsection and include the "REBUILT" or "SALVAGE" designation on the registration receipt and certificate of title in lieu of the designation required by this subsection.

7. The certificate shall contain the name of the county treasurer or of the department and if the certificate of title is printed, the signature of the county treasurer, the deputy county treasurer, or the department director or deputy designee. The certificate of title shall contain upon the reverse side a form for assignment of title or interest and warranty by the owner, for reassignments by a dealer licensed in this state or in another state if the state in which the dealer is licensed permits Iowa licensed dealers to similarly reassign certificates of title. However, titles for mobile homes or manufactured homes shall not be reassigned by licensed dealers.

Notwithstanding section 321.1, subsection 17, as used in this paragraph "*dealer*" means every person engaged in the business of buying, selling, or exchanging vehicles of a type required to be registered under this chapter.

8. The original certificate of title shall be delivered to the owner if there is no security interest. Otherwise the certificate of title shall be delivered by the county treasurer or the department to the person holding the first security interest. Delivery may be made using electronic means.

9. The county treasurer or the department shall maintain in the county or department records system information contained on the certificate of title. The information shall be accessible by title certificate number for a period of three years from the date of notification of cancellation of title or that a new title has been issued as provided in this chapter. Copies the department requires shall be sent to the department in the manner and at the time the department directs. The department shall designate a uniform system of title numbers to indicate the county of issuance.

10. A vehicle shall be registered for the registration year. A vehicle registered for the first time in this state shall be registered for the remaining unexpired months of the registration year and pay an annual registration fee prorated for the remaining unexpired months of the registration year plus a fee for new registration if applicable pursuant to section 321.105A. Except for a vehicle registered under chapter 326, a vehicle registered for the first time during the eleventh month of the owner's registration year may be registered for the remaining unexpired months of the registration year as provided in this paragraph or for the remaining unexpired months of the registration year and for the

next registration year, upon payment of the applicable registration fees.

11. If the county treasurer or department is not satisfied as to the ownership of the vehicle or that there are no undisclosed security interests in it, or a junking certificate has been issued for the vehicle but a certificate of title will not be reissued under section 321.52, subsection 3, and the vehicle qualifies as an antique vehicle under section 321.115, subsection 1, the county treasurer or department may register the vehicle but shall, as a condition of issuing a certificate of title and registration receipt, require the applicant to file with the department a bond in the form prescribed by the department and executed by the applicant, and either accompanied by the deposit of cash with the department or also executed by a person authorized to conduct a surety business in this state. The owner of a vehicle subject to the bond requirements of this subsection shall apply for a certificate of title and registration for the vehicle at the county treasurer's office within thirty days of issuance of written authorization from the department. The bond shall be in an amount equal to one and one-half times the current value of the vehicle as determined by the department and conditioned to indemnify any prior owner and secured party and any subsequent purchaser of the vehicle or person acquiring any security interest in it, and their respective successors in interest, against any expense, loss, or damage, including reasonable attorney's fees, by reason of the issuance of the certificate of title of the vehicle or on account of any defect in or undisclosed security interest upon the right, title and interest of the applicant in and to the vehicle. Any such interested person has a right of action to recover on the bond for any breach of its conditions, but the aggregate liability of the surety to all persons shall not exceed the amount of the bond. The bond, and any deposit accompanying it, shall be returned at the end of three years or earlier if the vehicle is no longer registered in this state and the currently valid certificate of title is surrendered to the department, unless the department has been notified of the pendency of an action to recover on the bond. The department may authorize issuance of a certificate of title as provided in this subsection for a vehicle with an unreleased security interest upon presentation of satisfactory evidence that the security interest has been extinguished or that the holder of the security interest cannot be located to release the security interest as provided in section 321.50.

12. A person who violates this section commits a simple misdemeanor.

321.30 Grounds for refusing registration or title.

The department or the county treasurer shall refuse registration and issuance of a certificate of title or any transfer of title and registration upon any of the following grounds:

j. In the case of a mobile home or manufactured home, that taxes are owing under chapter 435 for a previous year.

k. In the case of a mobile home or manufactured home converted from real estate, real estate taxes which are delinquent.

[C39, § 5001.14; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, § 321.30; 82 Acts, ch 1164, § 1, ch 1251, § 9]
85 Acts, ch 98, §3; 87 Acts, ch 108, §3—5

321.42 LOST OR DAMAGED CERTIFICATES, CARDS, AND PLATES - REPLACEMENTS.

2. *a.* If a certificate of title is lost or destroyed, the owner or lienholder shall apply for a replacement copy of the original certificate of title. The owner or lienholder of a motor vehicle may also apply for a replacement copy of the original certificate of title upon surrender of the original certificate of title with the application. The application shall be made to the department or county treasurer who issued the original certificate of title. The application shall be signed by the owner or lienholder and accompanied by a fee of twenty dollars.

b. After five days, the department or county treasurer shall issue a replacement copy using the applicant's most recent bona fide address; however, the five-day waiting period does not apply to an applicant who is a lienholder or to an applicant who has surrendered the original certificate of title to the department or county treasurer. The replacement copy shall be clearly marked "replacement" and shall include security interests and liens. When a replacement copy has been issued, the previous certificate is void. The department or county treasurer is not authorized to refund fees collected for a replacement title under this section or section 321.52A.

c. If a security interest noted on the face of an original certificate of title was released by the lienholder on a separate form pursuant to section 321.50, subsection 5, and the signature of the lienholder, or the person executing the release on behalf of the lienholder, is notarized, but the lienholder has not delivered the original certificate to the appropriate party as provided in section 321.50, subsection 5, the owner may apply for and receive a replacement certificate of title without the released security interest noted thereon. The lienholder shall return the original certificate of title to the department or to the treasurer of the county where the title was issued.

TRANSFERS OF TITLE OR INTEREST

321.45 Title must be transferred with vehicle.

1. a. No manufacturer, importer, dealer or other person shall sell or otherwise dispose of a new vehicle subject to registration under the provisions of this chapter to a dealer to be used by such dealer for purposes of display and lease or resale without delivering to such dealer a manufacturer's or importer's certificate duly executed and with such assignments thereon as may be necessary to show title in the purchaser thereof; nor shall such dealer purchase or acquire a new vehicle that is subject to registration without obtaining from the seller thereof such manufacturer's or importer's certificate. In addition to the assignments stated herein, such manufacturer's or importer's certificate shall contain thereon the identification and description of the vehicle delivered and the name and address of the dealer to whom said vehicle was originally sold over the signature of an authorized official of the manufacturer or importer who made the original delivery.

b. For each new mobile home, manufactured housing, travel trailer and camping trailer said manufacturer's or importer's certificate shall also contain thereon the exterior length and exterior width of said vehicle not including any area occupied by any hitching device, and the manufacturer's shipping weight.

c. Completed motor vehicles, other than class "B" motor homes, which are converted, modified or altered shall retain the identity and model year of the original manufacturer of the vehicle. Motor homes and all other motor vehicles manufactured from chassis or incomplete motor vehicles manufactured by another may have the identity and model year assigned by the final manufacturer.

2. a. A person shall not acquire any right, title, claim or interest in or to any vehicle subject to registration under this chapter from the owner thereof except by virtue of a certificate of title issued or assigned to the person for such vehicle or by virtue of a manufacturer's or importer's certificate delivered to the person for such vehicle and waiver or estoppel shall not operate in favor of any person claiming title to or interest in any

vehicle against a person having possession of the certificate of title or manufacturer's or importer's certificate for such vehicle for a valuable consideration except in the following cases:

1. The perfection of a lien or security interest by notation on the certificate of title as provided in section 321.50.

2. The perfection of a security interest in new or used vehicles held as inventory for sale as provided in Uniform Commercial Code, chapter 554, Article 9.

3. A dispute between a buyer and the selling dealer who has failed to deliver or procure the certificate of title as promised.

4. Except for the purposes of section 321.493.

b. Except in the cases enumerated in paragraph "a", no court in any case at law or equity shall recognize the right, title, claim or interest of any person in or to any vehicle subject to registration sold or disposed of, or mortgaged or encumbered, unless evidenced by a certificate of title or manufacturer's or importer's certificate duly issued or assigned in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.

3. Upon the transfer of any registered vehicle, the owner, except as otherwise provided in this chapter, shall endorse an assignment and warranty of title upon the certificate of title for such vehicle with a statement of all liens and encumbrances thereon, and the owner shall deliver the certificate of title to the purchaser or transferee at the time of delivering the vehicle except as otherwise provided in this chapter. The owner shall indicate to the transferee the name of the county in which the vehicle was last registered and the registration expiration date.

4. After acquiring a used mobile home or manufactured home to be titled in Iowa, a manufacturer or mobile home retailer, as defined in section 103A.51 shall within thirty days apply for and obtain from the county treasurer of the county where the mobile home or manufactured home is located a new certificate of title for the mobile home or manufactured home. In the event that there is a prior lien or encumbrance to be released, as required by section 321.50, subsection 5, the thirty-day time period in this subsection does not begin to run until the lien or encumbrance is released.

321.46 New title and registration upon transfer of ownership — credit

1. The transferee shall, within thirty calendar days after purchase or transfer, apply for and obtain from the county treasurer of the person's residence or, if a nonresident, the county treasurer of the county where the primary users of the vehicle are located or the county where all other vehicles owned by the nonresident are registered or, in the case of a mobile home or manufactured home, the county treasurer of the county where the mobile home or manufactured home is located, a new registration and a new certificate of title for the vehicle except as provided in section 321.25, 321.48, or 322G.12. The transferee shall present with the application the certificate of title endorsed and assigned by the previous owner and shall indicate the name of the county in which the vehicle was last registered and the registration expiration date.
2. Upon filing the application for a new registration and a new title, the applicant shall pay a title fee of twenty dollars an annual registration fee prorated for the remaining unexpired months of the registration year, and a fee for new registration is applicable. A manufacturer applying for a certificate of title pursuant to section 322G.12 shall pay a title fee of ten dollars. However, no title fee shall be charged to a manufactured or mobile home retailer applying for a certificate of title for a used mobile home or manufactured home, titled in Iowa, as required under section 321.45, subsection 4. The county treasurer, if satisfied of the genuineness and regularity of the application, and in the case of a mobile home or manufactured home, that taxes are not owing under chapter 435, and that applicant has complied with all the requirements of this chapter, shall issue a new certificate of title and, except for a mobile home or manufactured home, a registration card to the purchaser or transferee, shall cancel the prior registration for the vehicle, and shall forward the necessary copies to the department on the date of issuance, as prescribed in section 321.24. Mobile homes or manufactured homes titled under chapter 448 that have been subject under section 446.18 to a public bidder sale in a county, shall be titled in the county's name, with no fee and the county treasurer shall issue the title.
3. The applicant shall be entitled to a credit for that portion of the annual registration fee of the vehicle sold, traded, or junked which had not expired prior to the transfer of ownership of the vehicle. The annual registration fee for the new registration for the vehicle acquired shall be reduced by the amount of the credit. The credit shall be computed on the basis of the number of months remaining in the registration year, rounded to the nearest whole dollar. The credit shall be subject to the following limitations:
 - a. The credit shall be claimed within thirty days from the date the vehicle for which credit is granted was sold, transferred, or junked. After thirty days, all credits shall be disallowed.
 - b. Any credit granted to the owner of a vehicle which has been sold, traded, or junked may only be claimed by that person toward the annual registration fee for another vehicle purchased and the credit may not be sold, transferred, or assigned to any other person.
 - c. When the amount of the credit is computed to be an amount of less than ten dollars, a credit shall be disallowed.
 - d. To claim a credit for the unexpired annual registration fee on a junked vehicle, the county treasurer shall disallow any claim for credit unless the owner presents a junking certificate or other evidence as required by the department to the county treasurer.
 - e. A credit shall not be allowed to any person who has made claim to receive a refund under section 321.126.
 - f. If the credit allowed exceeds the amount of the registration fee for the vehicle acquired, the owner may claim a refund under section 321.126, subsection 1, paragraph "f", for the balance of the credit.
 - g. The credit shall be computed on the unexpired number of months computed from the date of purchase of the vehicle acquired.
4. If the annual registration fee upon application is delinquent, the applicant shall be required to pay the delinquent fee from the first day the annual registration fee was due prorated to the month of application for new title.
5. The seller or transferor may file an affidavit on forms prescribed and provided by the department with the county treasurer of the county where the vehicle is registered certifying the sale or transfer of ownership of the vehicle and the assignment and delivery of the certificate of title for the vehicle. Upon receipt of the affidavit the county treasurer shall file the affidavit with the copy of the registration receipt for the vehicle on file in the treasurer's office and on that day the treasurer shall forward copies of the affidavit to the department and to the county treasurer of the county of residence of the purchaser or transferee. Upon filing the affidavit it shall be presumed that the seller or transferor has assigned and delivered the certificate of title for the vehicle.
6. An applicant for a new registration for a vehicle transferred to the applicant by a spouse, parent or child of the applicant, or by operation of law upon inheritance, devise or bequest, from the applicant's spouse, parent, or child, or by a former spouse pursuant to a decree of dissolution of marriage, is entitled to a credit to be applied to the annual registration fee for the transferred vehicle. A credit shall not be allowed unless the vehicle to which the credit applies is registered within the time specified under subsection 1. The credit shall be computed on the basis of the number of unexpired months remaining in the registration year of the former owner computed from the date the vehicle was transferred, computed to the nearest whole dollar. The credit may exceed the amount of the annual registration fee for the transferred vehicle. When the amount of the credit is computed to be an amount of less than ten dollars, the credit shall be disallowed. The credit shall not be sold, transferred, or assigned to any other person.
7. If a motor vehicle is leased and the lessee purchases the vehicle upon termination of the lease, the lessor shall, upon claim by the lessee with the lessor within fifteen days of the purchase, assign the annual registration fee credit and registration plates for the leased motor vehicle to the lessee. Credit shall be applied as provided in subsection 3.

321.47 TRANSFERS BY OPERATION OF LAW.

If ownership of a vehicle is transferred by operation of law upon inheritance, devise or bequest, dissolution decree, order in bankruptcy, insolvency, replevin, foreclosure or execution sale, abandoned vehicle sale, or when the engine of a motor vehicle is replaced by another engine, or a vehicle is sold or transferred to satisfy an artisan's lien as provided in chapter 577, a landlord's lien as provided in chapter 570, a storage lien as provided in chapter 579, a judgment in an action for abandonment of a manufactured or mobile home as provided in chapter 555B, upon presentation of an affidavit relating to the disposition of a valueless mobile, modular, or manufactured home as provided in chapter 555C, or repossession is had upon default in performance of the terms of a security agreement, the county treasurer in the transferee's county of residence or, in the case of a mobile home or manufactured home, the county treasurer of the county where the mobile home or manufactured home is located, upon the surrender of the prior certificate of title or the manufacturer's or importer's certificate, or when that is not possible, upon presentation of satisfactory proof to the county treasurer of ownership and right of possession to the vehicle and upon payment of a fee of twenty dollars and the presentation of an application for registration and certificate of title, may issue to the applicant a registration card for the vehicle and a certificate of title to the vehicle. A person entitled to ownership of a vehicle under a decree of dissolution shall surrender a reproduction of a certified copy of the dissolution and upon fulfilling the other requirements of this chapter is entitled to a certificate of title and registration receipt issued in the person's name. The persons entitled under the laws of descent and distribution of an intestate's property to the possession and ownership of a vehicle owned in whole or in part by a decedent, upon filing an affidavit stating the name and date of death of the decedent, the right to possession and ownership of the persons filing the affidavit, and that there has been no administration of the decedent's estate, which instrument shall also contain an agreement to indemnify creditors of the decedent who would be entitled to levy execution upon the motor vehicle to the extent of the value of the motor vehicle, are entitled upon fulfilling the other requirements of this chapter, to the issuance of a registration card for the interest of the decedent in the vehicle and a certificate of title to it. If a decedent dies testate, and either the will is not probated or is admitted to probate without administration, the persons entitled to the possession and ownership of a vehicle owned in whole or in part by the decedent may file an affidavit and, upon fulfilling the other requirements of this chapter, are entitled to the issuance of a registration card for the interest of the decedent in the vehicle and a certificate of title to the vehicle. The affidavit shall contain the same information and indemnity agreement as is required in cases of intestacy pursuant to this section. A requirement of chapter 450 shall not be considered satisfied by the filing of the affidavit provided for in this section. If, from the records in the office of the county treasurer, there appear to be any liens on the vehicle, the certificate of title shall contain a statement of the liens unless the application is accompanied by proper evidence of their satisfaction or extinction. Evidence of extinction may consist of, but is not limited to, an affidavit of the applicant stating that a security interest was foreclosed as provided in chapter 554, article 9, part 6. Whenever ownership of a vehicle is transferred under the provisions of this section the registration plates shall be removed and forwarded to the county treasurer of the county where the vehicle is registered or to the department if the vehicle is owned by a nonresident. Upon transfer the vehicle shall not be operated upon the highways of this state until the person entitled to possession of the vehicle applies for and obtains registration for the vehicle. A person convicted of a violation of this section is guilty of a simple misdemeanor punishable as a scheduled violation under section 805.8A, subsection 2, paragraph "b".

321.48 Vehicles acquired for resale.

1. When the transferee of a vehicle is a dealer who holds the vehicle for resale and operates the vehicle only for purposes incident to a resale and displays a dealer plate on the vehicle or does not drive such vehicle or permit it to be driven upon the highways, such transferee shall not be required to obtain a new registration or a new certificate of title but upon transferring title or interest to another person shall execute and acknowledge an assignment and warranty of title upon the certificate of title assigned to the person and deliver the same to the person to whom such transfer is made.

A dealer licensed pursuant to chapter 322 or chapter 322C who has acquired a vehicle for resale which is subject to a security interest as provided in section 321.50 and who has forwarded to the secured party the sum necessary to discharge the security interest may offer the vehicle for sale prior to the receipt from the county treasurer of the certificate of title for the vehicle with the lien discharged for a period of not more than twenty days from the date the vehicle was acquired and the provisions of section 321.104, subsection 2 shall not apply.

2. A foreign registered vehicle purchased or otherwise acquired by a dealer for the purpose of resale shall be issued a certificate of title for the vehicle by the county treasurer of the dealer's residence upon proper application as provided in this chapter and upon payment of a fee of five dollars and the dealer is exempt from the payment of any and all registration fees for the vehicle. The application for certificate of title shall be made within thirty days after the vehicle comes within the border of the state. However, a dealer acquiring a vehicle registered in another state which permits Iowa dealers to reassign that state's certificates of title shall not be required to obtain a new registration or a new certificate of title and upon transferring title or interest to another person shall execute an assignment upon the certificate of title for the vehicle to the person to whom the transfer is made and deliver the assigned certificate of title to the person.

3. In a transaction in which a vehicle is traded to a dealer as defined in chapter 322 or chapter 322C toward the purchase price of another vehicle and each vehicle is owned in whole or in part by the same person, the person acquiring the vehicle from the dealer shall be entitled to a credit under section 321.46.

4. Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit a dealer from obtaining a new certificate of title or new registration in the same manner as other purchasers.

321.49 Time limit—penalty—power of attorney.

3. A manufactured or mobile home retailer who acquires a used mobile home or manufactured home, titled in Iowa, and who does not apply for and obtain a certificate of title from the county treasurer of the county where the manufactured or mobile home is located within thirty days of the date of acquisition, as required under section 321.45, subsection 4, is subject to a penalty of ten dollars. A certificate of title shall not be issued to the manufactured or mobile home retailer until the penalty is paid.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, § 4966; C39, § 5002.05; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, § 321.49]

Motor Vehicles and Law of the Road

321.50 Security interest provisions.

1. A security interest in a vehicle subject to registration under the laws of this state or a mobile home or manufactured home, except trailers whose empty weight is two thousand pounds or less, and except new or used vehicles held by a dealer or manufacturer as inventory for sale, is perfected by the delivery to the county treasurer of the county where the certificate of title was issued or, in the case of a new certificate, to the county treasurer where the certificate will be issued, of an application for certificate of title which lists the security interest, or an application for notation of security interest signed by the owner or by one owner of a vehicle owned jointly by more than one person, or signed through electronic means as determined by the department, or a certificate of title from another jurisdiction which shows the security interest, and payment of a fee of ten dollars for each security interest shown. The department shall require the federal employer identification number of a secured party who is a firm, association, or corporation, or if a natural person, the social security number. Upon delivery of the application and payment of the fee, the county treasurer shall note the date of delivery on the application. If the delivery is by electronic means and the time is electronically recorded on the application along with the date, the time shall be included with the date on all subsequent documents and records where the date of perfection is required under this chapter. The date of delivery shall be the date of perfection of the security interest in the vehicle, regardless of the date the security interest is noted on the certificate of title. Up to three security interests may be perfected against a vehicle and shown on an Iowa certificate of title. If the owner or secured party is in possession of the certificate of title, it must also be delivered at this time. If a vehicle is subject to a security interest when brought into this state, the validity of the security interest and the date of perfection is determined by section 554.9303. Delivery as provided in this subsection constitutes perfection of a security interest on a certificate of title for purposes of this chapter and chapter 554.

2. Upon receipt of the application and the required fee, if the certificate of title was not delivered to the county treasurer along with the application, the county treasurer shall notify the holder of the certificate of title to deliver to the county treasurer, within five days from the receipt of notice, the certificate of title to permit notation of the security interest. If the holder of the certificate of title fails to deliver it within five days, the holder shall be liable to anyone harmed by the holder's failure.

3. Upon receipt of the application, the certificate of title if any, and the required fee, the county treasurer shall note the security interest, and the date of perfection of the security interest, on the certificate of title. The county treasurer shall also note the security interest and the date of perfection of the security interest in the county records system. Upon receipt of a certificate of title issued by a foreign jurisdiction, on which a security interest has been noted, the county treasurer shall note the security interest and the date the security interest was noted on the foreign certificate of title, if available, or if not, the date of issuance of the foreign certificate of title, on the face of the new certificate of title. The county treasurer shall also note the security interest and the date that was noted on the certificate of title in the county records system. The county treasurer shall then deliver the certificate of title to the first secured party as shown thereon.

3A. Notwithstanding any provision of this section to the contrary, if a security interest has been delivered by electronic means, the county treasurer or department shall not print a certificate of title until all security interests have been released, but shall provide the first security interest holder with an electronic record of the certificate of title. When a vehicle is subject to an electronic lien, the certificate of title for the vehicle shall be considered to be physically held by the lienholder for purposes of compliance with odometer disclosure requirements under section 321.71

4. a. When a security interest is discharged, the holder shall note a cancellation of the security interest on the face of the certificate of title over the holder's signature and deliver the certificate of title to the county treasurer where the title was issued. In the case of a security interest that has been delivered by electronic means, the holder shall notify the department or the county treasurer, in a manner prescribed by the department, of the release of the security interest. The county treasurer shall immediately note the cancellation of the security interest on the face of the certificate of title, if applicable, and in the county records system. The county treasurer shall on the same day deliver the certificate of title, if applicable, to the then first secured party or, if there is no such person, to the person as directed by the owner, in writing, on a form prescribed by the department or, if there is no person designated, then to the owner. The cancellation of the security interest shall be noted on the certificate of title by the county treasurer without charge. The holder of a security interest discharged by payment who fails to release the security interest within fifteen days after being requested in writing to do so shall forfeit to the person making the payment the sum of twenty-five dollars.

b. If a lien has been released by the lienholder but has not been sent to the county of record for clearance of the lien, any county may note the release on the face of the title and shall notify the county of record that the lien has been released as of the specified date and make entry upon the computer system. Notification to the county of record shall be made by an automated statewide system, or by sending a photocopy of the released title to the county of record.

c. When a security interest is discharged, the lienholder shall note the cancellation of the security interest on the face of the title and, if applicable, may note the cancellation of the security interest on a form prescribed by the department and deliver a copy of the form in lieu of the title to the department or to the treasurer of the county in which the title was issued. The form may be delivered by electronic means. The department or county treasurer shall note the release of the security interest upon the statewide computer system and the county's records. A copy of the form, if used, shall be attached to the title by the lienholder, if the title is held by lienholder, and shall be evidence of the release of the security interest. If the title is held by the lienholder, the lienholder shall deliver the title to the first lienholder, or if there is no such person, to the person as designated by the owner, or if there is no such person designated, to the owner. If a certificate of title has not been issued, upon release of a security interest, the lienholder shall notify the department or the county treasurer, in a manner prescribed by the department, of the release of the security interest.

5. The Uniform Commercial Code, chapter 554, Article 9, shall apply to all transactions intended to create a security interest in vehicles except as provided in this chapter.

7. Upon request of any person, the county treasurer shall certify whether there are, on the date and hour stated therein, any security interests or liens against a vehicle, and the name and address of each secured party. The uniform fee for a certification shall be two dollars if the request for the certification is on a form conforming to standards prescribed by the secretary of state; otherwise, three dollars. Upon request and payment of the appropriate fee, the county treasurer shall furnish a certified copy of any security interest for a uniform fee of one dollar per page.

TRANSPORTER PLATES

321.57 Operation under special plates.

1. A dealer owning any vehicle of a type otherwise required to be registered under this chapter may operate or move the vehicle upon the highways solely for purposes of transporting, testing, demonstrating, or selling the vehicle without registering the vehicle, upon condition that the vehicle display in the manner prescribed in sections 321.37 and 321.38 a special plate issued to the owner as provided in sections 321.58 to 321.62. Additionally, a new car dealer or a used car dealer may operate or move upon the highways a new or used car or trailer owned by the dealer for either private or business purposes without registering it if the new or used car or trailer is in the dealer's inventory and is continuously offered for sale at retail, and there is displayed on it a special plate issued to the dealer as provided in sections 321.58 to 321.62.

2. In addition, while a service customer is having the customer's own vehicle serviced or repaired by the dealer, the service customer of the dealer may operate upon the highways a motor vehicle owned by the dealer, except a motor truck or truck tractor, upon which there is displayed a special plate issued to the dealer, provided all of the requirements of this section are complied with.

3. Also a transporter may operate or move any vehicle of like type upon the highways solely for the purpose of delivery upon likewise displaying thereon like plates issued to the transporter as provided in these sections.

4. The provisions of this section and sections 321.58 to 321.62 shall not apply to any vehicles offered for hire, work or service vehicles owned by a transporter or dealer.

5. A dealer licensed as a wholesaler for a new motor vehicle model under chapter 322 may operate a new motor vehicle of that model, owned by the wholesaler, upon the highway when there is displayed on the vehicle a special plate issued to the wholesaler as provided in sections 321.58 through 321.62 and when operated solely for the purposes of demonstration, show, or exhibition.

321.58 Application.

All dealers, transporters, and new motor vehicle wholesalers licensed under chapter 322, upon payment of a fee of seventy dollars for two years, one hundred forty dollars for four years, or two hundred ten dollars for six years, may make application to the department upon the appropriate form for a certificate containing a general distinguishing number and for one or more special plates as appropriate to various types of vehicles subject to registration. The applicant shall also submit proof of the applicant's status as a bona fide transporter, new motor vehicle wholesaler licensed under chapter 322, or dealer, as reasonably required by the department. Dealers in new vehicles shall furnish satisfactory evidence of a valid franchise with the manufacturer of the vehicles authorizing the dealership.

321.59 Issuance of certificate.

The department, upon granting any such application, shall issue to the applicant a certificate containing the applicant's name and address and the general distinguishing number assigned to the applicant.

[SS15, § 1571-m14; C24, 27, 31, 35, § 4890, 4891; C39, § 5004.03; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, § 321.59]

321.60 Issuance of special plates.

The department shall also issue special plates as applied for, which shall display the general distinguishing number assigned to the applicant. Each plate so issued shall also contain a number or symbol identifying the plate and distinguishing it from every other plate bearing the same general distinguishing number. The fee for each special plate is forty dollars for two years, eighty dollars for four years, or one hundred twenty dollars for six years.

Special plates may be validated in the same manner as regular registration plates under this chapter.

[SS15, § 1571-m14; C24, 27, 31, 35, § 4892; C39, § 5004.04; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, § 321.60]

84 Acts, ch 1305, § 57; 92 Acts, ch 1175, § 3

321.61 Expiration of special plates.

A special plate shall expire at midnight on the last day of the last month of the dealer's license expiration period, and upon application and payment of the fee the department shall validate the special plate in the same manner as regular registration plates.

[S13, § 1571-m16; C24, 27, 31, 35, § 4868; C39, § 5004.05; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, § 321.61]

92 Acts, ch 1175, § 4

321.62 Records required.

Every transporter or dealer shall keep a written record of the vehicles upon which such special plates are used, which record shall be open to inspection by any police officer or any officer or employee of the department.

[C39, § 5004.06; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, § 321.62]

321.63 Different places of business.

If a transporter or dealer has an established place of business in more than one city, the transporter or dealer shall secure a separate and distinct certificate of registration and number plates for each such place of business.

[SS15, § 1571-m14; C24, 27, 31, 35, § 4889; C39, § 5004.07; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, § 321.63]

321.90 DISPOSAL OF ABANDONED MOTOR VEHICLES.

1. *Garagekeepers and abandoned motor vehicles.* Any motor vehicle left in a garage operated for commercial purposes after the period for which the vehicle was to remain on the premises shall, after notice by certified mail to the last known registered owner of the vehicle addressed to the owner's last known address of record to reclaim the vehicle within ten days of the date of the notice, be deemed an abandoned motor vehicle unless reclaimed by the owner within such ten-day period or the owner notifies the garagekeeper in writing within such period of time that such vehicle is not an abandoned motor vehicle and shall be reported by the garagekeeper to the police authority. If the identity or address of the last registered owner of the motor vehicle cannot be determined, the vehicle shall be deemed an abandoned motor vehicle on the eleventh day after the period for which the vehicle was to remain on the premises unless reclaimed by the owner within the ten-day period or the owner notifies the garagekeeper in writing within such period of time that such vehicle is not an abandoned motor vehicle and shall be reported by the garagekeeper to the police authority. All abandoned motor vehicles left in garages may be taken into custody by a police authority upon the request of the garagekeeper and sold in accordance with the procedures set forth in section 321.89, subsection 4, unless the motor vehicle is reclaimed. The proceeds of the sale shall be first applied to the garagekeeper's charges for towing and storage, and any surplus proceeds shall be distributed in accordance with section 321.89, subsection 4. Nothing in this section shall be construed to impair any lien of a garagekeeper under the laws of this state, or the right of a garagekeeper to foreclose the garagekeeper's lien, provided that a garagekeeper shall be deemed to have abandoned the garagekeeper's artisan lien when such vehicle is taken into custody by the police authority. For the purposes of this section "*garagekeeper*" means any operator of a parking place or establishment, motor vehicle storage facility, or establishment for the servicing, repair, or maintenance of motor vehicles.

2. *Disposal to demolisher.*

a. Any person, firm, corporation, or unit of government upon whose property or in whose possession is found any abandoned motor vehicle, or any person being the owner of a motor vehicle whose title certificate is faulty, lost, or destroyed and is thereby unable to transfer title to the motor vehicle, may apply to the police authority of the jurisdiction in which the motor vehicle is situated for authority to sell, give away, or otherwise dispose of the motor vehicle to a demolisher.

b. The application shall set out the name and address of the applicant, and the year, make, model, and vehicle identification number of the motor vehicle, if ascertainable, together with any other identifying features, and shall contain a concise statement of the facts surrounding the abandonment, or a statement that the title of the motor vehicle is lost or destroyed, or the reasons for the defect of title in the owner. The applicant shall execute an affidavit stating that the facts alleged are true and that no material fact has been withheld. An order for disposal obtained pursuant to section 555B.8, subsection 3, satisfies the application requirements of this paragraph.

c. If the police authority finds that the application is executed in proper form, and shows that the motor vehicle has been abandoned upon the property of the applicant, or if it shows that the motor vehicle is not abandoned but that the applicant appears to be the rightful owner, the police authority shall follow appropriate notification procedures as set forth in section 321.89, subsection 3,

except that in the case of an order for disposal obtained pursuant to section 555B.8, subsection 3, no notification is required.

d. If the abandoned motor vehicle is not reclaimed in accordance with section 321.89, subsection 3, or no lienholder objects to the disposal in the case of an owner-applicant, the police authority shall give the applicant a certificate of authority allowing the applicant to obtain a junking certificate for the motor vehicle. The applicant shall make application for a junking

certificate to the county treasurer within thirty days of receipt of the certificate of authority and surrender the certificate of authority in lieu of the certificate of title. The demolisher shall accept the junking certificate in lieu of the certificate of title to the motor vehicle.

e. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this section and sections 321.89 and 321.91, any person, firm, corporation, or unit of government upon whose property or in whose possession is found any abandoned motor vehicle, or any person being the owner of a motor vehicle whose title certificate is faulty, lost, or destroyed, may dispose of such motor vehicle to a demolisher for junk without a title and without the notification procedures of section 321.89, subsection 3, if the motor vehicle lacks an engine or two or more wheels or other structural part which renders the vehicle totally inoperable. The police authority shall give the applicant a certificate of authority. The owner shall apply to the county treasurer for a junking certificate within thirty days of receipt of the certificate of authority and shall surrender the certificate of authority in lieu of the certificate of title.

f. The owner of an abandoned motor vehicle and all lienholders shall no longer have any right, title, claim, or interest in or to the motor vehicle; and no court in any case in law or equity shall recognize any right, title, claim, or interest of any owner or lienholders after the disposal of the motor vehicle to a demolisher.

g. Any proceeds from the sale of an abandoned motor vehicle to a demolisher under this section, by one other than the owner of the vehicle, except the sale of a vehicle pursuant to an order for disposal obtained pursuant to section 555B.8, subsection 3, shall first be applied to that person's expenses in effecting the sale, including storage, towing, and disposal charges, and any surplus shall be distributed in accordance with section 321.89, subsection 4. The proceeds from the sale of a vehicle disposed of pursuant to section 555B.8, subsection 3, shall be distributed in accordance with section 555B.9.

3. *Duties of demolishers.*

a. Any demolisher who purchases or otherwise acquires an abandoned motor vehicle for junk under the provisions of this section shall junk, scrap, wreck, dismantle, or demolish such motor vehicle. A demolisher shall not junk, scrap, wreck, dismantle, or demolish a vehicle until the demolisher has obtained the junking certificate issued for the vehicle.

b. A demolisher shall keep an accurate and complete record of all motor vehicles purchased or received by the demolisher in the course of the demolisher's business. These records shall contain the name and address of the person from whom each motor vehicle was purchased or received and the date when the purchases or receipts occurred. The records shall be open for inspection by any police authority at any time during normal business hours. Any record required by this section shall be kept by the demolisher for at least one year after the transaction to which it applies.

321.101 Suspension or revocation of registration or cancellation of certificate of title by department

1. The department is hereby authorized to suspend or revoke the registration of a vehicle, registration card, registration plate, or any nonresident or other permit in any of the following events:

- a.* When the department is satisfied that such registration card, plate, or permit was fraudulently or erroneously issued.
- b.* When the department determines that a registered vehicle is mechanically unfit or unsafe to be operated or moved upon the highways.
- c.* When a registered vehicle has been dismantled or wrecked.
- d.* When the department determines that the required fee has not been paid and the fee is not paid upon reasonable notice and demand.
- e.* When a registration card, registration plate, or permit is knowingly displayed upon a vehicle other than the one for which issued.
- f.* When the department determines that the owner has committed any offense under this chapter involving the registration card, plate, or permit to be suspended or revoked.
- g.* When the department is so authorized under any other provision of law.
- h.* If a commercial motor vehicle has been assigned to be operated by a commercial motor carrier whose ability to operate has been terminated or denied by a federal agency.

2. The department shall cancel a certificate of title that appears to have been improperly issued or fraudulently obtained or, in the case of a mobile home or manufactured home, if taxes were owing under chapter 435 at the time the certificate was issued and have not been paid. However, before the certificate to a mobile home or manufactured home for which taxes were owing can be canceled, notice and opportunity to pay the taxes must be given to the person to whom the certificate was issued. Upon cancellation of a certificate of title, the department shall notify the county treasurer who issued it, who shall enter the cancellation upon the records. The department shall also notify the person to whom the certificate of title was issued, as well as each lienholder who has a perfected lien, of the cancellation and shall demand the surrender of the certificate of title, but the cancellation shall not affect the validity of any perfected lien.

3. Notice of suspension or revocation of the registration of a vehicle, registration card, registration plate, or any nonresident or other permit under the terms of this section shall be by personal delivery of the notice to the person to be so notified or by certified mail addressed to the person at the person's address as shown on the registration record. A return acknowledgement is not necessary to prove such latter service.

If a vehicle, for which the registration has been suspended or revoked pursuant to subsection 1, paragraph "d", or section 321.101A, is transferred to a bona fide purchaser for value without actual knowledge of such suspension or revocation, then the vehicle shall be deemed to be registered and the provisions of sections 321.28 and 321.30, subsection 1, paragraphs "d" and "e", shall not be applicable to such vehicle for the failure of the previous owner to pay the required fees.

321.104 Penal offenses against title law.

It is a simple misdemeanor punishable as a scheduled violation under section 805.8A, subsection 2, for any person to commit any of the following acts:

1. To operate any motor vehicle upon the highways upon which the certificate of title has been canceled, or while a certificate of registration of a motor vehicle is suspended or revoked.
2. For a dealer, or a person acting on behalf of a dealer to acquire, purchase, hold or display for sale a motor vehicle without having obtained a manufacturer's or importer's certificate or a certificate of title, or assignments thereof, unless otherwise provided in this chapter.
3. To fail to surrender a certificate of title, registration card, or registration plates upon cancellation, suspension, or revocation of the certificate or registration by the department and notice as prescribed in this chapter.
4. To sell, offer for sale, or transfer a motor vehicle, trailer, or semitrailer, except as provided in section 321.47 or 321.48, without obtaining a certificate of title in the name of the seller or transferor or without delivering to the purchaser or transferee a certificate of title or a manufacturer's or importer's certificate duly assigned to the purchaser or transferee as provided in this chapter.
5. To violate any of the other provisions of this chapter or any lawful rules adopted pursuant to this chapter.
6. For a dealer to sell or transfer a mobile home or manufactured housing without delivering to the purchaser or transferee a certificate of title or a manufacturer's or importer's certificate properly assigned to the purchaser, or to transfer a mobile home or manufactured housing without disclosing to the purchaser the owner of the mobile home or manufactured housing in a manner prescribed by the department pursuant to rules, or to fail to certify within seven days to the proper county treasurer the information required under section 321.45, subsection 4, or to fail to apply for and obtain a certificate of title for a used mobile home or manufactured housing, titled in Iowa, acquired by the dealer within thirty days from the date of acquisition as required under section 321.45, subsection 4.

Motor Vehicles and Law of the Road

Exemption from registration fees

321.123 Trailers.

All trailers except farm trailers, manufactured or mobile homes, unless otherwise provided in this section, are subject to a registration fee of ten dollars. Trailers for which the empty weight is two thousand pounds or less are exempt from the certificate of title and lien provisions of this chapter. Fees collected under this section shall not be reduced or prorated under chapter 326.

CHAPTER 321E
VEHICLES OF EXCESSIVE SIZE AND WEIGHT

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SEC 321E.1 Permits by department and local authorities.

1. The department and local authorities may in their discretion and upon application and with good cause shown issue permits for the movement of special mobile equipment being temporarily moved on streets, roads or highways and for vehicles with indivisible loads which exceed the maximum dimensions and weights specified in sections 321.452 through 321.466, but not to exceed the limitations imposed in this section and sections 321E.2 through 321E.15 except as provided in section 321E.29.
2. Vehicles permitted to transport indivisible loads may do any of the following:
 - a. Exceed the width and length limitations specified in sections 321.454 and 321.457 for the purpose of picking up an indivisible load or returning from delivery of the indivisible load. Vehicles with retractable body extensions used to support cargo must be reduced to legal dimensions unless the vehicle is loaded and the extension is in use.
 - b. Move indivisible special mobile equipment which does not otherwise exceed the maximum dimensions and weights specified in sections 321.452 through 321.466 if the vehicle has an overall width not to exceed nine feet and all other conditions of the vehicle's permit are met.
3. A permit issued under this chapter shall be in writing or in an electronic format and shall be carried in the cab of the vehicle for which the permit has been issued. Permits issued under this chapter and the vehicle for which the permit has been issued shall be open to inspection at all times by any peace officer or an authorized agent of any permit-issuing authority.
4. When in the judgment of the permit-issuing authority the movement of a vehicle with an indivisible load or special mobile equipment which exceeds the maximum dimensions and weights will be unduly hazardous to public safety or will cause undue damage to infrastructure or other public or private property, the permit shall be denied and the reasons for denial endorsed on the application. Permits shall designate the days when and routes upon which loads and special mobile equipment may be moved within a county on other than primary roads.
5. A permit-issuing authority may allow persons requesting permits under this chapter to do so in person, through the internet, by facsimile machine, or by telephone, authorizing payment for the permits to be made upon receipt of an invoice sent to the persons by the permit-issuing authority.

321E.2 Permit-issuing authorities.

1. Permits issued under this chapter shall be issued by the authority responsible for the maintenance of the system of highways or streets. However, the department may issue permits on primary road extensions in cities in conjunction with movements on the rural primary road system. The department may issue an all-systems permit under section 321E.8 which is valid for movements on all highways or streets under the jurisdiction of either the state or those local authorities that have indicated to the department in writing, including by means of electronic communication, those streets or highways for which an all-systems permit is not valid. The department may issue annual permits pursuant to section 321E.8A valid only for operation on non interstate highways in counties stipulated in the permit.
2. At the request of a local authority, the department shall issue permits under this chapter for highways or streets that are under the jurisdiction of the local authority if the local authority has indicated to the department in writing, including by means of electronic communication, those streets or highways for which a permit is not valid.

321E.4 to 321E.6 Repealed by 79 Acts, ch 73, § 6.

321E.7 Load limits per axle.

1. The gross weight on any axle of any vehicle or combination of vehicles traveling under a permit issued in accordance with this chapter shall not exceed the maximum axle load prescribed in section 321.463, except for the following:

- a. Cranes being temporarily moved on streets, roads, or highways must have a gross weight of twenty-four thousand pounds on any single axle.
- b.(1) Special mobile equipment other than cranes being temporarily moved on streets, roads, or highways may have a maximum gross weight of thirty-six thousand pounds on any single axle equipped with flotation pneumatic tires with a minimum size of twenty-six point five inches by twenty-five inches and a maximum gross weight of twenty thousand pounds on any single axle equipped with flotation pneumatic tires with a minimum size of eighteen inches by twenty-five-inches.
- (2) The department is authorized to adopt rules to permit the use of tire sizes and weights within the minimum and maximum specifications provided in subparagraph (1), provided that the total gross weight of the vehicle or a combination of vehicles does not exceed one hundred twenty-six thousand pounds.
- (3) A manufacturer of machinery or equipment manufactured or assembled in Iowa may be granted a permit for the movement of such machinery or equipment mounted on pneumatic tires with axle loads exceeding the maximum axle load prescribed in section 321.463 for distance not to exceed twenty-five miles at a speed not greater than twenty miles per hour. The movement of such machinery or equipment shall be over a specified route between the place of assembly or manufacture and a storage area, shipping point, proving ground, experimental area, weighing station, or another manufacturing plant.
- c. Raw milk transporters operating under a permit issued pursuant to section 321E.29A shall not exceed the axle and gross weights specified in that section.
- d. Compacted rubbish vehicles operating under a permit issued pursuant to section 321E.30 shall not exceed the axle and gross weights specified in that section.
- 2. The gross weight on any one axle of any vehicle or combination of vehicles traveling under a permit issued in accordance with this chapter shall not exceed the maximum axle load prescribed in section 321.463; except that any one axle on a vehicle or combination of vehicles transporting special mobile equipment shall be allowed on thousand pound weight tolerance, provided the totally gross weight of the vehicle or combination of vehicles does not exceed the gross weight allowed by the permit.
- 3. Special mobile equipment, as defined in section 321.1, subsection 75, is not subject to the requirements for distance in feet between the extremes of any group of axles or the extreme axles of the vehicle or combination of vehicles as required by this chapter when being moved upon the highways if the operator has a permit issued under this chapter.
- 4. Notwithstanding subsections 1 and 2, a self-propelled implement of husbandry traveling under a permit issued pursuant to section 321E.8A may exceed the maximum axle loads prescribed under section 321.463 only when operated on a noninterstate highway in a county covered under the permit, provided the weight on any one axle does not exceed twenty-five thousand pounds, and provided the current and valid permit is carried in the vehicle. However, a vehicle traveling under a permit issued pursuant to section 321E.8A is not exempt from posted weight limitations on bridges.

321E.8 Annual permits.

Subject to the discretion and judgment provided for in section 321E.1, annual permits shall be issued in accordance with the following provisions:

- 1. Vehicles with indivisible loads or manufactured or mobile homes including appurtenances, having an overall width not to exceed sixteen feet zero inches, an overall length not to exceed one hundred twenty feet zero inches, an overall height not to exceed fifteen feet five inches, and except for vehicles in compliance with section 321.463, subsection 5, paragraph “c”, subparagraph (1), a total gross weight not to exceed eighty thousand pounds, may be moved as follows:
 - a. Vehicles with indivisible loads, or manufactured or mobile homes including appurtenances, having an overall width not to exceed twelve feet five inches, an overall length not to exceed one hundred twenty feet zero inches, and an overall height not to exceed thirteen feet ten inches may be moved for unlimited distances without route approval from the permit-issuing authority.
 - b. Vehicles with indivisible loads, or manufactured or mobile homes including appurtenances, having an overall width not to exceed fourteen feet six inches, an overall length not to exceed one hundred twenty feet zero inches, and an overall height not to exceed fifteen feet five inches may be moved on the interstate highway system and primary highways with more than one lane traveling in each direction for unlimited distances and no more than fifty miles from the point of origin on all other highways without route approval from the permit-issuing authority.
 - c. All other vehicles with indivisible loads operating under this subsection shall obtain route approval from the permit-issuing authority.
 - d. Vehicles with indivisible loads may operate under an all systems permit in compliance with paragraph “a”, “b”, or “c”.
- 2. Vehicles with indivisible loads or manufactured or mobile homes, including appurtenances, having an overall width not to exceed thirteen feet five inches and an overall length not to exceed one hundred twenty feet zero inches may be moved on highways specified by the permit-issuing authority for unlimited distances if the height of the vehicle and load does not exceed fifteen feet five inches and the total gross weight of the vehicle does not exceed one hundred fifty-six thousand pounds.
 - a. The vehicle owner or operator shall verify with the permit-issuing authority prior to movement of the load that highway conditions have not changed so as to prohibit movement of the vehicle.
 - b. Any cost to repair damage to highways or highway structures shall be borne by the owner or operator of the vehicle causing the damage.
 - c. Permitted vehicles under this subsection shall not be allowed to travel on any portion of the interstate highway system.
 - d. Vehicles with indivisible loads operating under the permit provisions of this subsection may operate under the permit provisions of this subsection may operate under the permit provisions of subsection 1 provided the vehicle and load comply with the limitations described in subsection 1.

3. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, cranes exceeding the maximum gross weight on any axle as prescribed in section 321.463 or 321E.7 and used in the construction of alternative energy facilities may be moved with approval from the permit-issuing authority.

321E.8A SELF-PROPELLED IMPLEMENT OF HUSBANDRY –

1. A self-propelled implement of husbandry equipped with flotation tires that is designed to be loaded and operated in the field and used exclusively for the application of organic or inorganic plant food materials, agricultural limestone, or agricultural chemicals, and that, as newly manufactured, exceeds the axle weight limits under section 321.463 when unloaded, may be operated on noninterstate highways, in a county pursuant to a permit issued by the department for travel within the county, provided the vehicle does not violate posted weight limitation on bridges. Prior to issuing a permit, the department shall collect a fee of six hundred dollars for each county in which the vehicle will be operated during the period of the permit beginning July 1 and ending June 30, provided that a permit shall not be issued for a vehicle for operation in more than ten counties and the total amount of fees collected for a vehicle for the period of the permit shall not exceed three thousand five hundred dollars. Moneys collected by the department on behalf of the counties in which the vehicle will be operated shall be allotted equally to those counties and deposited in the secondary road funds of those counties. A vehicle for which a permit is issued under this section shall be assigned a permit number that shall be displayed on the door of the vehicle in numbers that contrast sharply in color with the background on which the number is placed, be readily legible during daylight hours from a distance of fifty feet when the vehicle is stationary, and be maintained in a manner that retains the legibility. Only vehicles originally purchased or ordered prior to February 1, 2007, are eligible for a permit. New permits shall not be issued on or after July 1, 2007; however, a permit issued for a vehicle under this section prior to July 1, 2007, may be renewed for that vehicle annually upon payment of the appropriate county fees.

2. A vehicle described in subsection 1 shall not be operated on a highway without a permit issued under this section. The owner of a vehicle that is operated in violation of section 321E.7, subsection 4, or this section is subject to a civil penalty of ten thousand dollars, in addition to any other penalties that may apply.

321E.9 Single-trip permits.

Subject to the discretion and judgment provided for in section 321E.1, single-trip permits, which may include a round trip to and from a job or delivery site, shall be issued in accordance with the following provisions:

1. The maximum height, width, length, and weight of vehicles and loads operating under permits authorized by this section shall be limited to the maximum physical limitations and clearances of the roadway and infrastructure of the intended route of travel, provided that the gross weight on any one axle does not exceed the maximum prescribed in section 321.463, pursuant to rules adopted pursuant to chapter 17A. The permit-issuing authority shall make the final determination regarding the issuance of a permit and the suitability of the intended route based upon known roadway clearances and capacities. Permits shall be authorized only when the movement will not cause undue stress or damage to highway pavement, bridges, or other highway infrastructure. In addition to the dimension and weight limitations of an intended route, a permit-issuing authority shall consider the interests of public safety and, at the discretion of the permit-issuing authority, may deny the issuance of a permit when the intended movement of any vehicle or load poses a potential risk to the public.

2. Vehicles with indivisible loads may be moved in special or emergency situations, provided the permit-issuing authority has reviewed the route and has approved the movement of the vehicle and load. The permit-issuing authority may impose any special restrictions on movements as deemed necessary or exempt movements from the restrictions of section 321E.11 by permit under this subsection.

3. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, cranes exceeding the maximum gross weight on any axle as prescribed in section 321.463 or 321E.7 and used in the construction of alternative energy facilities may be moved with approval from the permit-issuing authority.

321E.9A Multi-trip permits.

Subject to the discretion and judgments provided for in section 321E.1, a multi-trip permit shall be issued for operation of vehicles, in accordance with the following:

1. Vehicles with indivisible loads having an overall length not to exceed one hundred twenty feet, an overall width not to exceed sixteen feet, and a height not to exceed fifteen feet five inches may be moved on highways specified by the permitting authority, provided the gross weight on any one axle shall not exceed the maximum prescribed in section 321.463 and the total gross weight is not greater than one hundred fifty-six thousand pounds.

2. Vehicles or combinations of vehicles consisting of special mobile equipment not exceeding the height, length, and width limitations of this section being temporarily moved on highways with a maximum total gross weight limitation and a single axle weight limitation in accordance with section 321E.7 may be moved.

3. The department shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A governing the issuance of permits under this section.

321E.9B Special alternative energy multitrip permit.

Subject to the discretion and judgment provided for in section 321E.1, a multitrip permit shall be issued for operation of vehicles in accordance with the following provisions:

1. Vehicles with an indivisible load having an overall length not to exceed two hundred twenty-five feet, an overall width not to exceed sixteen feet, a height not to exceed sixteen feet, and a total gross weight not to exceed two hundred fifty-six thousand pounds may be moved on highways specified by the permit-issuing authority to an alternative energy construction site or staging area for alternative energy transportation, provided the gross weight on any one axle shall not exceed twenty thousand pounds.

2. The special alternative energy multitrip permit shall not exceed twelve months in duration.
3. The permit-issuing authority shall have discretion to include restrictions and require special considerations, such as responsibility for protection or repair of the roadway and bridges, prior to issuance of the permit.

321E.10 Semitrailers and trailers manufactured in Iowa.

The department or local authorities may upon application issue annual permits for the movement of semitrailers and trailers manufactured or assembled in this state that exceed the maximum length specified in section 321.457 and the maximum width specified in section 321.454. Movement of the semitrailers and trailers shall be solely for the purpose of delivery or transfer from the point of manufacture or assembly to another point of manufacture or assembly within the state or to a point outside the state; shall be only on roadways of twenty-four feet or more in width or on four-lane highways; shall be on the most direct route necessary for such movement; and shall display the special plates designated in section 321.57. All semitrailers and trailers under permit for such movement shall not contain freight or additional load. A vehicle or combination of two or more vehicles inclusive of front and rear bumpers, including towing units, involved in the movement of semitrailers and trailers shall not exceed an overall width if ten feet.

321E.11 Movement under Permit - penalty

1. Movements under permit in accordance with this chapter shall be permitted only during the hours from thirty minutes prior to sunrise to thirty minutes following sunset unless the permit-issuing authority determines that the movement can be better accomplished at another period of time because of traffic volume or other roadway-related conditions or the vehicle subject to the permit qualifies for nighttime movement as specified in subsection 2.
2. A permitted vehicle which has an overall length not to exceed one hundred feet, an overall width not to exceed eleven feet, and an overall height not to exceed fourteen feet, six inches, may operate under permit from thirty minutes following sunset to thirty minutes prior to sunrise on primary and nonprimary highway system roadways that are at least twenty-two feet in total width with at least eleven feet of lane width. Vehicles operating under the provisions of this subsection shall be equipped with operating projecting-load lighting devices which are in addition to the required vehicle lighting and the signs, flags, and warning lights required for vehicles operating under permit. Additional safety lighting and escorts may be required for movement at night as determined by the permit-issuing authority.
3. Except as provided in section 321.457, no movement under permit shall be permitted on holidays, after 12:00 noon on days preceding holidays and holiday weekends, or special events when abnormally high traffic volumes can be expected. Such restrictions shall not be applicable to urban transit systems as defined in section 321.19, subsection 2.
4. For the purposes of this chapter, "holidays" shall include Memorial Day, Independence Day, and Labor Day.
5. A person who violates this section commits a simple misdemeanor.

321E.12 Registration must be consistent.

1. A vehicle traveling under permit shall be registered for the gross weight of the vehicle and load. A trip permit issued according to section 326.23 shall not be used in lieu of the registration provided for in this section.
2. A private carrier who is not for hire may transport special mobile equipment on a vehicle registered for the gross weight of the transport vehicle and cargo, minus the weight of the special mobile equipment, when the special mobile equipment is owned, leased, or rented and under exclusive control of the private carrier.
3. Vehicles, while being used for the transportation of buildings other than mobile homes and factory-built structures, may be registered for the combined gross weight of the vehicle and load on a single-trip basis. The fee is five cents per ton exceeding the weight registered under section 321.122 per mile of travel. Fees shall not be prorated for fractions of miles. This provision does not exempt these vehicles from any other provision of this chapter.

321E.13 Financial responsibility.

Prior to the issuance of any permit, the applicant for a permit shall be required to file proof of financial responsibility or post a bond with the permit-issuing authority. The amount of the bond shall be determined by the permit-issuing authority and shall be used as security for repair or replacement of official signs, signals, and roadway foundations, surfaces, or structures which may be damaged or destroyed during the movement of a vehicle and load operating under the permit. The duration of the bond shall be determined by the permit-issuing authority for a period not to exceed one year.

321E.14 Fees for permits.

1. Permit-issuing authorities may charge the following fees:
 - a. Twenty-five dollars for an annual permit issued under section 321E.8, subsection 1.
 - b. Three hundred dollars for an annual permit issued pursuant to section 321E.8, subsection 2.
 - c. Two hundred dollars for a multi-trip permit issued pursuant to section 321E.9A.
 - d. Six hundred dollars for a special alternative energy multi-trip permit issued pursuant to section 321E.9B.
 - e. Ten dollars for a single-trip permit issued pursuant to section 321E.9.
 - f. Twenty-five dollars for an annual permit for special mobile equipment, as defined in section 321.1, subsection 75, issued pursuant to section 321E.7, subsection 3, with a combined gross weight of not more than eighty thousand pounds.
 - g. Twenty-five dollars for a permit issued pursuant to section 321E.29 or 321E.29A.
 - h. One hundred dollars for a permit issued pursuant to section 321E.30.
 - i. One hundred twenty dollars for an annual all-systems permit issued pursuant to section 321E.8, which shall be deposited in the road use tax fund.

2. Fees for the movement of buildings, parts of buildings, or unusual vehicles or loads may be increased to cover the costs of inspections by the permit-issuing authority.
3. A fee not to exceed two hundred fifty dollars per day or a prorated fraction of that fee per person and car for escort service may be charged when requested or when required under this chapter. Proration of escort fees between state and local authorities when more than one governmental authority provides or is required to provide escort for a movement during the period of a day shall be determined by rule under section 321E.15.
4. The department and local authorities may charge a permit applicant for the cost of trimming trees and removal and replacement of natural obstructions or official signs and signals or other public or private property required to be removed during the movement of a vehicle and load.

321E.15 Rules made available.

The department may adopt and make available upon request to interested parties printed rules and regulations necessary for the movement by permit of vehicles and indivisible loads under the provisions of this chapter. No rule or regulation shall be adopted without prior notice to city and county officials and without a hearing on the proposed rule or regulation. All rules and regulations adopted shall have due regard for the safety of the traveling public and the protection of the highway surfaces and structures. Rules and regulations for permit travel on the interstate system shall be consistent with the federal requirements for the system.

321E.16 Violations—penalties.

1. A person who violates a provision of a permit issued pursuant to this chapter or rules adopted under section 321E.15, other than a provision relating to weight, shall be subject to a scheduled fine under section 805.8A, subsection 12, paragraph “f”.
2. The fine for violation of the weight allowed by a permit shall be based upon the difference between the actual weight of the vehicle and load and the maximum allowable by permit in accordance with section 321.463. If a vehicle with an indivisible load traveling under permit is found to be in violation of weight limitations, the vehicle operator shall be allowed a reasonable amount of time to remove any ice, mud, snow, and other weight attributable to climatic conditions accumulated along the route prior to application of the penalties prescribed in section 321.463.
3. A person operating a civilian escort vehicle in violation of rules adopted pursuant to section 321E.15 shall be subject to a scheduled fine under section 805.8A, subsection 12, paragraph “f”.

321E.17 Serious violations.

Proof of imposition of a penalty for a violation of section 321.256, 321.454, 321.456, 321.457, 321.463, 321.471, 321.474, or 321E.16 or any combination of penalties for violation of those sections with respect to the operation of one or more vehicles by any one permit holder, whether operated personally or through agents, servants, or employees of the permit holder, shall constitute prima facie evidence that the permit holder has willfully operated or caused to be operated a vehicle or vehicles in violation of this chapter.

321E.18 Overall operations considered.

In any proceeding brought under this chapter, the permit-issuing authority shall consider evidence relating to the nature and severity of the violations and the extent of the operations of any vehicles by or on behalf of the permit holder upon the public highways of this state, which did not involve any violations.

321E.19 Permit suspended, changed, or revoked.

The permit-issuing authority may deny, change, suspend, or revoke any permit issued by the authority pursuant to this chapter for good cause. A decision of the department may be appealed in accordance with chapter 17A, and a decision of a local authority may be appealed in accordance with the appeal procedures of the local authority.

321E.20 Suspension period.

Whenever the permit-issuing authority finds from the evidence adduced at hearing that a permit holder has willfully operated or caused to be operated a vehicle or vehicles in violation of this chapter, the permit-issuing authority may enter an order suspending, modifying or revoking the permit in whole or in part at its discretion for a period not to exceed one hundred eighty days. If the permit-issuing authority finds in a subsequent proceeding within twelve months from the date of the initial suspension, modification, or revocation that a permit holder has again willfully operated in violation of this chapter, the permit-issuing authority shall order suspension, modification, or revocation of permit privileges in whole or in part for a period not to exceed two years.

321E.21 Process on nonresidents.

Any person using and operating a vehicle over the highways of this state who is a nonresident of this state or at the time a cause for hearing arises under this chapter is a resident of the state but subsequently becomes a nonresident of this state, shall be deemed to have appointed the secretary of state of the state of Iowa to be the person’s lawful attorney. Any legal processes in any proceeding brought against the person under this chapter shall be served on the secretary of state. The use and operation by the person shall be signification of the person’s agreement that any such process against the person which is so served shall be of the same legal force and validity as though served upon the person personally.

321E.22 Service of process.

Service of such process shall be made by serving a copy upon or filling a copy in the office of the secretary of state. The service shall be sufficient service upon the person if notice of the service and a copy of the process are within ten days sent by registered mail by the department general counsel to the permit holder at the last known address of said

permit holder. An affidavit of compliance therewith of the department general counsel shall be appended to the summons. The issuing authority may order such continuances as may be necessary to afford the permit holder reasonable opportunity to defend the action. The secretary of state shall keep a record of all such processes which shall show the day and hour of such service.

321E. 23 Failure to receive copy of process.

When a final order is entered against any permit holder who did not receive notice of service and a copy of the process by registered mail, the permit holder shall within six months after the entry of the order appear before the issuing authority and file a verified statement showing that the permit holder did not receive such notice of service and the copy of the process. The permit holder shall further show that the permit holder has a good and substantial defense to the action and may appear and answer the allegations made against the permit holder. Thereupon, the proceedings may be had as if the permit holder had appeared in due time and no order had been entered. If it appears at the hearing that the order ought not to have been entered, the order may be set aside, altered, or amended as shall appear just; otherwise it shall be ordered to stand affirmed against such permit holder.

321E. 24 Warning and lighting devices on oversized loads.

The department shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A regarding oversize load signs, warning flags, warning lights, and projecting-load lights.

321E. 25 Use of highways of interstate system.

Use of the national system of interstate and defense highways under the provisions of this chapter shall be restricted by regulation and other appropriate action of the department in such a manner as to not be in conflict with the applicable provisions of section 23 U.S.C. 127.

321E.27 Definition.

As used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires, "department" means the state department of transportation.

321E.28 Permits for manufactured or mobile homes or factory-built structures.

The department and local authorities may, upon application and with good cause shown, issue single-trip, multi-trip, or annual permits for the movement of manufactured or mobile homes or factory-built structures of widths including appurtenances exceeding twelve feet five inches subject to the following conditions:

1. Permits shall be issued only when the movement can be safely accomplished without causing unnecessary traffic congestion.
2. Permits issued under this section shall specify the route over which the manufactured or mobile home or factory-built structure shall be moved, and wherever possible, the department and local authorities shall specify highways having a roadway at least twenty-four feet in width.
3. Single-trip permits may be issued by the department or local authorities contingent upon favorable road and weather conditions.
4. A permit may be issued to allow the movement of a manufactured or mobile home or factory-built structure on a fully controlled-access, divided, multilaned highway.
For the purposes of this section, "factory-built structure" means a structure which is wholly or in substantial part, made, fabricated, formed, or assembled in manufacturing facilities for installation or assembly and installation on a building site and which is temporarily moved on its own axles.

321E.29 Excess size divisible load permits.

1. Vehicles or a combination of vehicles with divisible loads in excess of the width, length, or height requirements of chapter 321 may be moved on the highways of this state if the department or permit-issuing authority determines there is a special or emergency situation which warrants the issuance of a special permit. The combined gross weight or gross weight on any one axle or group of axles may exceed the limits established in section 321.463, subject to the limits and routes established by the permit-issuing authority.
2. Annual permits may be issued for vehicles with divisible loads of hay, straw or stover without a finding of special or emergency situations if the movement meets the requirements of this chapter, provided the following limits are not exceeded:
 - a. Overall width not to exceed twelve feet five inches.
 - b. Overall length not to exceed seventy-five feet.
 - c. Overall height not to exceed fourteen feet six inches.
 - d. Total gross weight of the vehicles or combination of vehicles not to exceed eighty thousand pounds.

321E. 29A Raw milk transporters.

A permit-issuing authority may issue annual permits authorizing a raw milk transporter to transport by motor truck raw milk to or from a milk plant, receiving station, or transfer station. The combined gross weight or gross weight on any axle or group of axles of the motor truck shall not exceed the limits established under section 321.463. The permit-issuing authority may specify weight limits or routes for each raw milk transporter or establish weight limits or routes under section 321E.8.

321E.30 Compacted rubbish transporters

1. A permit-issuing authority may issue annual permits for the operation of compacted rubbish vehicles and vehicles which transport compacted rubbish from a rubbish collection point to a landfill area, exceeding the weight limitation of section 321.463 but not exceeding twenty thousand pounds per axle, and for tandem axle vehicles or transferrable axle vehicles, not exceeding a gross weight on the rear axles of thirty-six thousand pounds.
2. Vehicles operated pursuant to an annual permit issued under this section shall be operated only over routes designated by the permit-issuing authority.
3. Annual permits approved by the permit-issuing authority shall be issued upon payment of an annual fee, in addition to other registration fees imposed, to be paid to the permit-issuing authority for all nongovernmental vehicles.

321E.31 Permit for moving certain manufactured or mobile homes.

All manufactured or mobile homes moved in this state which are registered in another state shall only be moved on the highways with a permit issued under sections 321E.8 and 321E.28.

321E.32 Movement of structures and other loads on dolly axles.

The movement of structures and other indivisible loads on dolly axles shall be subject to the same weight limits that apply to all other indivisible loads. However, when an indivisible load is moved and the transverse dolly axles under the load have a clear inside spacing of five feet or more, each axle shall be considered a separate axle in determining the axle weight limitations provide by law.

321E. 33 Oversize permit agreement.

The director of transportation may, subject to the approval of the transportation commission, enter into agreements on behalf of this state with authorized representatives of other states concerning the movement of vehicles of excess size and weight. The director of transportation may enter into and the state department of transportation may become a member of an agreement allowing other states to issue permits authorizing the movement of vehicles of excess size and weight on state primary roads, collect established permit fees on behalf of the department, and exchange appropriate information. The director of transportation may adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A to implement an agreement.

Copies of any agreement shall be filed with the secretary of the senate and the chief clerk of the house.

321E. 34 Escort requirements.

1. The operator of an escort vehicle serving as an escort in the movement of vehicles and loads of excess size and weight under permits required by this chapter shall have a driver's license as defined in section 321.1 valid for the operation of the escort vehicle.
2. The department shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A for all escort requirements. The rules shall include operator requirements; escort vehicle requirements; and length, height, width, and weight requirements for the load or vehicle being moved under an annual or single-trip permit or in a special or emergency situation.

335.30 Manufactured home.

A county shall not adopt or enforce zoning regulations or other ordinances which disallow the plans and specifications of a proposed residential structure solely because the proposed structure is a manufactured home. However, a zoning ordinance or regulation shall require that a manufactured home be located and installed according to the same standards, including but not limited to, a permanent foundation system, setback, and minimum square footage which would apply to a site-built, single family dwelling on the same lot, and shall require that the home is assessed and taxed as a site-built dwelling. A zoning ordinance or other regulation shall not require a perimeter foundation system for a manufactured home which is incompatible with the structural design of the manufactured home structure. A county shall not require more than one permanent foundation system for manufactured home. For purposes of this section, a permanent foundation may be a pier footing foundation system designed and constructed to be compatible with the structure and the conditions of the site. When units are located outside a manufactured home community or mobile home park, requirements may be imposed which ensure visual compatibility of the permanent foundation system with surrounding residential structures. As used in this section, "manufactured home" means a factory-built structure, which is manufactured or constructed under the authority of 42 U.S.C. § 5403 and is to be used as a place for human habitation, but which is not constructed or equipped with a permanent hitch or other device allowing it to be moved other than for the purpose of moving to a permanent site, and which does not have permanently attached to its body or frame any wheels or axles. This section shall not be construed as abrogating a recorded restrictive covenant.

A county shall not adopt or enforce construction, building, or design ordinances, regulations, requirements, or restrictions which would mandate width standards greater than twenty-four feet, roof pitch, or other design standards for manufactured housing if the housing otherwise complies with 42 U.S.C. § 5403. A county shall not adopt or enforce zoning or subdivision regulations or other ordinances which mandate width standards for a single modular or manufactured home which is sited upon land otherwise zoned as agricultural land. However, this paragraph shall not prohibit a county from adopting and enforcing zoning regulations related to transportation, water, sewerage, or other land development.

335.30A Land-Leased Communities.

A county shall not adopt or enforce zoning or subdivision regulations or other ordinances which disallow or make infeasible the plans and specifications of land-leased communities because the housing within the land-leased community will be manufactured housing.

"Land-leased 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 land-leased community. The term "land-leased community" 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 located in a land-leased community shall be taxed under section 435.22 as if the manufactured home were located in a manufactured home community or mobile home park.

358C.13 (8) Zoning – REID Districts

6. The board of trustees shall not prohibit or restrict the construction of manufactured homes in a real estate improvement district. As used in this subsection, “manufactured home” has the same meaning as under section 435.1, subsection 2.

403.22(6) Zoning – TIF Districts

6. A municipality shall not prohibit or restrict the construction of manufactured homes in any project for which public improvements were finalized under this section. As used in this subsection, “manufactured home” means the same as under section 435.1, subsection 2.

414.28 Manufactured home.

A city shall not adopt or enforce zoning regulations or other ordinances which disallow the plans and specifications of a proposed residential structure solely because the proposed structure is a Manufactured home. However, a zoning ordinance or regulation shall require that a manufactured home be located and installed according to the same standards, including but not limited to, a permanent foundation system, set-back, and minimum square footage which would apply to a site-built, single family dwelling on the same lot, and shall require that the home is assessed and taxed as a site-built dwelling. A zoning ordinance or other regulation shall not require a perimeter foundation system for a manufactured home which is incompatible with the structural design of the manufactured home structure. A city shall not require more than one permanent foundation system for a manufactured home. For purposes of this section, a permanent foundation may be a pier footing foundation system designed and constructed to be compatible with the structure and the conditions of the site. When units are located outside a manufactured home community or mobile home park, requirements may be imposed which ensure visual compatibility of the permanent foundation system with surrounding residential structures. As used in this section, “manufactured home” means a factory-built structure, which is manufactured or constructed under the authority of 42 U.S.C. § 5403 and is to be used as a place for human habitation, but which is not constructed or equipped with a permanent hitch or other device allowing it to be moved other than for the purpose of moving to a permanent site, and which does not have permanently attached to its body or frame any wheels or axles. This section shall not be construed as abrogating a recorded restrictive covenant.

A city shall not adopt or enforce construction, building, or design ordinances, regulations, requirements, or restrictions which would mandate width standards greater than twenty-four feet, roof pitch, or other design standards for manufactured housing if the housing otherwise complies with 42 U.S.C. } 5403. However, this paragraph shall not prohibit a city from adopting and enforcing zoning regulations related to transportation, water, sewerage, or other land development.

414.28A Land-Leased Communities.

A city shall not adopt or enforce zoning or subdivision regulations or other ordinances which disallow or make infeasible the plans and specifications of land-leased communities because the housing within the land-leased community will be manufactured housing.

“Land-leased 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 land-leased community. The term “land-leased community” 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 located in a land-leased community shall be taxed under section 435.22 as if the manufactured home were located in a manufactured home community or mobile home park.

423.1 DEFINITIONS.

As used in this chapter the following words, terms, and phrases have the meanings ascribed to them by this section, except where the context clearly indicates that a different meaning is intended:

7. "Certificate of title" means a certificate of title issued for a vehicle or for manufactured housing under chapter 321.

23. "Installed purchase price" is the amount charged, valued in money whether paid in money or otherwise, by a building contractor to convert manufactured housing from tangible personal property into realty. "Installed purchase price" includes, but is not limited to, amounts charged for installing a foundation and electrical and plumbing hookups. "Installed purchase price" excludes any amount charged for landscaping in connection with the conversion.

26. "Manufactured housing" means "manufactured home" as defined in section 321.1.

28. "Mobile home" means "manufactured or mobile home" as defined in section 321.1.

33. "Nonresidential commercial operations" means industrial, commercial, mining, or agricultural operations, whether for profit or not, but does not include apartment complexes, manufactured home communities, or mobile home parks.

47. "Retailer" means and includes every person engaged in the business of selling tangible personal property or taxable services at retail....

51. No Sales Tax on Delivery/Transportation Charges "Sales price" applies to the measure subject to sales tax.

a. "Sales price" means the total amount of consideration, including cash, credit, property, and services, for which personal property or services are sold, leased, or rented, valued in money, whether received in money or otherwise, without any deduction for any of the following:

(3) Charges by the seller for any services necessary to complete the sale, other than delivery and installation charges.

(4) Delivery charges.

(5) Installation charges.

(6) The value of exempt personal property given to the purchaser where taxable and exempt personal property have been bundled together and sold by the seller as a single product or piece of merchandise.

(7) Credit for any trade-in authorized by section 423.3, subsection 59.

c. The sales price does not include and the sales tax shall not apply to amounts received for charges included in paragraph "a", subparagraphs (3) through (7), if they are separately contracted for, separately stated on the invoice, billing, or similar document given to the purchaser, and the amounts represent charges which are not the sales price of a taxable sale or of the furnishing of a taxable service.

d. For purposes of this definition, the sales price from a rental or lease includes rent, royalties, and copyright and license fees.

59. "Tangible personal property" means personal property that can be seen, weighed, measured, felt, or touched, or that is in any other manner perceptible to the senses. "Tangible personal property" includes electricity, water, gas, steam, and prewritten computer software.

62. "Use" means and includes the exercise by any person of any right or power over tangible personal property incident to the ownership of that property. A retailer's or building contractor's sale of manufactured housing for use in this state, whether in the form of tangible personal property or of realty, is a use of that property for the purposes of this chapter.

SALES TAX

423.2 TAX IMPOSED

1. There is imposed a tax of six percent upon the sales price of all sales of tangible personal property, consisting of goods, wares, or merchandise, sold at retail in the state to consumers or users except as otherwise provided in this subchapter.

(a)(5) Renting of rooms, apartments, or sleeping quarters in a hotel, motel, inn, public lodging house, rooming house, mobile home which is tangible personal property, or tourist court, or in any place where sleeping accommodations are furnished to transient guests for rent, whether with or without meals. "Renting" and "rent" include any kind of direct or indirect charge for such rooms, apartments, or sleeping quarters, or their use. However, the tax does not apply to the sales price from the renting of a room, apartment, or sleeping quarters while rented by the same person for a period of more than thirty-one consecutive days.

b. Sales of building materials, supplies, and equipment to owners, contractors, subcontractors, or builders for the erection of buildings or the alteration, repair, or improvement of real property are retail sales of tangible personal property in whatever quantity sold. Where the owner, contractor, subcontractor, or builder is also a retailer holding a retail sales tax permit and transacting retail sales of building materials, supplies, and equipment, the person shall purchase such items of tangible personal property without liability for the tax if such property will be subject to the tax at the time of resale or at the time it is withdrawn from inventory for construction purposes. The sales tax shall be due in the reporting period when the materials, supplies, and equipment are withdrawn from inventory for construction purposes or when sold at retail. The tax shall not be due when materials are withdrawn from inventory for use in construction outside of Iowa and the tax shall not apply to tangible personal property purchased and consumed by the manufacturer as building materials in the performance by the manufacturer or its subcontractor of construction outside of Iowa. The sale of carpeting is not a sale of building materials. The sale of carpeting to owners, contractors, subcontractors, or builders shall be treated as the sale of ordinary tangible personal property and subject to the tax imposed under this subsection and the use tax.

423.3 EXEMPTIONS

There is exempted from the provisions of this subchapter and from the computation of the amount of tax imposed by it the following:

39. The sales price from "casual sales". "Casual sales" means:

a. Sales of tangible personal property, or the furnishing of services, of a nonrecurring nature, by the owner, if the seller, at the time of the sale, is not engaged for profit in the business of selling tangible personal property or services taxed under section 423.2.

b. The sale of all or substantially all of the tangible personal property or services held or used by a seller in the course of the seller's trade or business for which the seller is required to hold a sales tax permit when the seller sells or otherwise transfers the trade or business to another

person who shall engage in a similar trade or business.

58. In transactions in which tangible personal property is traded toward the sales price of other tangible personal property, that portion of the sales price which is not payable in money to the retailer is exempted from the taxable amount if the following conditions are met:

- a. The tangible personal property traded to the retailer is the type of property normally sold in the regular course of the retailer's business.
- b. The tangible personal property traded to the retailer is intended by the retailer to be ultimately sold at retail or is intended to be used by the retailer or another in the remanufacturing of a like item.

64. The sales price from the sale of a modular home, as defined in section 435.1, to the extent of the portion of the purchase price of the modular home which is not attributable to the cost of the tangible personal property used in the processing of the modular home. For purposes of this exemption, the portion of the purchase price which is not attributable to the cost of the tangible personal property used in the processing of the modular home is forty percent.

70. The sales price of delivery charges. This exemption does not apply to the delivery of electric energy or natural gas.

USE TAX

423.5 IMPOSITION OF TAX.

1. Except as provided in paragraph "c", an excise tax at the rate of six percent of the purchase price or installed purchase price is imposed on the following:

a. The use of manufactured housing in this state, on the purchase price if the manufactured housing is sold in the form of tangible personal property or on the installed purchase price if the manufactured housing is sold in the form of realty.

c. An excise tax at the rate of five percent is imposed on the use of vehicles subject only to the issuance of a certificate of title and the use of manufactured housing, and on the use of leased vehicles, if the lease transaction does not require titling or registration of the vehicle, on the amount subject to tax as calculated pursuant to section 423.26, subsection 2.

e. The use in this state of services enumerated in section 423.2. This tax is applicable where services are furnished in this state or where the product or result of the service is used in this state.

2. The excise tax is imposed upon every person using the property within this state until the tax has been paid directly to the county treasurer, the state department of transportation, a retailer, or the department. This tax is imposed on every person using the services or the product of the services in this state until the user has paid the tax either to an Iowa use tax permit holder or to the department.

3. For the purpose of the proper administration of the use tax and to prevent its evasion, evidence that tangible personal property was sold by any person for delivery in this state shall be prima facie evidence that such tangible personal property was sold for use in this state.

5. The use tax rate of six percent is reduced to five percent on January 1, 2030.

423.6 EXEMPTIONS (Use Tax)

The use in this state of the following tangible personal property and services is exempted from the tax imposed by this subchapter:

9. Mobile homes and manufactured housing the use of which has previously been subject to the tax imposed under this subchapter and for which that tax has been paid.

10. Mobile homes to the extent of the portion of the purchase price of the mobile home which is not attributable to the cost of the tangible personal property used in the processing of the mobile home, and manufactured housing to the extent of the purchase price or the installed purchase price of the manufactured housing which is not attributable to the cost of the tangible personal property used in the processing of the manufactured housing. For purposes of this exemption, the portion of the purchase price which is not attributable to the cost of the tangible personal property used in the processing of the mobile home is eighty percent and the portion of the purchase price or installed purchase price which is not attributable to the cost of the tangible personal property used in the processing of the manufactured housing is eighty percent.

423.14 SALES AND USE TAX COLLECTION.

1. a. Sales tax, other than that described in paragraph "c", shall be collected by sellers who are retailers or by their agents. Sellers or their agents shall, as far as practicable, add the sales tax, or the average equivalent thereof, to the sales price or charge, less trade-ins allowed and taken and when added such tax shall constitute a part of the sales price or charge, shall be a debt from consumer or user to seller or agent until paid, and shall be recoverable at law in the same manner as other debts.

2. Use tax shall be collected in the following manner:

a. The tax upon the use of all vehicles subject only to the issuance of a certificate of title or the tax upon the use of manufactured housing shall be collected by the county treasurer or the state department of transportation pursuant to section 423.26, subsection 1. The county treasurer shall retain one dollar from each tax payment collected, to be credited to the county general fund.

423.15 GENERAL SOURCING RULES.

...This section only applies to determine a seller's obligation to pay or collect and remit a sales or use tax with respect to the seller's sale of a product. This section does not affect the obligation of a purchaser or lessee to remit tax on the use of the product to the taxing jurisdictions in which the use occurs. A seller's obligation to collect Iowa sales tax or Iowa use tax only occurs if the sale is sourced to this state. The application of whether Iowa sales tax applies to sales sourced to Iowa depends upon where the sale is consummated by delivery.

423.16 TRANSACTIONS TO WHICH THE GENERAL SOURCING RULES DO NOT APPLY.

Section 423.15 does not apply to sales or use taxes levied on the following:

1. The retail sale or transfer of watercraft, modular homes, or mobile homes.....

423.22 TAXATION IN ANOTHER STATE.

If any person who causes tangible personal property to be brought into this state or who uses in this state services enumerated in section 423.2 has already paid a tax in another state in respect to the sale or use of the property or the performance of the service, or an occupation tax in respect to the property or service, in an amount less than the tax imposed by subchapter II or III, the provisions of those subchapters shall apply, but at a rate measured by the difference only between the rate fixed by subchapter II or III and the rate by which the previous tax on the sale or use, or the occupation tax, was computed. If the tax imposed and paid in the other state is equal to or more than the tax imposed by those subchapters, then a tax is not due in this state on the personal property or service.

423.24 ABSORBING TAX PROHIBITED.

A seller shall not advertise or hold out or state to the public or to any purchaser, consumer, or user, directly or indirectly, that the taxes or any parts thereof imposed by subchapter II or III will be assumed or absorbed by the seller or the taxes will not be added to the sales price of the property sold, or if added that the taxes or any part thereof will be refunded. Any person violating any of the provisions of this section within this state is guilty of a simple misdemeanor.

423.26 Vehicles Subject Only To The Issuance Of Title-- Manufactured Housing -- Vehicle Lease Transactions Not Requiring Title Or Registration.

1. *a.* The use tax imposed upon the use of vehicles subject only to the issuance of a certificate of title shall be paid by the owner to the county treasurer or the state department of transportation from whom the certificate of title is obtained. A certificate of title shall not be issued until the tax has been paid. The county treasurer or the state department of transportation shall require every applicant for a certificate of title to supply information as the county treasurer or the director deems necessary as to the time of purchase, the purchase price, and other information relative to the purchase of the vehicle. On or before the tenth day of each month, the county treasurer or the state department of transportation shall remit to the department the amount of the taxes collected during the preceding month.

b. A person who willfully makes a false statement in regard to the purchase price of a vehicle subject to taxation under this subsection is guilty of a fraudulent practice. A person who willfully makes a false statement in regard to the purchase price of such a vehicle with the intent to evade the payment of tax shall be assessed a penalty of seventy-five percent of the amount of tax unpaid and required to be paid on the actual purchase price less trade-in allowance.

423.26A Manufactured housing - collection of use tax - certificate of title.

1. Except as provided in subsection 3, the use tax imposed upon the use of manufactured housing shall be paid by the owner of the manufactured housing to the manufactured home retailer licensed under chapter 103A. The owner of the manufactured housing shall also provide to the manufactured home retailer all information necessary to complete and submit an application for a certificate of title.

2. Use tax collected by the manufactured home retailer shall be forwarded to the county treasurer or the state department of transportation. The county treasurer shall retain one dollar from each tax payment collected by a manufactured home retailer and paid to the county treasurer, to be credited to the county general fund. The manufactured home retailer shall submit an application for certificate of title on behalf of the owner of the manufactured housing.

3. The use tax imposed upon the use of manufactured housing brought into the state of Iowa which has not previously been subject to the tax imposed under this subchapter and for which that tax has not been paid, shall be paid by the owner of the manufactured housing to the county treasurer or the state department of transportation from whom the certificate of title is obtained. The owner of the manufactured housing shall submit an application for a certificate of title. Section 423.22 shall apply in the case where the owner has paid tax in another state.

4. The county treasurer or the state department of transportation shall require every application for a certificate of title to include information as the county treasurer or the director deems necessary as to the time of purchase, the purchase price, installed purchase price, and other information relative to the purchase of the manufactured housing.

5. A certificate of title shall not be issued until the tax has been paid. A certificate of title shall be delivered to the owner of the manufactured housing by the county treasurer or state department of transportation who received the use tax.

6. On or before the tenth day of each month, the county treasurer or the state department of transportation shall remit to the department the amount of the taxes collected during the preceding month.

7. A person who willfully makes a false statement in regard to taxation under this section is guilty of a fraudulent practice. A person who willfully makes a false statement in regard to taxation under this section with the intent to evade the payment of tax shall be assessed a penalty of seventy-five percent of the amount of tax unpaid and required to be paid.

423.36 PERMITS REQUIRED TO COLLECT SALES OR USE TAX - APPLICATIONS - REVOCATION.

1. A person shall not engage in or transact business as a retailer making taxable sales of tangible personal property or furnishing services within this state or as a retailer making taxable sales of tangible personal property or furnishing services for use within this state, unless a permit has been issued to the retailer under this section, except as provided in subsection 6. Every person desiring to engage in or transact business as a retailer shall file with the department an application for a permit to collect sales or use tax....

3. To collect sales or use tax, the applicant must have a permit for each place of business in the state of Iowa. The department may deny a permit to an applicant who is substantially delinquent in paying a tax due, or the interest or penalty on the tax, administered by the department at the time of application. If the applicant is a partnership, a permit may be denied if a partner is substantially delinquent in paying any delinquent tax, penalty, or interest. If the applicant is a corporation, a permit may be denied if any officer having a substantial legal or equitable interest in the ownership of the corporation owes any delinquent tax, penalty, or interest.

535D.4A EXEMPTIONS. (Exemption from licensing as mortgage loan originator)

This chapter does not apply to any of the following:

1. A registered mortgage loan originator when acting for an employer described in section 535D.3, subsection 11.
2. An individual who offers or negotiates terms of a residential mortgage loan with or on behalf of an immediate family member of the individual.
3. An individual who offers or negotiates terms of a residential mortgage loan secured by a dwelling that served as the individual's residence.
4. A licensed attorney who negotiates the terms of a residential mortgage loan on behalf of a client as an ancillary matter to the attorney's representation of the client, unless the attorney is compensated by a lender, a mortgage broker, or other mortgage loan originator or by any agent of such lender, mortgage broker, or other mortgage loan originator.
5. A licensed manufactured housing retailer selling mobile, manufactured, or modular homes, if the retailer only assists the consumer in filling out a loan application and does not offer or negotiate loan rates or terms, and does not do any counseling with consumers about residential mortgage loan rates or terms and does not receive any payment or fee from any company or individual for assisting the consumer.

CHAPTER 400
VEHICLE REGISTRATION AND CERTIFICATE OF TITLE

[Prior to 6/3/87, Transportation Department[820]—(07,D)Ch 11]

400.4(5) *Manufactured or mobile home.* If the vehicle described on the application is a manufactured or mobile home with an Iowa title, the applicant shall submit a tax clearance form to show that no taxes are owing, unless the title has been issued to a manufactured or mobile home retailer licensed under Iowa Code chapter 103A. The form may be obtained by any owner of record of the manufactured or mobile home from the county treasurer.

400.7(9) The following phrase stamped on the reassignment portion of a manufactured or mobile home title: “Dealer reassignment not authorized on this certificate of title.”

IAC 7/2/08 Transportation[761] Ch 400, p.7

761—400.10(321) Assignment of security interest. A security interest noted on a certificate of title may be assigned to another secured party without losing the seniority of the security interest by complying with the procedure in Iowa Code section 321.50 or with the following procedure:

400.10(1) *Notice of assignment.* The secured party listed on the title certificate shall make the following notation in the cancellation portion of the certificate of title where security interest is noted “Assigned to (name of assignee).” The date, name of secured party and signature of the person noting the assignment shall be completed in the cancellation portion pertaining to the security interest.

400.10(2) *Application for notation of security interest.* The assignee shall complete an application for notation of a security interest on the form provided by the department. The application form shall be signed by the assignee in the space where the signature of the owner is ordinarily required. The signature of the owner shall not be required on an assignment of a security interest.

400.10(3) *Submission of documents to county treasurer.* The certificate of title, application for notation of security interest and appropriate notation fee shall be submitted to the county treasurer of the county where the certificate of title was issued or will be issued. Ch 400, p.8 Transportation[761] IAC 7/2/08

a. If there are additional security interests noted on the certificate of title, the seniority of the assignee’s security interest may be preserved by issuance of a certificate of title in lieu of the original, on which the assignee’s security interest shall be noted in the same seniority as the assignor’s.

b. A receipt for notation of security interest form shall be processed and the new receipt number shall be listed in the appropriate space provided. The original notation date shall also be listed and the words “by assignment” shall be listed following the name of the assignee.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 321.50.

761—400.11(321) Sheriff’s levy noted as a security interest. A sheriff’s levy may be noted as a security interest on a certificate of title if the sheriff so desires. To apply for a notation of a security interest, the sheriff or the sheriff’s deputy shall complete an application form prescribed by the department. The sheriff or sheriff’s deputy shall sign the application in the space where the signature of the owner is ordinarily required. The signature of the owner is not required. The appropriate notation fee shall be submitted with the application form to the county treasurer of the county where the certificate of title was issued. If the certificate of title is not surrendered with the application, the county treasurer shall notify the holder of the certificate of title in the manner prescribed in Iowa Code section 321.50.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 321.50.

761—400.12(321) Replacement certificate of title.

400.12(1) When a certificate of title is lost, destroyed or altered, the owner or lienholder shall apply for a replacement certificate of title. If a security interest noted on the certificate of title was released by the secured party on a separate form, but the secured party has not delivered the original certificate of title to the appropriate party, the owner may apply for a replacement certificate of title as provided in Iowa Code section 321.42.

400.12(2) Application for a replacement certificate of title shall be made on a form prescribed by the department. All owners of the vehicle as listed on the certificate of title shall sign the application form. If an owner is deceased, the signatures and documents specified in subrules 400.14(4) and 400.14(5) shall be required in lieu of the deceased owner's signature. A person entitled to vehicle ownership under the laws of descent and distribution shall sign the required forms and shall insert the words "heir at law" following the signature.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 321.42.

761—400.13(321) Bond required before title issued. An applicant for a certificate of title who cannot provide the supporting documents required in rule 400.4(321) shall be required to file a bond as a condition to obtaining a title and registration plates.

400.13(1) Procedures. This subrule describes the procedures to be followed to obtain a "bonded" certificate of title. The procedures described are in addition to the regular procedures for titling and registering a vehicle.

a. The applicant shall submit a bond application to the office of vehicle services on a form prescribed by the department. The application shall be accompanied by a copy of the written ownership document received at the time the vehicle was acquired.

b. The department shall search the state files to determine if there is an owner of record for the vehicle and if the vehicle has been reported stolen or embezzled.

(1) If a record is found, the applicant shall complete a request for release of personal information form explaining that the applicant is the current owner and is requesting a duplicate title. The department shall mail the release by first-class mail to the owner of record, at the owner's last-known address.

(2) If the department receives no response from the owner of record within ten days after the date of mailing or the owner of record does not want the owner's personal information released, the department will continue processing the bond application.

c. If the department determines that the applicant has complied with this rule, that there is sufficient evidence to indicate that the applicant is the rightful owner, and that there is no known unsatisfied security interest, the department shall determine the current value of the vehicle and notify the applicant to deposit IAC 7/2/08 Transportation[761] Ch 400, p.9

cash or file a surety bond with the department in an amount equal to one and one-half times the current value of the vehicle.

d. After the cash deposit or surety bond has been deposited, a motor vehicle investigator of the department shall examine the vehicle to verify the information submitted on the application is correct. After verifying the information, the investigator shall give to the applicant a document authorizing the county treasurer to issue a title for and register the vehicle. Should the vehicle not meet the equipment requirements of Iowa Code chapter 321, the investigator shall authorize the county treasurer to issue a title and registration but instruct the county treasurer to immediately suspend the registration until such time as the vehicle meets these equipment requirements. If applicable, the investigator shall also affix an assigned identification number to the vehicle and give to the applicant an assigned vehicle identification number (VIN) form.

e. The applicant shall then submit the authorization document and, if applicable, the VIN form to the county treasurer and make application for a certificate of title and registration.

400.13(2) Disapproval. If the department determines that the applicant has not complied with this rule, that there is sufficient evidence to indicate that the applicant may not be the rightful owner, or that there is an unsatisfied security interest, then the department shall not authorize issuance of a certificate of title or registration receipt and shall notify the applicant in writing of the reason(s).

400.13(3) Junked vehicle. A certificate of title shall not be reinstated for a vehicle that has been issued a junking certificate unless the junking certificate was issued in error, as explained in rule 400.23(321), or the vehicle qualifies as an antique vehicle under Iowa Code subsection 321.115(1). This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 321.24 and 321.52.

761—400.14(321) Transfer of ownership. The following procedures shall apply for all titling and registration purposes:

400.14(1) *Transfer of vehicle owned by two or three persons.*

a. If the names of the owners of a vehicle on the certificate of title or on the manufacturer's certificate of origin are joined by the word "or," as in "John Doe, Jane Doe or Mary Doe," then the signature of any of these owners is sufficient to transfer title or to junk the vehicle.

b. If ownership of a vehicle is stated as a name or names followed by the words "Doing Business As" or the initials "DBA" and another name, only the name of an owner followed by the signature of an authorized representative of an owner is required to transfer title or to junk the vehicle. EXAMPLE: Ownership is stated as "John Smith and Mary Smith DBA Smith Repair." Jane Doe is an authorized representative of John Smith and Mary Smith. To transfer ownership, Jane Doe may sign as "John Smith and Mary Smith DBA Smith Repair, by Jane Doe," "John Smith and Mary Smith by Jane Doe," or Smith Repair by Jane Doe."

c. In all other cases the signature of each named owner is required.

400.14(2) *Assignment of title to two or three persons.* If a certificate of title or a manufacturer's certificate of origin is assigned to two or three persons with their names joined by the word "or," as in "John Doe, Jane Doe or Mary Doe," then a certificate of title may be issued to any one of these persons, or to any two or all three of these persons with their names joined by the word "or." However, a certificate of title shall only be issued to persons who have signed the application for title.

400.14(3) *Organizational ownership.*

a. When a vehicle is owned by a partnership, corporation, association, governmental unit, or private organization, the signature of its authorized representative is required.

b. When a vehicle is owned by a trust, the signature of each trustee is required, unless otherwise specified in the trust agreement. The signature shall be followed by the words "as trustee." In addition, the title shall be accompanied by a copy of all documents creating or otherwise affecting the trust.

400.14(4) *Death with a will.* When ownership is transferred according to a decedent's will, a certified copy of the court order or the letter of appointment appointing the person assigning the title as executor of the will shall be required.

400.14(5) *Death without a will.* When ownership is transferred from a decedent without a will and there is no administration of the estate, an affidavit of death intestate form signed by the clerk of Ch 400, p.10 Transportation[761] IAC 7/2/08 court shall be required. When ownership is transferred from a decedent without a will but there is an administration of the estate, a copy of the court order or the letter of appointment appointing the person assigning the title as administrator shall be required.

400.14(6) *Power of attorney.* An attorney in fact may act for the owner(s) if the appointment is shown on a power of attorney form. Power of attorney forms are available from the department but other forms may be accepted if they contain all necessary information. The power of attorney form or a certified true copy shall be kept by the county treasurer and attached to the document to which it applies. This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 321.20, 321.24, 321.45, 321.47, 321.49, and 321.67.

761—400.15(321) Cancellation of a certificate of title.

400.15(1) The department shall cancel a certificate of title when authorized by any provision of law or when it has reasonable grounds to believe that the title has not been surrendered to the county treasurer as provided in Iowa Code section 321.52 or when the vehicle has been stolen or embezzled from the rightful owner or seized under the provisions of Iowa Code section 321.84, and the person holding the certificate of title, purportedly issued for the vehicle, has no immediate right to possession of the vehicle.

400.15(2) The decision to issue a new certificate of title or to allow the previous title to be reinstated through a replacement title application process or to take any other action regarding ownership of the vehicle for which the current title has been canceled shall be determined after an investigation and recommendation by a motor vehicle investigator of the department. This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 321.101.

761—400.16(321) Application for certificate of title or original registration for a specially constructed or reconstructed vehicle.

400.16(1) Definitions applicable to this rule.

a. "Ownership document for the vehicle" means the certificate of title, the manufacturer's certificate of origin, the junking certificate, or other evidence of ownership acceptable to the department.

b. "Ownership documents for essential parts" means bills of sale for all essential parts used to construct or reconstruct the vehicle. Each bill of sale shall contain a description of the part, the manufacturer's identification number of the part, if any, and the name, address, and telephone number of the seller.

400.16(2) Procedures. This subrule describes the procedures for obtaining department approval to title and register a specially constructed or reconstructed vehicle. The procedures described are in addition to the regular procedures for titling and registering a vehicle.

a. The applicant shall apply to the county treasurer for a certificate of title and registration. The county treasurer, upon receiving an application that indicates the vehicle is a specially constructed or reconstructed vehicle, shall forward the application to a motor vehicle investigator of the department.

b. The investigator shall contact the applicant in person or by telephone and schedule a time and place for an examination of the vehicle and the ownership documents. The applicant, when appearing with the vehicle for the examination, shall submit to the investigator the ownership document for the vehicle, the ownership documents for essential parts, and a weigh ticket indicating the weight of the vehicle. However, a weigh ticket is not required for motorcycles, trucks, truck tractors, road tractors or trailer-type vehicles.

c. If the investigator determines that the vehicle complies with 761—Chapter 450, that the integral parts and components have been identified as to ownership, and that the application has been completed properly:

(1) The investigator shall approve the application, affix to the vehicle an assigned vehicle identification number, and return the application and ownership documents to the applicant. The investigator shall also give to the applicant an assigned vehicle identification number (VIN) form that the applicant shall submit with the application to the county treasurer.

(2) If the vehicle is a passenger-type motor vehicle, the department shall determine its weight and value. The vehicle weight shall be fixed at the next even 100 pounds above the actual weight of the IAC 7/2/08

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vehicle fully equipped, as provided in Iowa Code section 321.162. The weight and value shall constitute the basis for determining the annual registration fee under Iowa Code section 321.109, except as provided in Iowa Code section 321.113.

(3) The applicant shall then submit the approved application, ownership document for the vehicle, and VIN form to the county treasurer and continue with the regular title and registration process.

400.16(3) Disapproval. If the department determines that the vehicle does not comply with 761—Chapter 450, that the integral parts or components have not been identified as to ownership, or that the application has not been completed properly, then the department shall not approve the vehicle for titling and registration.

400.16(4) Model year. The model year of a specially constructed or reconstructed vehicle is the year the vehicle is approved by the department as a specially constructed or reconstructed vehicle. This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 321.20, 321.23, 321.24, 321.52, 321.109 and 321.162.

400.16(3) Mobile home, travel trailer, semitrailer, or trailer with empty weight exceeding two thousand pounds. If the vehicle to be titled is a specially constructed or reconstructed mobile home, or if the vehicle to be titled and registered is a specially constructed or reconstructed travel trailer, semitrailer, or a trailer with an empty weight exceeding two thousand pounds, the following shall apply:

a. Application forms. The applicant shall complete Forms 411007, 417050, and 411041 and submit them to the county treasurer.

b. Exhibits. The following exhibits shall be submitted with the application forms:

(1) Two photographs of the vehicle: One which clearly shows the front and one side of the vehicle, and one which clearly shows the back and the other side of the vehicle.

(2) A photocopy of the face of the ownership document for the vehicle. If the applicant is unable to comply with this subparagraph, the applicant may follow the bonding procedure set out in rule 400.13(321).

(3) Photocopies of the ownership documents for essential parts.

(4) A pencil tracing of the vehicle identification number, unless no vehicle identification number is on the frame being used.

c. Examination. The county treasurer shall submit the application forms and exhibits to the department.

d. Approval. If the application forms appear to be properly completed and the photographs indicate that the vehicle is a specially constructed or reconstructed vehicle:

(1) The department shall forward to the applicant the application forms and exhibits, an assigned identification number plate with a distinguishing number, and an information sheet which indicates the location for attachment of the assigned identification number plate and equipment requirements applicable to trailer-type vehicles.

(2) The applicant shall attach the assigned identification number plate to the vehicle as specified and shall certify and sign in the appropriate space on Form 411041 that the plate has been attached and that the vehicle is properly equipped.

(3) The applicant shall submit the application forms, exhibits and the ownership document for the vehicle to the county treasurer.

(4) The county treasurer shall then issue a certificate of title and registration receipt for the vehicle upon payment of the appropriate fees. (Exception: A registration receipt shall not be issued for a mobile home.)

e. Disapproval. If the department determines that the application forms have not been properly completed or that the vehicle is not a specially constructed or reconstructed vehicle, the department shall not authorize issuance of a certificate of title or registration receipt and shall notify the applicant in writing of the reason(s) within thirty days.

CHAPTER 16
STATE BUILDING CODE—FACTORY-BUILT STRUCTURES

PART 2—MANUFACTURED HOUSING

661—16.620(103A) Manufactured home construction. (Previously called mobile home.)

16.620(1) Authority to promulgate rules. Pursuant to Public Law 93-383, Section 604, of the National Manufactured Home Construction and Safety Act of 1974, specified in 42 U.S.C. 5403 and signed into law on August 22, 1974, the authority to promulgate rules and regulations in order to establish federal manufactured home construction standards and procedures of enforcement were established by Congress and subsequent provisions for their implementation were so granted to the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). Title VI of this Act authorizes the secretary of HUD to promulgate the federal standards and to issue the rules and regulations to ensure adequate administration and enforcement of such standards.

16.620(2) Scope and applicability.

a. Provisions contained within Part 2 shall apply to all factory-built structures defined as a “manufactured home” in subrule 16.620(4) of Part 2. These regulations shall govern manufactured homes that enter the first stage of production on or after June 15, 1976, and manufactured homes that entered the first stage of production prior to June 15, 1976, to which HUD (Department of Housing and Urban Development) labels were affixed. These provisions supersede all local, state, or other governmental regulations for manufactured home standards and are applicable for every manufactured home unit newly manufactured and offered for sale in the United States and its governing territories. These provisions do not apply to the following:

(1) Factory-built structures which comply with the requirements of Division VI, Part 1 of the state building code.

(2) Manufactured homes manufactured for installation in the state of Iowa on or after February 1, 1973, and prior to June 15, 1976.

b. Construction of multifamily manufactured homes, manufactured home add-on units, and temporary field construction offices will be covered by the provisions of Division VI, Part 2, however, the administration and the enforcement of the rules and regulations will apply as specified in Division VI, Part 1 for modular structures. These units will not bear a seal issued by the Department of Housing and Urban Development, but will bear an Iowa seal and be governed by all seal provisions outlined accordingly in Division VI, Part 1.

16.620(3) Manufacture of units prior to June 15, 1976. Manufactured home units, add-on units, multifamily manufactured homes and temporary field construction offices that were manufactured for installation in Iowa prior to June 15, 1976, which established the effective date of the HUD standard, shall have been constructed to the standards of manufactured homes of the Iowa state building code which was in effect at the time of manufacture.

16.620(4) Definitions and terms. Terms and definitions for purposes of clarification when used in Part 2. (See also subrule 16.610(3).)

“Anchoring equipment.” Straps, cables, turnbuckles, clamps, clips, and other fasteners including tensioning devices, which are used with ties to secure a manufactured home to ground anchors.

“Anchoring system.” A combination of ties, anchoring equipment, and ground anchors that will, when properly designed and installed, resist overturning and lateral movement of the manufactured home from wind forces.

“Approved installer.” Approval by the commissioner or the commissioner’s designated representative of a person, dealer, agency or organization, qualified to inspect, or install ground anchoring and support systems for manufactured homes or other manufactured structures, who installs units, for others, at a site of occupancy by attaching support and anchoring systems, and is familiar with and has agreed to comply with these installation procedures.

“Certificate, installation.” The certificate provided by the installer to both the commissioner and the

owner which warrants that the installation system complies with these rules. When an installer installs only the support system or anchorage system, an installation certificate shall also be completed and copies distributed accordingly for each installation and with the applicable information completed on the certificate pertinent to that type of installation (see subrule 16.623(5)).

“DAPIA.” A design inspection agency approved by HUD to perform in-plant design reviews on all drawings and specifications in order to provide compliance to the HUD standard for manufactured home construction.

“Diagonal tie (frame tie).” A tie intended primarily to resist horizontal or shear forces and which may secondarily resist vertical, uplift, and overturning forces.

“Ground anchor.” Any device at the manufactured home site designed to transfer manufactured home anchoring loads to the ground.

“IPIA.” A production inspection agency approved by HUD to perform the in-plant quality assurance inspection programs within manufactured home manufacturing facilities.

“Label or certification label.” The approved form of certification by the manufacturer that is affixed to each transportable section of each manufactured home manufactured for sale to a purchaser in the United States or its governing territories.

“Main frame” (Chassis). The structural component on which is mounted the body of the manufactured home.

“Manufactured home.” (Previously called mobile home.) A structure transportable in one or more sections which when erected on site measures 8 body feet or more in width and 40 body feet or more in length or when erected on site is 320 or more square feet in area, and which is built on a permanent chassis and designed to be used as a dwelling unit with or without a permanent foundation when connected to the required utilities and includes the plumbing, heating, air conditioning and electrical systems contained therein.

“Manufactured home add-on.” A structure which is designed and produced and to be made an integral part of a manufactured home and will be considered part of the manufactured home, when attached thereto.

“Manufacturer’s statement of origin” means a certification signed by the manufacturer or importer that the manufactured home described has been transferred to the person or dealer named and that the transfer is the first transfer of the manufactured home in ordinary trade and commerce. In addition to the information required by the Iowa Department of Transportation definition 761—subrule 421.1(2), the label number required by the federal regulations Section 3282.362(c)(2) 24 CFR Chapter XX shall be included. (This number is commonly known as the HUD number.) The terms “manufacturer’s certificate,” “importer’s certificate,” “MSO” and “MCO” shall be synonymous with the term “manufacturer’s statement of origin.”

“Multifamily manufactured home.” Manufactured homes designed and manufactured with more than one living unit.

“Pier.” That portion of the support system between the pier foundation and the manufactured home exclusive of caps and shims.

“Pier foundation (footing).” That portion of the support system that transmits loads directly to the soil, and shall be sized to support the loads shown herein.

“SAA.” A state administrative agency approved by the Department of Housing and Urban Development to participate in the enforcement of all provisions to which a manufactured home is regulated under the HUD standard.

“Seal, installation.” Is an insignia issued by the commissioner which is attached to a manufactured home by the installer to certify that the installation is in compliance with the requirements of the state building code.

“Stabilizing system (tie-down system).” A combination of the anchoring system and the support system when properly installed. Therefore, components of the anchoring and support systems such as piers, pier foundations, ties, anchoring equipment, anchors, or any other equipment which supports or secures the manufactured home to the ground, shall be defined as stabilizing devices. For the purposes of this code the definition of a stabilizing system and the definition of a tie-down system shall be one and the same.

“Support system.” A combination of pier foundations, piers, caps, and shims that will, when properly installed, support the manufactured home.

“Temporary field construction office.” A factory-built structure used at a construction site as an office facility by the personnel engaged in the construction of another structure or project. The intent of this structure is to remain on the job site only as long as necessary during the construction and then be removed before construction is completed.

“Tie.” Strap, cable or securing device used to connect the manufactured home to ground anchors.

“Tie-down system (stabilizing system).” Means a ground support system and a ground anchoring system used in concert to provide anchoring and support for a manufactured home.

“Vertical tie (over-the-top).” A tie intended to resist the uplifting and overturning forces. This tie may continue over-the-top but if properly attached may only extend partway up each side.

16.620(5) Administration. This section covers the basic requirements for constructing manufactured homes and all of the administrative procedures under which the manufactured home program functions including information pursuant to certification, approval and manufacturing requirements. This section also applies to those structures defined in subrule 16.620(4) of Part 2 as manufactured home add-on units, temporary field construction offices and multifamily homes. There are also included within Part 2, (661—16.621(103A)) sections dealing with installation procedures and information pursuant to the handling of consumer complaints (16.620(15)) consistent with the duties of the state of Iowa to be performed as a State Administrative Agency (SAA) in conjunction with the manufactured home program.

16.620(6) Manufactured home construction requirements. All factory-built structures that are defined as a manufactured home under subrule 16.620(4) of Part 2, shall be constructed to the standards as promulgated by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development hereafter referred to as HUD. These standards were published as final rules in the December 18, 1975, issue of the Federal Register, Volume 40, No. 244, and will be amended from time to time. These standards are herein adopted and apply to all manufactured homes manufactured after June 15, 1976. All provisions for manufactured home procedural and enforcement regulations are covered within the May 13, 1976, Federal Register, Volume 41, No. 94. All factory-built structures defined as a manufactured home by the federal standard shall be manufactured and so regulated by these documents.

16.620(7) Procedures of approval for manufactured homes. Every manufactured home unit or structure approval will follow the method of third-party certification approval with all approvals obtained through the HUD secretary. All manufactured home plans, specifications, documentation, plant facilities and in-plant inspections must be submitted to and approved by a third-party certification agency so designated by the HUD secretary. Rules and regulations pursuant to these procedures are outlined in the manufactured home procedural and enforcement regulations, Parts 3282.201 through 3282.204 which set out requirements to be met by states or private organizations which wish to qualify as primary inspection agencies (see subrule 16.620(4) of Part 2 definitions for IPIA and DAPIA).

16.620(8) Compliance certification. Every manufactured home unit or structure must conform to the certification requirements within section 3282.205 of the manufactured home procedural enforcement regulatory document.

16.620(9) Certification seals (labels) and other seal requirements. Every manufactured home unit or structure must conform to the requirements within the manufactured home procedural and enforcement regulatory document section 3282.362(c)(2) in lieu of Iowa insignias. Other types of units manufactured under the requirements of Division VI, Part 2, will be labeled as prescribed in subrules 16.620(10), 16.620(11) and 16.620(12).

16.620(10) Manufactured home add-on units. Every factory-built structure manufactured as a manufactured home add-on unit as defined in subrule 16.620(4) of Part 2 shall be constructed to the standards set forth in subrule 16.620(6) of Part 2 except that these units will bear an Iowa seal in accordance with the provisions of the Iowa state building code, Division VI, Part 1. Manufacturers of manufactured home add-on units with the exception of constructing to the HUD standard, which has been herein adopted for these units, must comply with all other provisions of the Iowa state building code as described within Division VI, Part 1, for the factory-built structures.

16.620(11) Multifamily homes. Every factory-built structure manufactured as a multifamily home within the definition contained in subrule 16.620(4) of Part 2 shall be constructed to the standards set forth in subrule 16.620(6) of Part 2 except that these units will bear an Iowa seal in accordance with the provisions of the Iowa state building code, Division VI, Part 1. Manufacturers of multifamily homes, with the exception of constructing units to the HUD standard which has herein been adopted for these units, must comply with all other provisions of the Iowa state building code as described within Division VI, Part 1, factory-built structures.

16.620(12) Temporary field construction offices. Every factory-built structure manufactured as a temporary field construction office within the definition as contained in subrule 16.620(4) of Part 2 shall be constructed to the standards set forth in subrule 16.620(6) of Part 2 except that these units will bear an Iowa seal in accordance with the provisions of the Iowa state building code, Division VI, Part 1. Manufacturers of temporary field construction offices, with the exception of constructing units to the HUD standard which has herein been adopted for these units, must comply with all other provisions of the Iowa state building code as described within Division VI, Part 1, factory-built structures.

16.620(13) Seal types for manufactured home add-on units, temporary field construction offices and multifamily homes. When ordering seals for manufactured home add-on units, temporary field construction offices or multifamily manufactured homes, each manufacturer will indicate the number of each type of seal requested and the letter prefix required. Examples of seals issued are as follows: (A00-0000MH), (B00-0000MH), C, D, and E, etc. Single units are without prefix letters (00-0000MH). For more details, see Division VI, Part 1, subrule 16.610(21).

It is noted that manufactured home type seals shall be attached to all of these type units. All other procedures for seal issuance, removal, damage, repossession and return are to conform with provisions of this code as outlined in Division VI, Part 1.

16.620(14) Noncompliance. Failure to conform to the provisions of Part 2 as they apply to the federal standard for the construction of manufactured homes is subject to the penalties where applicable as set forth within Division VI, Part 1. The state of Iowa having adopted the federal standard and the enforcement regulations shall participate in the federal program as an agent of HUD thereby providing assurances to ensure code compliance when these units are offered for sale for subsequent installation within the state of Iowa.

16.620(15) Consumer complaints. The state building code bureau serving as an approved State Administrative Agency (SAA) for the Federal Department of Housing and Urban Development shall receive complaints and process them in accordance with the requirements of the federal regulations as outlined in subpart I, paragraph 3282.401, entitled, "Consumer Complaint Handling and Remedial Actions of the Manufactured Home Procedural and Enforcement Document." These specific complaints are categorized as possible imminent safety hazards or possible failures to conform to the federal standard. Imminent safety hazards shall be those items that could result in an unreasonable risk of injury or death to the occupants of the manufactured homes. Failures to conform to the federal standard are those items that do not result in an unreasonable risk of injury or death to the occupants of manufactured homes, but nevertheless do not meet the provisions of the federal standard in some specific manner.

661—16.621(103A) Installation of manufactured homes.

16.621(1) Authority. These rules and regulations are to establish minimum requirements for the installation of manufactured homes as authorized by Iowa Code section 103A.7, subsection 3, section 103A.9, and sections 103A.30 to 103A.33.

16.621(2) Application.

a. These rules apply to the initial installation of manufactured homes manufactured on or after February 1, 1973, and to factory-built structures manufactured homes before February 1, 1973, which have never been installed in Iowa, and are approved by the commissioner.

b. These rules apply to all manufactured homes, new or used, which are sold in Iowa or sold to be installed in Iowa after September 1, 1977, for new manufactured homes and January 1, 1978, for used manufactured homes. The seller shall provide an approved tie-down system and the purchaser shall install or have the system installed within 150 days (see subrule 16.620(4) for the definition of a tie-down system). The 150-day period is designated for time to complete the installation when climatic conditions may restrict the completion of the tie-down system.

c. These rules apply to the installation of manufactured home add-on units, temporary field construction offices and manufactured multifamily homes.

d. These rules shall apply to any person doing any work on any part of the tie-down system (both support or anchorage systems) whether the unit is being sold or not.

16.621(3) Enforcement. The commissioner shall administer and enforce these provisions. Any person, agent, or organization approved and authorized by the commissioner may inspect any installation system and equipment to ensure compliance with these regulations. Evidence of compliance shall be supported by the submission to the commissioner of a certificate of installation. One copy of such certificate will remain in possession of the owner of the installed structure.

16.621(4) *Manufactured home installation instructions.* Every manufactured home manufacturer which manufactures manufactured homes for installation in Iowa shall provide the commissioner with a reproducible copy of printed instructions of installation for each specific make and model of manufactured home which is to be installed in Iowa. These instructions shall include copies of the materials which have been certified by a registered professional engineer for compliance with the federal manufactured home construction standards and 3280.306(a)(2), 3280.306(b), and 3280.303(c) of the regulatory standards. The manufacturer's installation instructions shall also be available at the installation site.

16.621(5) *Approvals and procedures.* Requirements for approval of installers, support and anchorage systems, seals and certificates are described in the remaining sections of this part.

661—16.622(103A) Certification of manufactured home installers. Rescinded IAB 7/2/08, effective 7/1/08.

661—16.623(103A) Installation seal and certificate procedures for manufactured homes.

16.623(1) *Application for seals.* Any installer who has met the applicable requirements of 661—Chapter 374 may apply for installation seals as needed. Such seals may be obtained from the commissioner or local building officials or building department who is a participant in the state's installation program.

16.623(2) *Manufactured home installation certificates.* The installer of manufactured homes shall supply the building code commissioner and the owner of the unit with the signed and completed installation certificate which has been issued by the Iowa building code commissioner, within 30 days of affixing the Iowa installation seal.

16.623(3) *Obtaining installation certificates.* Any person who installs a tie-down system or any portion thereof shall be supplied with the installation certificate forms when ordering installation seals and the payment of the appropriate fee.

a. Installers who are not listed as an installer shall be supplied the proper form to be attached to the copy of the installation certificate to be filed with the commissioner, which will record compliance with the approved system.

b. Reserved.

16.623(4) *Placement of installation seal.* The installation seal shall be placed in a readily visible location on the rear of the unit. Those units manufactured after June 15, 1976, shall have the installation seal placed adjacent to the federal (HUD) label. Those units manufactured before June 15, 1976, shall have the installation seal placed at the left rear corner above any skirting.

Multiple width units require only one seal for the completed installation. Additions which are added after the initial installation shall have an installation seal on that portion.

16.623(5) *Denial and repossession of installation seals.* Should investigation or inspection reveal that an approved installer has not installed an anchoring system, support system, or the complete tie-down system according to these rules and the code, the commissioner may deny such installer's application for new installation seals and any installation seals previously issued shall be confiscated. Upon satisfactory proof of modification of such installation bringing them into compliance, such dealer or installer may resubmit an application for installation seals.

16.623(6) *Seal removal, installation.* Should a violation of the rules regarding installation be found, the commissioner may remove the installation seal after furnishing the owner or a designated agent with a written statement of such violation. The commissioner shall not issue a new installation seal until corrections have been made and the owner or a designated agent has requested an inspection pursuant to 16.625(1).

16.623(7) *Lost or damaged seals, installation.* When an installation seal is lost or damaged, the commissioner shall be notified in writing. Damaged or lost installation seals shall be replaced by the commissioner upon payment of the replacement installation seal fee as provided in rule 661—322.20(103A).

16.623(8) *Return of seals, installation.* When a dealer or installer discontinues the installation of manufactured homes, the dealer or installer shall notify the commissioner within ten days of the date of such discontinuance and return all unused installation seals which have been issued to the dealer or installer. Installation seals may not be transferred by any dealer or installer after being issued to that dealer or installer.

16.623(9) *Seals for existing manufactured homes.* Seals may be obtained for existing manufactured homes that are tied down in accordance with the requirements of rule 661—16.627(103A).

661—16.624 Reserved.

661—16.625(103A) Inspections and fee structure. Rescinded IAB 7/2/08, effective 7/1/08.

661—16.626(103A) Support and anchorage of manufactured homes. Rescinded IAB 7/2/08, effective 7/1/08.

661—16.627(103A) Approval of existing manufactured home tie-down systems. This rule is to provide a method by which manufactured homes which have been installed prior to August 12, 1983, can be sold without requiring a new tie-down system to be installed and to allow existing manufactured homes which are properly supported and anchored to be sold without installing new support and anchorage systems.

16.627(1) Sale of a certified unit.

a. The commissioner shall be notified in writing by the seller of the change of ownership when any manufactured home sold after August 12, 1983, remains in the same location. The installation seal shall remain in place and a copy of the installation certificate shall be supplied to the new owner. Replacement seals and certificates may be obtained if necessary (see subrule 16.623(9)).

b. A certified manufactured home sold after August 12, 1983, which is moved to a new location must obtain a new certificate and seal. However, the existing support and anchorage system may be used if the installer verifies the conditions of use and the installation procedures of the existing systems are met at the new location.

16.627(2) Sale or acceptance of installed existing units as an owner's option. Application may be made to the commissioner for approval of an existing manufactured home support and anchor system on one of the following conditions:

a. If the support and anchorage systems were installed by an approved installer and are approved systems.

b. If the existing support and anchorage system has been inspected by an approved installer and the installer attests by signing the installation certificate that to the best of the installer's knowledge, the existing systems are equal to or better than the minimum requirements of this code.

c. If the existing support and anchorage systems are inspected and approved by a registered engineer or architect, and attested to in writing.

d. If the existing support and anchorage systems are inspected by a field inspector with the Iowa state building code and the existing systems are found to be equal to or better than the minimum requirements of this code.

If compliance is met by one of the above procedures and payment of the required fee has been paid, an Iowa installation seal and certificate may then be issued.

661—16.628(103A) Procedure for governmental subdivisions for installation of factory-built structures. Any governmental subdivision which has adopted the state building code or any other building code is required to enforce the state building code requirements for the installation of factory-built structures (see Iowa Code section 103A.9(7)).

Governmental subdivisions who are issuing building permits and are inspecting construction for compliance with the local building regulations shall verify the installation of factory-built structures within their jurisdiction and shall sign the installation certificate and forward the appropriate copy to the commissioner.

1. The local official shall obtain the installation certificate and the installation seal from the person making application for a building permit which includes a factory-built structure.

2. Upon completion and review of the installation the local official shall attach the installation seal to the unit.

3. Governmental subdivisions are permitted to assess fees as may be required by local ordinances.

4. Nothing in this rule is intended to reduce the authority of the governmental subdivision from establishing zoning regulations as outlined in Iowa Code sections 414.28 and 335.30.

661—16.629(103A) Support and anchoring systems submission.

16.629(1) Submission by manufacturer. The manufacturer of each manufactured home installed in Iowa shall submit to the building code commissioner a copy of the installation instructions by mail in printed form and in an electronic form acceptable to the commissioner.

16.629(2) Submission by licensed professional engineer. A licensed professional engineer who designs a support and anchoring system for use in the installation of a manufactured home in Iowa shall submit to the building code commissioner a copy of the specifications and instructions for the system by mail in printed form and in an electronic form acceptable to the building code commissioner. A support and anchoring system designed by a licensed professional engineer shall not be utilized unless it has been submitted to the building code commissioner in compliance with this subrule.

TABLE 6A
MINIMUM NUMBER OF TIEDOWNS
REQUIRED FOR SINGLEWIDE MOBILE HOMES

MOBILE HOME BOX LENGTH NOT EXCEEDING	MINIMUM NUMBER OF TIEDOWNS PER SIDE	
	DIAGONAL TIES	VERTICAL TIES*
40'-0"	3	2
54'-0"	3	2
73'-0"	4	2
84'-0"	5	2

*If more than minimum number of vertical or diagonal ties have been supplied, they shall all be used.

NOTES:

1. Doublewide mobile homes shall comply with Table 6A except that no vertical ties are required.
2. Wherever a vertical tie and a diagonal tie lie in a plane which is vertical and transverse to the main longitudinal beam, both ties may be connected to the same ground anchor, providing that particular anchor withstands both loadings.
3. This table shall be used only if there are no manufacturers approved installation requirements.

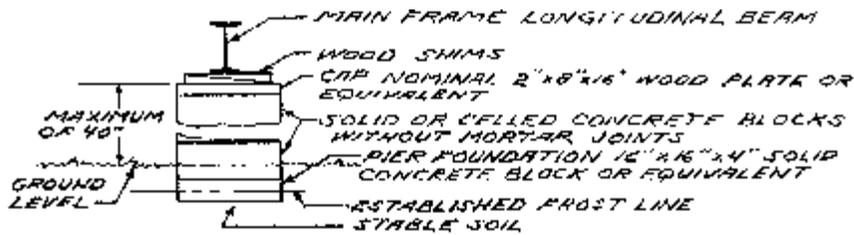


FIGURE 1 - PIERS UP TO 40" IN HEIGHT (SINGLE BLOCK CONSTRUCTION)

NOTE: CORNER PIERS MORE THAN THREE (3) BLOCKS HIGH SHALL BE DOUBLE BLOCK CONSTRUCTION AS SHOWN IN FIGURES 2 & 3

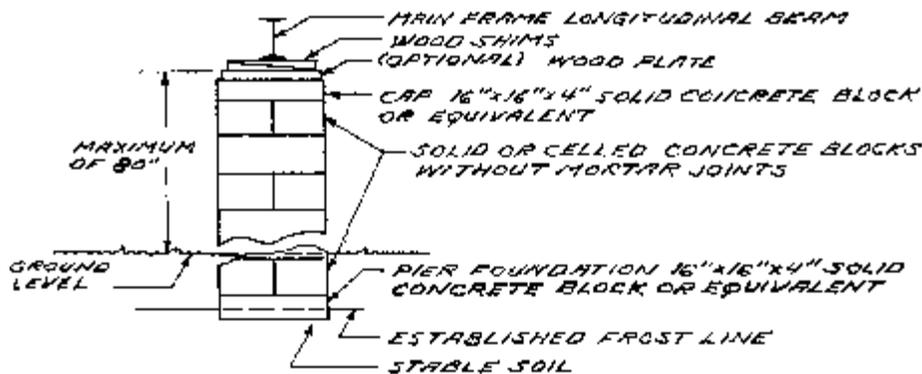


FIGURE 2 - PIERS OVER 40" IN HEIGHT AND NOT EXCEEDING 80" IN HEIGHT (DOUBLE BLOCK CONSTRUCTION)

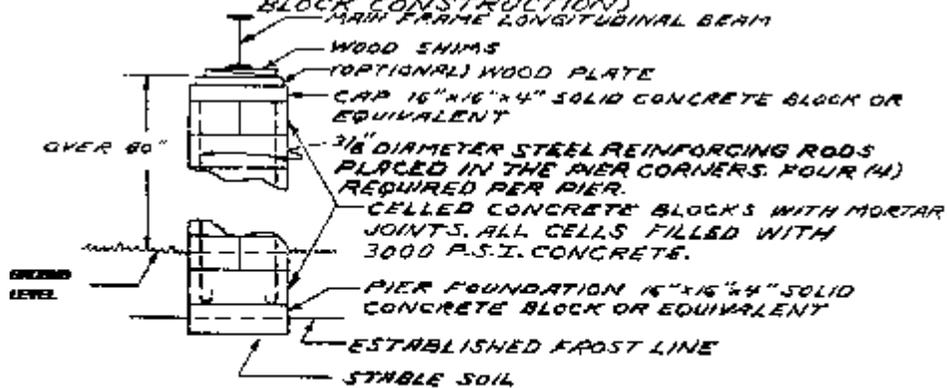
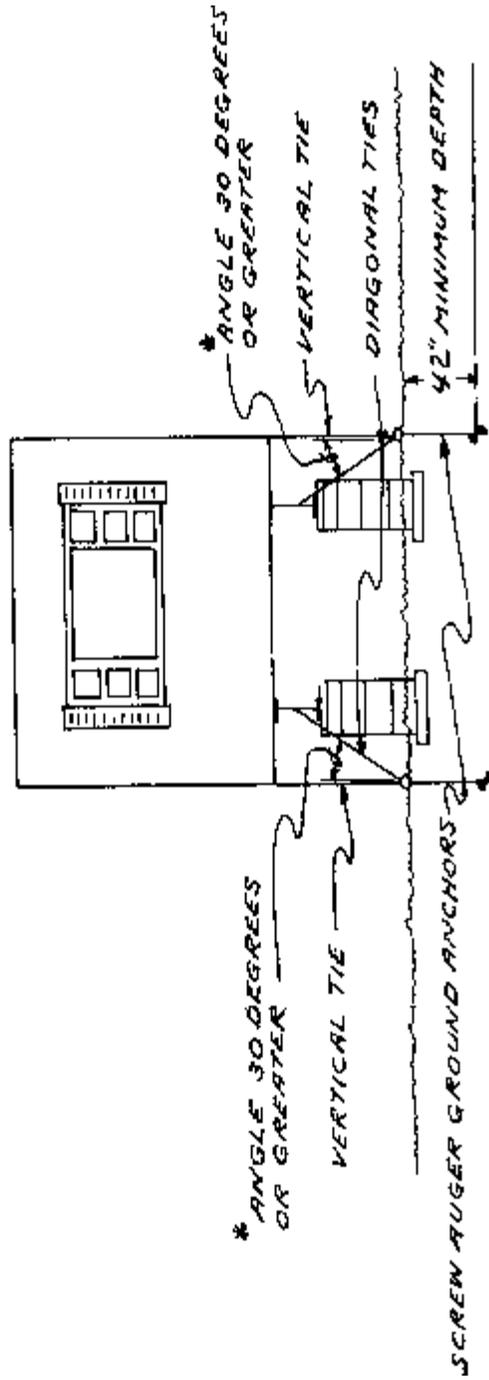


FIGURE 3 - PIERS OVER 80" IN HEIGHT (DOUBLE BLOCK CONSTRUCTION, STEEL REINFORCED)

FIGURE A

MOBILE HOME TIEDOWN

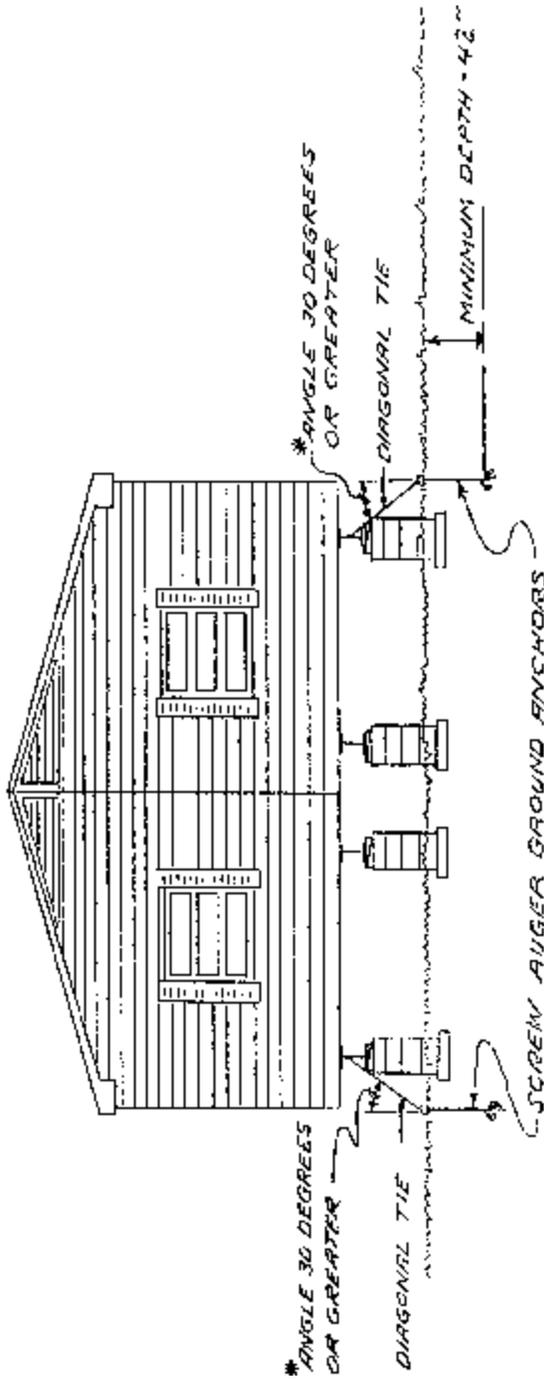


* DIAGONAL TIE SHALL DEVIATE FROM A VERTICAL DIRECTION 30 DEGREES OR MORE.

FIGURE 5

DOUBLE WIDE MOBILE HOME TIEDOWN

* DIAGONAL TIE SHALL DEVIATE FROM A VERTICAL DIRECTION 30 DEGREES OR MORE.



CHAPTER 322
STATE BUILDING CODE —
MANUFACTURED HOUSING SUPPORT AND ANCHORAGE SYSTEMS

[Prior to 7/2/08, see rules 661—16.625(103A) and 661—16.626(103A)]

661—322.1 Reserved.

661—322.2(103A) Definitions. The definitions in 661—subrule 16.620(4) apply to the rules in this chapter.

661—322.3 to 322.10 Reserved.

661—322.11(103A) Support and anchorage of manufactured homes.

322.11(1) First time installation. Manufactured homes shall be installed according to one of the following requirements, as applicable:

a. Homes manufactured prior to October 20, 2008, which are being installed for the first time shall be installed with support and anchorage as recommended by the manufacturer and as required by federal manufactured home construction and safety standards, 24 CFR Section 3280.306(b), as published April 1, 2004; or

b. Homes manufactured on or after October 20, 2008, which are being installed for the first time shall be installed with support and anchorage as recommended by the manufacturer and as required in accordance with 24 CFR Part 3285, Model Manufactured Home Installation Standards, as published April 1, 2008; or

c. With a support and anchorage system which is designed by an Iowa-licensed professional engineer and which meets or exceeds the requirements of 24 CFR Part 3285 as published April 1, 2008; or

d. Homes installed in areas subject to a disaster emergency proclamation issued by the governor pursuant to Iowa Code section 29C.6 may be installed in compliance with subrule 322.11(5).

322.11(2) Reinstallation of homes.

a. The provisions of this subrule apply only to homes that have been previously installed in the United States and are being reinstalled at either the same location or a different location.

b. The following definitions apply to this subrule.

“*Ground anchor*” means a specific anchoring assembly device designed to transfer home anchoring loads to the ground.

“*Pier*” means that portion of the support system between the footing and the manufactured home, exclusive of shims. Types of piers include, but are not limited to: manufactured steel stands; pressure-treated wood; manufactured concrete stands; concrete blocks; and portions of foundation walls.

“*Pier footing*” means that portion of a support system which supports the piers or blocking, is sized to adequately support the weight of the home at that load point, and is capable of transferring all design loads to the ground.

“*Support system*” means pilings, columns, footings, piers, foundation walls, shims, and any combination thereof that, when properly installed, support the manufactured home.

c. Homes reinstalled pursuant to subrule 322.11(2) must meet the following requirements. Requirements in this paragraph regarding the reinstallation of homes are mandatory minimum requirements.

(1) Aboveground support systems must meet the manufacturer’s specifications or must meet the requirements of subrule 322.11(3).

(2) Ground anchors must meet the manufacturer’s specifications or subrule 322.11(4). Engineered ground anchoring systems that do not extend to the frost line may be used only if they are approved by the commissioner.

NOTE 1: Pier footings may be, but are not required to be, placed below the frost line.

NOTE 2: If the home is still under a manufacturer’s warranty, the manufacturer’s installation instructions should be followed or the warranty may be void

d. Pursuant to 661—subrule 16.623(2), prior to the reinstallation of a manufactured home, the installer reinstalling the home or the installer hired to inspect the home that is being reinstalled by the owner shall complete the portion of the installation certificate relating to the installation of frost-protected footings. This portion of the certificate must state that the home is not being installed with frost-protected footings and must be signed and witnessed by the installer and the owner. Upon completion of the reinstallation, the installer shall complete and submit the certificate to the commissioner as prescribed by 661—subrule 16.623(2).

NOTE: Iowa Code sections 335.30 and 414.28 have requirements that may affect the reinstallation of homes.

322.11(3) Requirements for support system installations.

a. Piers placed on foundations shall be installed and centered directly under the main frame longitudinal beams. The piers should not be farther apart than 10 feet on centers for manufactured homes 12 feet wide or less and not more than 8 feet on centers for manufactured homes over 12 feet wide to less than 16 feet wide and no more than 6 feet on centers for manufactured homes 16 feet wide or more. The main frame, front or back, should not extend farther than 2 feet beyond the centerline of the end piers.

NOTE: When making excavations for footings and piers on private property, installers shall take precautions to ensure that no telephone, electrical, plumbing or water lines are contacted. Utility line locations shall be verified with the property owner or property owner's representative.

b. Pier foundations shall be placed on level, undisturbed soil or on controlled fill that is free of grass and organic materials. (A small amount of sand may be of use to provide a level surface.) All pier foundations shall be set level, and piers must be installed plumb. The pier foundation shall be at least a 16" × 16" × 4" solid concrete pad, precast or poured in place, or other approved material. Two nominal 4" × 8" × 16" solid concrete blocks may be used provided that the joint between the blocks is parallel to the main frame longitudinal beam. Concrete used in foundations shall have a 28-day compressive strength of not less than 3,000 pounds per square inch (3,000 psi).

c. Unless otherwise directed by the owner of the site, the soil-bearing capacity of the site may be assumed to be 2,000 pounds per square foot. The acceptable construction under this subrule is based upon a soil-bearing capacity of 2,000 pounds per square foot. Sites with less soil-bearing capacity will require increased-size footings.

EXPLANATION: The permissible footing sizes and pier spacing are based upon a combined live and dead load of 65 pounds per square foot of unit. This assumes that the full snow and internal live load will not be present at the same time.

d. Piers may be constructed of concrete or undamaged nominal 8" × 8" × 16" concrete blocks, open-celled or solid, placed on the pier foundation. All open-celled concrete block shall be installed with the cells of the block in a vertical position. Nominal 2" × 8" × 16" or nominal 4" × 8" × 16" solid concrete blocks may be utilized as needed to achieve the necessary heights of the piers for a particular installation. A nominal 2" × 8" × 16" wood plate, or equivalent, shall be placed on top of each pier, unless there is at least 4 inches of solid block, with shims fitted and driven between the wood plate or solid block and the main frame longitudinal beam. The wood blocking shall not occupy more than a nominal 2 inches of vertical space, and shims shall not occupy more than 1 inch of vertical space. Shims which have a thickness of more than 3/8" shall be hardwood.

(1) Piers up to 40 inches in height, except corner piers over three blocks high (a nominal 24"), may be of single-block construction and shall be installed transverse (right angle) to the main frame longitudinal beam.

(2) Piers over 40 inches in height but not exceeding 80 inches in height and corner piers over three blocks high shall be of double-block construction with every other course either parallel or transverse (right angle) to the main frame longitudinal beam. These piers shall be capped with a nominal 16" × 16" × 4" solid concrete block or equivalent. Wood blocking and hardwood shims shall be installed accordingly.

(3) Piers over 80 inches in height shall be of reinforced concrete or of double-block construction and installed exactly according to the procedure given in subparagraph (2) above. Only celled concrete blocks

shall be used (with open cells vertical) with 3/8" diameter or larger steel reinforcing rods placed in the pier corners and all cells filled with 3,000 psi concrete. Wood blocking and shims shall be installed accordingly.

322.11(4) Requirements for anchorage systems. When instructions are not provided by the manufacturer, ties shall be attached vertically and diagonally to a system of ground anchors in a manner as illustrated in Figures 4 and 5. The minimum number of ties required are listed in Table 6–A. There shall be a diagonal tie between the ground anchors and the unit at each vertical tie. Additional diagonal ties may be required between vertical ties. The ties shall be as evenly spaced as practicable along the length of the unit with not over 8 feet open on each end.

a. Ties may be either steel cable, steel strapping, or other materials that meet the requirements of 322.11(4)“*f.*” Ties are to be fastened to ground anchors and drawn tight with galvanized turnbuckles or yoke-type fasteners and tensioning devices. Turnbuckles shall be ended with jaws of forged or welded eyes (hook ends are not approved).

b. When continuous straps (over-the-top tie-downs) are provided as vertical ties, they should be positioned at rafters and studs to prevent structural damage. Where a vertical tie and diagonal tie are located at the same place, both ties may be connected to a single double-head ground anchor provided that the anchor used is capable of carrying the combined loads and is included on a list of approved products maintained by the commissioner.

c. Cable used for ties shall be either galvanized steel or stainless steel and shall have a breaking strength of at least 4,725 pounds. Cable should be either 7/32" diameter or greater (7 × 7) steel cable or 1/4" diameter or greater (7 × 19) aircraft cable. All cable ends should be secured with at least two I-bolt-type cable clamps or other nationally approved fastening devices.

d. When flat steel straps are used as ties, they shall be type 1, class B, grade 1, 1 1/4" wide and 0.035" thick, conforming with federal standard QQ-S-781-F, with a breaking strength of at least 4,725 pounds. Zinc coating (weather protection) shall be a minimum of 0.30 ounces per square foot of surface. Steel strap ties shall terminate with D-rings, bolts, or other nationally approved fastening devices that will not cause distortion or reduce the breaking strength of the ties.

e. The direction of pull of the diagonal ties should be at a right angle to the main frame longitudinal beam. Connection of the diagonal tie to the main frame longitudinal beam should be in accordance with anchor system instructions for those fastening devices. When steel strap ties are used, care should be exercised that the minimum bending radius is adhered to so the breaking strength is not reduced.

f. Anchors and anchorage materials shall meet the following requirements:

(1) The anchorage materials shall be capable of resisting an allowable minimum working load of 3,150 pounds (pullout in a vertical direction) with no more than 2 percent elongation and shall withstand a 50 percent overload. All anchorage materials shall be resistant to weathering deterioration at least equivalent to that provided by a coating of zinc on steel strapping of not less than 0.30 ounces per square foot surface coated. Anchors to reinforced concrete slab or to rock shall be of comparable strength as provided within this paragraph.

(2) Each ground anchor, when installed, shall be capable of resisting an allowable working load at least equal to 3,150 pounds in the direction of the ties plus a 50 percent overload (4,750 pounds total) without failure. Failure shall be considered to have occurred when the point of connection between the tie and anchor moves more than 2 inches at 4,750 pounds in the direction of the vertical tie when anchoring equipment is installed in accordance with the anchorage manufacturer's instructions. Those ground anchors which are designed to be installed so that the loads on the anchor are other than direct withdrawal shall be designed and installed to resist an applied design load of 3,150 pounds at 45° from horizontal without displacing the anchor more than 4 inches horizontally at the point where the tie attaches to the anchor.

(3) Anchors designed for connection of multiple ties shall be capable of resisting the combined working load and overload consistent with the intent expressed in this paragraph.

(4) Ground anchors shall be installed so that the load-carrying portion of the anchor in its final working position is below the frost depth (42 inches), and the anchor head shall be at ground level. Total anchor length shall be more than 42 inches as necessary.

NOTE: When installing ground anchors on private property, installers shall take precautions to ensure that no telephone, electrical, plumbing or water lines are contacted. Utility line locations shall be verified with the property owner or property owner's representative.

TABLE 6-A
 MINIMUM NUMBER OF TIEDOWNS
 REQUIRED FOR SINGLEWIDE MOBILE HOMES

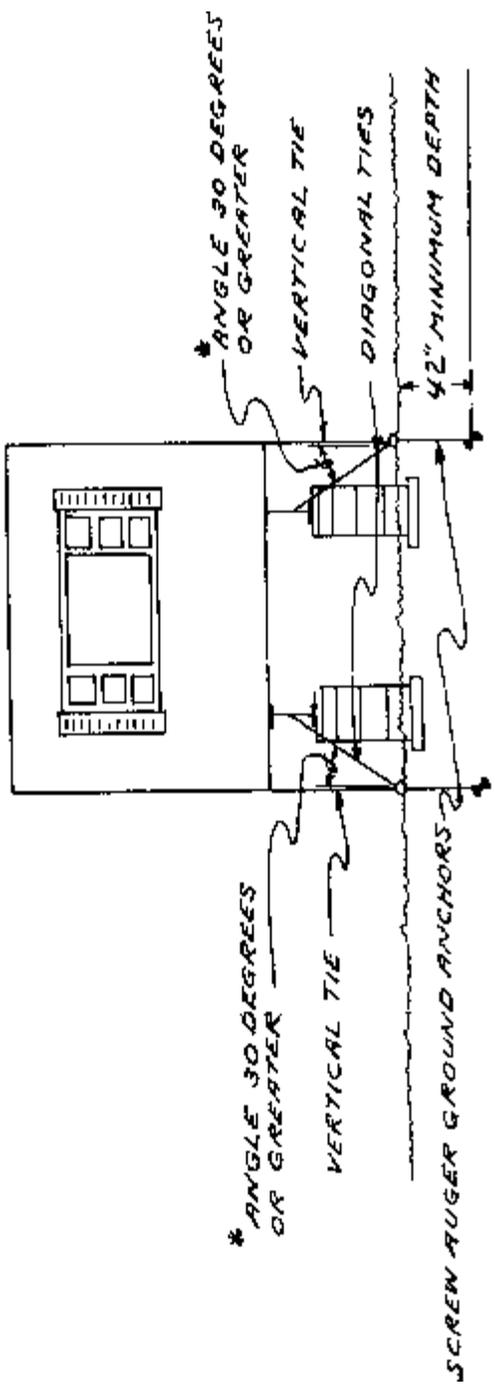
MOBILE HOME BOX LENGTH NOT EXCEEDING	MINIMUM NUMBER OF TIEDOWNS PER SIDE	
	DIAGONAL TIES	VERTICAL TIES*
40'-0"	3	2
54'-0"	3	2
73'-0"	4	2
84'-0"	5	2

*If more than the minimum number of vertical or diagonal ties have been supplied, they shall all be used.

1. Doublewide mobile homes shall comply with Table 6-A except that no vertical ties are required.
2. Wherever a vertical tie and a diagonal tie lie in a plane that is vertical and transverse to the main longitudinal beam, both ties may be connected to the same ground anchor, providing that the particular anchor withstands both loadings.
3. This table shall be used only if there are no manufacturer's approved installation requirements.

FIGURE A

MOBILE HOME TIEDOWN

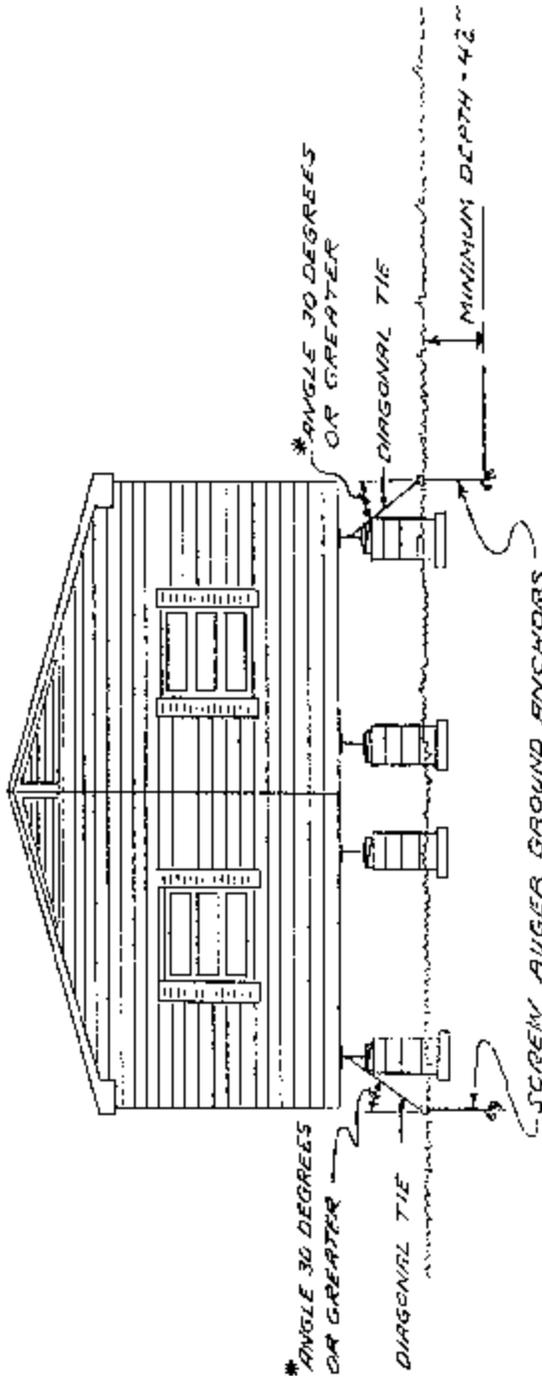


* DIAGONAL TIE SHALL DEVIATE FROM A VERTICAL DIRECTION 30 DEGREES OR MORE.

FIGURE 5

DOUBLE WIDE MOBILE HOME TIEDOWN

* DIAGONAL TIE SHALL DEVIATE FROM A VERTICAL DIRECTION
30 DEGREES OR MORE.



322.11(5) *Installations in disaster emergency areas.* In an area subject to a disaster emergency proclamation issued by the governor pursuant to Iowa Code section 29C.6, a manufactured home may be installed without a permanent support system provided that all of the following apply:

- a. The installation complies with anchorage requirements and aboveground support requirements specified by the manufacturer or specified in subrule 322.11(4) as applicable;
- b. A government agency or a third-party contractor is contractually obligated to regularly inspect the home while it is occupied and to loosen the ties or straps used in the anchoring system as needed between November 15 of each year and April 15 of the following year, in order to prevent frost heave from affecting the home, and to retighten the ties or straps on or after April 15 and prior to May 15 of the following year; and
- c. The home shall be vacated within 18 months after installation without a support system which is

fully compliant with subrules 322.11(1), 322.11(2), 322.11(3) and 322.11(4). A home installed in compliance with this subrule may continue to be occupied if it has been reinstalled in compliance with the provisions of this rule that would apply in the absence of a proclaimed disaster emergency.

[ARC 7775B, IAB 5/20/09, effective 5/1/09]

661—322.12(103A) Suspension of installation requirements in proclaimed disaster emergencies. The commissioner may suspend any requirement established in this chapter or 661—Chapter 16 for the installation of manufactured homes, provided that all of the following apply:

1. The installation is within an area that is currently subject to a disaster emergency proclamation issued by the governor.
2. The commissioner finds that suspension of the requirement or requirements presents no imminent threat to the health or safety of any individual and specifically of any person who may occupy a manufactured home installed while the suspension is in effect.
3. Any manufactured home whose installation is subject to a suspension of any requirement shall be occupied only for the duration of the disaster emergency proclamation and for no more than 180 days after the expiration of the proclamation, or for a shorter time specified by the commissioner, unless the home has been installed or reinstalled in compliance with all requirements of this chapter and 661—Chapter 16 prior to the expiration of the period specified for suspension of the requirements.

661—322.13 to 322.19 Reserved.

661—322.20(103A) Fees.

322.20(1) All remittances of fees shall be made by check or money order payable to Iowa Department of Public Safety — Building Code Bureau. Fees shall be remitted to the Building Code Bureau, Fire Marshal Division, Iowa Department of Public Safety, 215 East 7th Street, Des Moines, Iowa 50319.

322.20(2) The following table sets out the fee schedule for the manufactured home program.

Installation Seal	\$25
Installation Seal Replacement	\$10
Verification Inspections Requested by Installer or Owner	No Charge
Ground Support and Anchoring System Approval	\$100

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code section 103A.9.

[Filed emergency 6/12/08—published 7/2/08, effective 7/1/08]

[Filed emergency 6/25/08—published 7/16/08, effective 7/1/08]

[Filed emergency 7/8/08—published 7/30/08, effective 7/10/08]

[Filed Emergency ARC 7775B, IAB 5/20/09, effective 5/1/09]

CHAPTER 323
TEMPORARY EMERGENCY USE OF FACTORY-BUILT STRUCTURES-COMMERCIAL USE

661—323.1(103A) Temporary factory-built structures for commercial use. A factory-built structure, as defined in Iowa Code section 103A.3, may be installed and used as a temporary location for a business or commercial operation, provided that all of the following apply:

323.1(1) The installation is in an area currently subject to a disaster emergency proclamation issued by the governor pursuant to Iowa Code section 29C.6.

EXCEPTION: If outside any area covered by a current disaster emergency proclamation, the installation is approved in writing by the building code commissioner provided that all of the other requirements of this rule are met.

323.1(2) The structure was manufactured to be installed without a permanent foundation.

323.1(3) The installation fully complies with all applicable installation requirements established by the manufacturer.

EXCEPTION: If specifications provided by the manufacturer provide for the use of both a support system and an anchoring system, a structure may be installed without a permanent support system, provided that an anchoring system is installed in compliance with specifications provided by the manufacturer and the owner or occupant ensures that straps or ties are loosened to prevent the structure from suffering damage from frost heave as needed between November 15 of any year during which it is in use and April 15 of the following year. The straps or ties must be retightened on or after April 15 and no later than May 15 of the following year.

323.1(4) The owner ensures full compliance with all maintenance requirements established by the manufacturer.

323.1(5) The structure meets all requirements of other applicable codes for the use of the structure, except that a structure installed in compliance with this rule is not required to display an Iowa seal as otherwise required by 661—subrules 16.610(21), 16.610(22), and 16.610(24).

323.1(6) The structure is not used as a private residence.

323.1(7) The structure is vacated within 18 months of installation.

323.1(8) No portion of the structure is used as an educational occupancy, unless written permission for such use has been issued by the state fire marshal and the state building code commissioner.

323.1(9) No portion of the structure is used as a health care facility or portion of a health care facility unless written permission for such use has been issued by the state fire marshal and the state building code commissioner.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 103A.9.

[Filed emergency 7/8/08—published 7/30/08, effective 7/10/08]

CHAPTER 372
MANUFACTURED OR MOBILE HOME RETAILERS,
MANUFACTURERS, AND DISTRIBUTORS

661—372.1(103A) Definitions. The definitions in 2006 Iowa Acts, Senate File 2394, section 1, are made part of this chapter. In addition, the following words and phrases when used in this chapter shall have these meanings respectively ascribed to them, except when the context otherwise requires.

“*Bureau*” means the Building Code Bureau, Fire Marshal Division, Iowa Department of Public Safety, 401 S.W. 7th Street, Suite N, Des Moines, Iowa 50309.

“*Certificate of title*” means a document issued by the appropriate official which contains a statement of the owner’s title, the name and address of the owner, a description of the vehicle, a statement of all security interests and additional information required under the laws or rules of the jurisdiction in which the document was issued, and which is recognized as a matter of law as a document evidencing ownership of the vehicle described. The terms “title certificate,” “title only,” and “title” are synonymous with the term “certificate of title.”

“*Commissioner*” means the building code commissioner.

“*Department*” means the Iowa department of public safety.

“*Manufacturer’s certificate of origin*” means a certification signed by the manufacturer or importer that the manufactured or mobile home described has been transferred to the person or retailer named and that the transfer is the first transfer of the manufactured or mobile home in ordinary trade and commerce. The description shall include the make, model year, vehicle identification number, and other information which may be required by statute or rule. The terms “manufacturer’s statement,” “importer’s statement or certificate,” “MSO” and “MCO” are synonymous with the term “manufacturer’s certificate of origin.”

“*Model year*” means the year of original manufacture or the year certified by the manufacturer.

661—372.2(103A) Criteria for obtaining a manufactured or mobile home retailer’s license.

372.2(1) Licensing information. Information concerning license requirements may be obtained from the Building Code Bureau, Fire Marshal Division, Iowa Department of Public Safety, 401 S.W. 7th Street, Suite N, Des Moines, Iowa 50309.

372.2(2) Application. A manufactured or mobile home retailer shall file a completed application form at least 30 days prior to the expiration of a current license or, if the application is for an initial license, 30 days prior to the date on which the retailer anticipates doing business. A retailer may not operate without a current license.

372.2(3) Expiration. Each license expires on January 1 of the calendar year following the year in which the license is issued, except that a license issued in December of any year shall cover the following calendar year.

372.2(4) Fees. The license fee established by statute is \$100 annually or for any portion of a year, except that a license issued in December of any year is valid for the following calendar year and any retailer with a license valid for a particular calendar year may continue to operate under that license until the end of January of the following calendar year.

372.2(5) Surety bond. The applicant shall obtain a surety bond in the amount of \$50,000. The original bond shall be filed with the department. The bond shall provide for a 30-day notice to the bureau, prior to cancellation. The bureau shall notify the bonding company of any violations of Iowa Code chapter 103A or these rules by the license holder. The bureau shall notify the retailer by mail or personal service that the retailer’s license shall be revoked the same date the bond is canceled unless the bond is reinstated or a new bond is filed.

372.2(6) Place of business. The applicant shall maintain a place of business at a designated location. A manufactured or mobile home may be used as an office if the home’s taxes are current. The place of business shall include telephone service and an office area in which are kept the business records,

manufacturer's certificates of origin, certificates of title or other evidence of ownership of each manufactured or mobile home offered for sale.

372.2(7) *Separate place of business.* A separate retailer's license shall be obtained for each county in which the applicant maintains a place of business.

661—372.3(103A) Operation under distinct name. A manufactured or mobile home retailer shall not represent or advertise the business under any name other than the name that appears on the retailer's license.

661—372.4(103A) Supplemental statements. A manufactured or mobile home retailer shall file with the commissioner a written statement upon change of name or change of location of the retailer's place of business. The written statement shall be filed within ten days of the change with a fee of \$100 in payment for a new license reflecting the change.

661—372.5(103A) Denial, suspension, or revocation—civil penalties.

372.5(1) The commissioner may deny the issuance or renewal of a license if the applicant has committed any violation of any provision of law applicable to the operation of a business required to be licensed pursuant to this chapter.

372.5(2) The commissioner may suspend or revoke a license for any violation of this chapter or of any other provision of law applicable to the operation of a business required to be licensed pursuant to this chapter.

372.5(3) The commissioner may impose a civil penalty for any violation of this chapter or of Iowa Code chapter 103A relating to the manufacture of a manufactured or mobile home. A civil penalty may be imposed in addition to a denial of the issuance or renewal of a license, a suspension of a license, or a revocation of a license. A civil penalty shall not be imposed in lieu of a denial of the issuance or renewal of a license or of a revocation of a license. A civil penalty shall not exceed \$1,000 for each offense. Each violation involving a separate manufactured or mobile home, or a separate failure or refusal to allow an act to be performed or to perform an act as required by this chapter or Iowa Code chapter 103A, constitutes a separate offense. However, the maximum amount of civil penalties which may be assessed for any series of violations occurring within one year from the date of the first violation shall not exceed \$1 million.

372.5(4) Suspension or revocation for nonpayment of child support. The following procedures shall apply to actions taken by the building code commissioner on a certificate of noncompliance received from the Iowa department of human services pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 252J:

a. The notice required by Iowa Code section 252J.8 shall be served upon the licensee by restricted certified mail, return receipt requested, or personal service in accordance with Iowa Rule of Civil Procedure 1.305. Alternatively, the licensee may accept service personally or through authorized counsel.

b. The effective date of revocation or suspension of certification of a licensee, as specified in the notice required by Iowa Code section 252J.8, shall be 60 days following service upon the licensee.

c. Licensees shall keep the building code commissioner informed of all court actions and all child support recovery unit actions taken under or in connection with Iowa Code chapter 252J and shall provide the building code commissioner with copies, within 7 days of filing or issuance, of all applications filed with the district court pursuant to Iowa Code section 252J.9, all court orders entered in such actions, and withdrawals of certificates of noncompliance by the child support recovery unit.

d. All applicable fees for an application or reinstatement must be paid by the licensee before a license will be issued, renewed, or reinstated after the building code commissioner has denied the issuance or renewal of a license or has suspended or revoked a license pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 252J.

e. In the event a licensee files a timely district court action following service of a notice pursuant to Iowa Code sections 252J.8 and 252J.9, the building code commissioner shall continue with the intended action described in the notice upon the receipt of a court order lifting the stay, dismissing the action, or otherwise directing the department to proceed. For the purpose of determining the effective date of revocation or suspension of the certification, the building code commissioner shall count the number of days before the action was filed and the number of days after the action was disposed of by the court.

f. Suspensions or revocations imposed pursuant to this subrule may not be appealed administratively within the department of public safety.

NOTE: The procedures established in subrule 372.5(4) implement the requirements of Iowa Code chapter 252J. The provisions of Iowa Code chapter 252J establish mandatory requirements for an agency which administers a licensure program, such as the one established in this chapter, and provide that actions brought under these provisions are not subject to contested case procedures established in Iowa Code chapter 17A, but must be appealed directly to district court.

372.5(5) Appeals. Any denial, suspension, or revocation of a certification, or any civil penalty imposed upon a licensee under this rule, other than one imposed pursuant to subrule 372.5(4), may be appealed by the licensee within 14 days of receipt of the notice. Appeals of actions taken by the building code commissioner under this rule shall be to the commissioner of public safety and shall be treated as contested cases, following the procedures established in rules 661—10.301(17A) through 661—10.332(17A).

661—372.6(103A,321) Sale or transfer of manufactured or mobile homes. The following criteria apply to the sale or transfer of manufactured or mobile homes.

372.6(1) Retailer sales.

a. A manufactured home, which was manufactured on or after June 15, 1976, and which is owned by a retailer, shall not be offered for sale unless the retailer has a properly assigned manufacturer's certificate of origin or a certificate of title, a seal from the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development properly attached, a data plate attached by the manufacturer, and a manufacturer's installation manual for the home, if the manual is available to the retailer. A retailer shall not sell a manufactured or mobile home owned by the retailer without delivering to the transferee a manufacturer's certificate of origin or a certificate of title duly assigned to the transferee.

b. A used manufactured or mobile home with an Iowa title assigned to the retailer shall not be reassigned by the retailer. After acquiring the used home, the retailer shall obtain a new certificate of title as required by law.

372.6(2) Transfers. A manufactured or mobile home not owned by a retailer may be offered for sale and sold by a retailer under the following conditions:

a. The manufactured or mobile home owner and retailer shall enter into a written listing agreement, signed by the owner or by one owner of a manufactured or mobile home owned jointly by more than one person, and signed by the retailer, which shall be dated and include the following provisions:

- (1) The make, model year, and vehicle identification number.
- (2) The period of time that the agreement shall remain in force.
- (3) The commission or other remuneration that the retailer is entitled to receive.
- (4) The price for which the manufactured or mobile home shall be sold.
- (5) The name and address of the secured party, if the manufactured or mobile home is subject to a security interest.
- (6) Any additional terms to which the owner(s) and retailer agree.

b. If current taxes have not been paid, the taxes and penalties shall be paid from the proceeds of the sale.

c. The retailer shall inform a prospective purchaser of a manufactured or mobile home that the home is not owned by the retailer and, if requested by a prospective purchaser, provide the name and address of the owner(s).

d. An offer to purchase a manufactured or mobile home shall be in writing.

e. The retailer shall make a written disclosure to the purchaser of the description of the manufactured or mobile home; the name and address of the owner; if the home is subject to a security interest, the name and address of the secured party; and, if the current taxes have not been paid, the amount of taxes and

penalties due. The disclosure statement shall be signed and dated by the transferee. The disclosure statement shall be in duplicate. The original shall be given to the transferee and the duplicate retained by the retailer, at the retailer's principal place of business, for a period of three years.

f. The documents required pursuant to this subrule shall be made available to the commissioner or any designee of the commissioner for inspection upon request.

661—372.7(103A) Right of inspection. The commissioner or any designee of the commissioner shall have the authority to inspect manufactured or mobile homes, business records, manufacturer's certificates of origin, certificates of title or other evidence of ownership of each manufactured or mobile home offered for sale.

661—372.8(103A) Criteria for obtaining a manufactured or mobile home manufacturer's or distributor's license. Information concerning license requirements may be obtained from the Building Code Bureau, Fire Marshal Division, Iowa Department of Public Safety, 401 S.W. 7th Street, Suite N, Des Moines, Iowa 50309.

372.8(1) Application. A manufactured or mobile home manufacturer or distributor shall file a completed application form at least 30 days prior to the expiration of a current license, or if the application is for an initial license, 30 days prior to the date on which the manufacturer or distributor anticipates doing business. A manufacturer or distributor may not operate without a current license.

372.8(2) Expiration. Each license expires on January 1 of the calendar year following the year in which it is issued, except that a license issued in December of any year shall cover the following calendar year.

372.8(3) Fees. The license fee established by statute is \$100 annually or for any portion of a year, except that a license issued in December of any year is valid for the following calendar year and any manufacturer or distributor with a license valid for a particular calendar year may continue to operate under that license until the end of January of the following calendar year.

372.8(4) Notification. Manufactured or mobile home manufacturers and distributors shall, within ten days of the fact, notify the bureau in writing of:

a. Any change in the name, method of doing business or location of the place of business as shown on the license and shall include a fee of \$100 in payment of a new license reflecting the change. However, a change in the location of the place of business when the original location is in an area subject to a disaster emergency proclamation issued by the governor pursuant to Iowa Code section 29C.6 and when the relocation results from flooding, storm damage, or other conditions which form a basis for issuance of the disaster emergency proclamation shall not require the issuance of a new license. In these circumstances, an amended license shall be furnished to the licensee at no charge to the licensee.

b. Issuance of a contract with a person in this state to sell new manufactured or mobile homes at retail.

c. Any change in the trade names of manufactured or mobile homes being manufactured for delivery in this state.

372.8(5) Required acts. Manufactured or mobile home manufacturers and distributors shall furnish sample manufacturer's certificates of origin to the commissioner for each make of manufactured or mobile home assembled by the manufacturer for delivery in this state.

661—372.9(17A,103A) Waivers. Applications for waivers of the provisions of the rules in this chapter may be submitted and shall be considered under the procedures and criteria established in rule 661—10.222(17A), except for the following:

1. Petitions for waivers shall be addressed to:
Building Code Commissioner
Fire Marshal Division
Iowa Department of Public Safety

401 S.W. 7th Street, Suite N
Des Moines, Iowa 50309

2. Consideration of and determinations regarding requests for waivers of any provision of this chapter shall be the responsibility of the building code commissioner. Any reference to “department” in rule 661—10.222(17A) shall be replaced, for purposes of this rule, with “building code commissioner.”

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code chapter 103A as amended by 2006 Iowa Acts, Senate File 2394.

[Filed 11/2/06, Notice 9/27/06—published 11/22/06, effective 1/1/07]

[Filed emergency 11/29/06—published 12/20/06, effective 1/1/07]

[Filed emergency 6/30/08—published 7/30/08, effective 7/1/08]

CHAPTER 374
MANUFACTURED HOUSING INSTALLER CERTIFICATION

[Prior to 7/2/08, see rule 661—16.622(103A)]

661—374.1(103A) Certification program. There is established in the building code bureau of the fire marshal division a manufactured housing installer certification program. The program may be contacted by E-mail at mhinfo@dps.state.ia.us, by telephone at (515)725-6145, or by mail at the following address:

Manufactured Housing Installer Certification Program
Building Code Bureau
Fire Marshal Division
Iowa Department of Public Safety
215 East 7th Street
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

661—374.2(103A) Certified installer required. There shall be at least one person certified as a manufactured housing installer present at the installation of any manufactured home in Iowa. The installation of a manufactured home shall be under the direct supervision of a certified manufactured housing installer, who shall be present at all times at the installation site while any installation work is proceeding.

EXCEPTION: Installation of a manufactured home may be completed by the owner of the home, if the home is the primary residence of the person completing the work, whether or not the person is certified as a manufactured housing installer, provided that the work is inspected as required and that a state-certified installer certifies compliance with appropriate provisions of this chapter, 661—Chapter 16, and 661—Chapter 322.

661—374.3(103A) Requirements for installer certification. An applicant for certification must meet all of the following requirements:

374.3(1) The applicant must be at least 18 years old.

374.3(2) The applicant must have a minimum of one year of experience in the installation, construction or inspection of manufactured homes. Proof of experience shall be submitted on a notarized affidavit submitted with the application to the commissioner.

374.3(3) The applicant must successfully complete a minimum of eight hours of training approved by the commissioner. Training shall be based on the manufactured housing installation standards published by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development and material approved by the commissioner.

374.3(4) The applicant must have received a passing grade on an examination approved by the commissioner.

661—374.4(103A) Certification fee. The certification fee shall be \$300, payable at the time of application, and shall cover certification for three years. Fees shall be remitted in the form of a check or money order, payable to the Iowa Department of Public Safety – Building Code Bureau. The following should be written in the memo portion of the check: “Manufactured Housing Installer Certification.” Applications and fees received after July 1 of any year will cover the remainder of the fiscal year in which they are received and the following two state fiscal years. Applications and fees received prior to July 1 of any year shall cover the period through June 30 of the third year following.

EXCEPTION: If as of June 1, 2009, statutory language regarding fees collected for certification and recertification of manufactured housing installers does not clearly provide that any such fees collected are exempt from reversion to the state treasury pursuant to Iowa Code section 8.33, then all current certificate holders who paid the \$300 fee shall have \$200 of the fee refunded.

661—374.5(103A) Certification period. Installer certifications and recertifications shall be issued for three years and shall expire on June 30 of the third year of the certification period. Certifications and

recertifications issued after July 1 shall cover the remainder of the fiscal year in which they are issued and the following two state fiscal years.

EXCEPTION: If as of June 1, 2009, statutory language regarding fees collected for certification and recertification of manufactured housing installers does not clearly provide that any such fees collected are exempt from reversion to the state treasury pursuant to Iowa Code section 8.33, then all current certificates shall be modified to expire after one year rather than three years from their effective dates.

661—374.6(103A) Review of application for certification. Upon receipt of an application for certification or recertification, staff of the building code bureau shall review the application and recommend approval or denial to the building code commissioner. If an application is approved, the certificate shall be issued to the applicant. If an application is denied, the applicant shall be notified and given an explanation of the reason or reasons for denial. Denials of applications by the building code commissioner may be appealed according to the contested case provisions of 661—Chapter 10. An appeal may be filed as a request for contested case proceeding as provided in rule 661—10.304(17A). An appeal must be filed within 30 days of the date of the denial.

661—374.7(103A) Certification renewal and continuing education.

374.7(1) A certification may be renewed if the installer applying for recertification has completed 12 hours of continuing education, approved by the commissioner, during the three-year certification period. Such training shall be submitted to the commissioner for review and approval prior to the date the training is received. Requests for approval shall be submitted on a form supplied by the commissioner, with supporting documentation.

374.7(2) Any installer who has not been recertified by the expiration date of the installer’s certification shall not be allowed to work as an installer until a valid certification is obtained.

374.7(3) Failure to renew a certification within 60 days of its expiration shall require successful completion of an approved examination.

374.7(4) The recertification fee shall be \$300, payable at the time of application. Fees shall be remitted in the form of a check or money order, payable to the Iowa Department of Public Safety – Building Code Bureau. The following shall be written in the memo portion of the check: “Manufactured Housing Installer Certification.” Applications and fees received after July 1 shall cover the remainder of the fiscal year in which they are received and the following two years.

661—374.8(103A) Suspension or revocation of certification. An installer certification may be suspended or revoked for cause pursuant to a recommendation by the staff of the building code bureau to the building code commissioner. Suspension or revocation of an installer certification may be appealed subject to the provisions of 661—Chapter 10 for contested case proceedings. An appeal may be filed as a request for contested case proceeding as provided in rule 661—10.304(17A). An appeal must be filed within 30 days of the date of the suspension or revocation.

661—374.9(103A) Civil penalties. In addition to possible suspension or revocation of a certification, a person who violates the rules governing manufactured housing installation may be subject to civil penalties. Civil penalties may be assessed by the building code commissioner based on recommendation from staff of the building code bureau. Assessments of civil penalties may be appealed subject to the provisions of 661—Chapter 10 for contested case proceedings. An appeal may be filed as a request for contested case proceeding as provided in rule 661—10.304(17A). An appeal must be filed within 30 days of the date of the assessment of the civil penalty.

661—374.10(103A) Inspections.

374.10(1) The installation of any manufactured home as defined in Iowa Code section 103A.51 shall be subject to inspection by a representative of the building code bureau.

374.10(2) Any person planning to install a manufactured home shall notify the building code bureau of the person’s intent to install a home at least three business days prior to the date of installation.

374.10(3) A manufactured home shall not be occupied until approval has been given by the building code bureau. If the inspection of the home is not completed within the three-business-day notification period, approval may be given by the building code bureau to proceed with the installation.

661—374.11(103A) Temporary certification during proclaimed disaster emergencies. The commissioner may issue a temporary certification which shall be valid for a period of 90 days only, for use only in areas which are currently subject to a disaster emergency proclamation issued by the governor pursuant to Iowa Code section 29C.6. The fee for a temporary emergency certification shall be \$50. The following conditions must be met in order for a certification to be issued.

374.11(1) The applicant must be at least 18 years old.

374.11(2) The applicant must have general and complete operations liability insurance in the amount of at least \$1 million for all work performed that requires certification pursuant to this chapter.

a. The carrier of any insurance coverage maintained by a certificate holder to meet this requirement shall notify the board 30 days prior to the effective date of cancellation or reduction of the coverage.

b. The certificate holder shall cease operation immediately if the insurance coverage required by this subrule is no longer in force and other insurance coverage meeting the requirements of this subrule is not in force. A certificate holder shall not initiate any installation work which cannot reasonably be expected to be completed prior to the effective date of the cancellation of the insurance coverage required by this subrule and of which the certificate holder has received notice, unless new insurance coverage meeting the requirements of this subrule has been obtained and will be in force upon cancellation of the prior coverage.

374.11(3) The applicant shall submit a completed application form to the certification program as specified in rule 661—374.1(103A), accompanied by a cover letter stating that the applicant is seeking temporary emergency certification and the applicant is certified or licensed to install manufactured homes in another state or states, and proof of insurance as required by subrule 374.11(2). The other state or states in which the applicant is certified or licensed shall be specified in the letter.

374.11(4) The application shall be accompanied by a check or money order for \$50 to cover the certification fee. This fee is nonrefundable. The check or money order shall be made out to “Iowa Department of Public Safety,” and the memo portion of the check or money order shall say “Manufactured Housing Installer Certification.”

374.11(5) The application shall be accompanied by a copy of each license or certificate from other states cited in the letter required by subrule 374.11(1). The copy shall clearly display the name of the applicant and any unique identifying number assigned to the certificate or license.

374.11(6) A temporary emergency certificate may be renewed once, and the renewal certification shall be valid for 90 days beyond the expiration of the original temporary emergency certificate. The renewal application shall comply with subrules 374.11(1), 374.11(2), and 374.11(3). If a renewal application is received for a holder of a temporary emergency certificate which has previously been renewed once, the application shall be denied.

374.11(7) A holder of a temporary emergency certificate may apply at any time for a regular certificate issued pursuant to rules 661—374.2(103A) through 661—374.4(103A) by complying with all of the provisions of those rules.

374.11(8) A temporary emergency certificate may be suspended or revoked pursuant to rule 661—374.8(103A) or if the certificate holder fails to maintain compliance with any provision of this rule.

374.11(9) A decision to deny, suspend, or revoke a temporary emergency certificate may be appealed as provided in rule 661—374.8(103A).

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code section 103A.59.

[Filed emergency 6/11/08—published 7/2/08, effective 7/1/08]

[Filed emergency 6/25/08—published 7/16/08, effective 7/1/08]

CHAPTER 511
SPECIAL PERMITS FOR OPERATION AND MOVEMENT OF
VEHICLES AND LOADS OF EXCESS SIZE AND WEIGHT

[Appeared as Ch 2, Highway Commission, 1973 IDR; amended in July 1974 and January and July 1975 Supplements]

[Previously numbered as (07, E) Ch 12, transferred at the request of the department on 10/8/75]

[Prior to 6/3/87, Transportation Department [820]—(07, F) Ch 2]

761—511.1 (321E) Definitions. As used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires:

“Department” means the Iowa department of transportation.

“Dimensions” or *“size”* means length, width or height limits.

“Overdimensional” or *“oversize”* means the exceeding of statutory length, width or height limits.

“Permit” means a permit issued under Iowa Code chapter 321E for the movement of an overdimensional or overweight vehicle, combination of vehicles, or vehicle with load. The term includes any additions or supplements thereto issued by the permit-issuing authority.

“Permit-issuing authority” means the:

1. Department’s office of motor carrier services for permits for movement on the primary system.
2. Authority responsible for the maintenance of a nonprimary system of highways or streets for permits for movement on that system. However, the office of motor carrier services may issue single-trip permits on primary road extensions in cities in conjunction with movement on the rural primary road system.

“Primary roads” or *“primary road system”* is defined in Iowa Code section 306.3. The primary road system includes the interstate road system.

“Special or emergency situation” means one or more of the following:

1. Circumstances where the movement is necessary to cooperate with cities, counties, other state agencies or other states in response to a national or other disaster.
2. Circumstances where the movement is necessary to cooperate with national defense officials.
3. Circumstances where the movement is necessary to cooperate with public or private utilities in order to maintain their public services.
4. Circumstances where the movement is essential to ensure safety and protection of any person or property due to an event such as, but not limited to, pollution of natural resources, a potential fire or an explosion.
5. Circumstances where weather or transportation problems create an undue hardship for citizens of the state of Iowa.
6. Circumstances where the movement involves emergency-type vehicles.
7. Uncommon or extraordinary circumstances where the movement is essential to the existence of an Iowa business and the move may be accomplished without causing undue hazards to the safety of the traveling public or undue damage to private or public property.
8. Other unique circumstances that warrant the issuance of a permit as determined by the permit-issuing authority.

“Statutory” when used with size or weight limits refers to those limits found in Iowa Code chapter 321.

“Sufficient shoulder width” means a gravel or paved surface extending a minimum of six feet beyond the edge of the roadway.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 321E.9, 321E.15, 321E.27, 321E.29 and 321E.34.

761—511.2(321E) Location and general information.

761—511.2 (321E) Location and general information.

511.2(1) Applications, forms, instructions and restrictions are available by mail from the Office of Motor Carrier Services, Iowa Department of Transportation, P.O. Box 10382, Des Moines, Iowa 50306-0382; in person at 6310 SE Convenience Blvd., Ankeny, Iowa; by telephone at (515)237-3264; or by facsimile at (515)237-3257. Permits may be obtained electronically upon making application to the office of motor carrier services.

511.2(2) No overdimensional or overweight vehicle, combination of vehicles, or vehicle with load shall be moved on the highways of this state without permit except as provided in Iowa Code section 321.453.

511.2(3) Rescinded IAB 2/7/01, effective 3/14/01.

511.2(4) Except as provided in subrule 511.7(6) and rule 511.13(321,321E), permits may be issued only for the transporting of a single article which exceeds statutory size or weight limits or both, and which cannot reasonably be divided or reduced to statutory size and weight limits. However, permits may be issued for the transporting of property consisting of more than one article when:

- a. The statutory weight limits are not exceeded,
- b. One of the articles exceeds the statutory size limits, and
- c. The inclusion of other articles does not cause the statutory size limits to be exceeded by an additional amount.

511.2(5) Nothing in the permit shall be construed as waiving any load limits which have been or which might be established on any bridge or any road which is posted with embargo signs, unless specifically stated on the permit.

511.2(6) The state of Iowa, the department, and any other permit-issuing authority assume no responsibility for the property of the permit holder. Permit holders shall hold permit-issuing authorities harmless of any damages that may be sustained by the traveling public, adjacent property owners or the highways of this state on account of movements made under permit.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 17A.3 and 321E.1.

761—511.3 (321E) Movement under permit.

511.3(1) During the movement of a vehicle or object under permit, the permit holder shall comply with the terms and conditions of the permit and shall take all reasonable precautions to protect and safeguard the lives and property of the traveling public and adjacent property owners.

511.3(2) Movement shall be made only when roads are clear of ice and snow and visibility is at least one-quarter mile.

511.3(3) Movement shall be permitted only during the hours from one-half hour before sunrise to one-half hour after sunset unless it is established by the permit-issuing authority that the movement can be better accomplished at another period of time because of traffic volume conditions.

511.3(4) Except as provided in Iowa Code section 321.457, no movement shall be permitted on the holidays of Memorial Day, Independence Day and Labor Day, after 12 noon on days preceding these holidays and holiday weekends, during holiday weekends, or during special events when abnormally high traffic volumes can be expected. A holiday weekend occurs when the holiday falls on Friday, Saturday, Sunday or Monday. No movement shall be permitted until one-half hour before sunrise on the day after the holiday or holiday weekend.

511.3(5) The permit shall be carried in the cab of the vehicle for which it has been issued and shall be available for inspection at all times.

511.3(6) Vehicles and loads under permit shall be open to inspection by any peace officer or any authorized agent of any permit-issuing authority.

511.3(7) Continuous moves. Vehicles and loads may travel by permit between one-half hour after sunset and one-half hour before sunrise if, in addition to the general provisions and general requirements specified by the permit, the following conditions are met.

- a. Dimensions shall not exceed:
 - (1) Width. 11 feet.
 - (2) Height. 14 feet, 4 inches.
 - (3) Length. 100 feet.
 - (4) Weight. Legal axle limits.
- b. Travel must be on roadways with a minimum width of 22 feet and minimum lane width of 11 feet.
- c. Safety lighting shall be provided at the widest part of a load. The lamps may be placed at the outer ends of the load itself or on appurtenances which are equal in width to the widest part of the load and positioned at both the extreme front and rear of the vehicle or trailer as follows:
 - (1) One lighted red lamp on each side at the rear of the load.
 - (2) One lighted yellow or amber lamp on each side at the front of the load.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 321E.1 and 321E.11.

761—511.4 (321E) Permits. Permits issued shall be in writing and may be either single-trip, multitrip, annual, annual oversize/overweight or all-systems permits.

511.4(1) Methods of issuance.

a. Permits for movement on the primary road system may be obtained in person, by facsimile, wire service, electronic communication, or by mail at the address in subrule 511.2(1).

b. Reserved.

511.4(2) Forms.

a. Applications for permits for movement on the primary road system shall be made and permits shall be issued on departmental Forms 442009, 442047, 442051, 442058 and 442059.

b. Any applications to other permit-issuing authorities made upon Forms 442009, 442047, 442051, 442058 and 442059 shall be sufficient and accepted as properly made by these authorities.

c. Subject to the preceding paragraph, permit-issuing authorities may adopt, amend or modify these forms provided that the amended or modified forms adequately identify the applicant, the hauling vehicle and load, the manner and extent that the vehicle with load exceeds the statutory size and weight limits, the route, and the authorization of the issuing authority. However, the load for a multitrip permit does not have to be identified but the vehicle and load cannot exceed either the weight per axle or the total weight identified on the multitrip permit. Axle spacings cannot change.

511.4(3) Validity.

a. Annual, annual oversize/overweight, and all-systems permits shall expire on the last day of the month one year from the date of issuance.

b. A single-trip permit shall be effective for five days.

c. The validity of a multitrip permit shall not exceed 60 calendar days.

511.4(4) Duplicate permit. If a permit is lost or destroyed before it has expired, a duplicate permit may be issued at the discretion of the permit-issuing authority. The expiration date on the duplicate permit shall be the same as on the original permit.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 321E.1 and 321E.2.

[ARC 0136C, IAB 5/30/12, effective 7/4/12]

1—511.5 (321,321E) Fees and charges.

511.5(1) Annual permit. A fee of \$25 shall be charged for each annual permit, payable prior to the issuance of the permit. Carriers purchasing annual permits in advance of use cannot return unused permits for refunds.

511.5(2) Annual oversize/overweight permit. A fee of \$300 shall be charged for each annual oversize/overweight permit, payable prior to the issuance of the permit. Transfer of current annual oversize/overweight permit to a replacement vehicle may be allowed when the original vehicle has been damaged in an accident, junked or sold.

511.5(3) All-systems permit. A fee of \$120 shall be charged for each annual all-systems permit, payable prior to the issuance of the permit.

511.5(4) Multitrip permit. A fee of \$200 shall be charged for each multitrip permit, payable prior to the issuance of the permit. Additional routes will require a new permit.

511.5(5) Single-trip permit. A fee of \$10 shall be charged for each single-trip permit, payable prior to the issuance of the permit.

511.5(6) Duplicate permit. A fee of \$2 shall be charged for each duplicate permit, payable prior to the issuance of the permit.

511.5(7) Registration fee. A registration fee shall be charged for vehicles transporting buildings, except mobile homes and factory-built structures, on a single-trip basis. The vehicle shall be registered for the combined gross weight of the vehicle and load. The fee shall be 5 cents per ton exceeding the weight registered under Iowa Code section 321.122 per mile of travel and shall be payable prior to the issuance of the permit. Fees shall not be prorated for fractions of miles.

511.5(8) Fair and reasonable costs. Permit-issuing authorities may charge any permit applicant:

a. A fair and reasonable cost for the removal and replacement of natural obstructions or official signs and signals.

b. A fair and reasonable cost for measures necessary to avoid damage to public property including structures and bridges.

511.5(9) Methods of payment.

a. Fees and costs required under this chapter of rules shall normally be paid by certified check, cashier's check, traveler's check, bank draft or cash. Personal checks may be accepted at the discretion of the permit-issuing authority.

b. At the discretion of the permit-issuing authority, a payment procedure may be established to allow monthly billing for permits. The following procedures shall apply:

(1) Applicants shall deposit sufficient funds with the permit-issuing authority to guarantee payment of fees for the average number of permits ordered monthly. Deposits may be used to pay outstanding fees due when payment is not received upon billing.

(2) Monthly billings shall be sent to account holders.

(3) All future permit activity may be suspended after written notice of suspension to the account holder when the following requirements are not met:

Payment shall be received within 30 days from the date of the billing.

All information listed on the account holder's permit shall match the information listed on the permit-issuing authority's permit.

(4) Account privileges may be permanently canceled after written notice to the account holder when the requirements listed in paragraph 511.5(9) "b" are not met.

(5) Any account holder in good standing may close the account and request return of the deposit. Accounts closed under these circumstances may be reopened.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 321.12, 321.122, 321E.14, 321E.29 and 321E.29A.

761—511.6 (321E) Insurance and bonds.

511.6(1) Insurance.

a. Public liability insurance in the amounts of \$100,000 bodily injury each person, \$200,000 bodily injury each occurrence, and \$50,000 property damage with an expiration date to cover the tenure of the annual, annual oversize/overweight, all-systems, multitrip or single-trip permit shall be required. In lieu of filing with the permit-issuing authority, a copy of the current certificate of public liability insurance in these amounts shall be carried in the vehicle for which the permit has been issued.

b. Notwithstanding paragraph “*a*” of this subrule, a carrier may act as a self-insurer if an application for self-insurance is filed with and approved by the department.

511.6(2) Bond.

a. The permit-issuing authority may require the applicant to file a bond, certified check or other assurance in an amount sufficient to cover the reasonably anticipated cost of damage or loss to private property, either real or personal, likely to be caused by or arising out of the movement of the vehicle and load or to ensure compliance with permit provisions.

b. The amount in the preceding paragraph may be reduced either in whole or in part by the applicant’s submission to the permit-issuing authority of written permission from an affected third party stating in substance that the third party either owns or has the right of exclusive possession and control over the affected property, does by the party’s signature consent to the move and that the applicant has in hand paid or secured the payment of the anticipated cost of loss or damage to the party’s property.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 321E.13.

761—511.7 (321,321E) Annual permits. Annual permits are issued for indivisible vehicles or indivisible loads for travel when the dimensions of the vehicle or load exceed statutory limits but the weight is within statutory limits. Routing is subject to embargoed bridges and roads and posted speed limits. Annual permits are issued for the following:

511.7(1) Vehicles with indivisible loads, including construction machinery, mobile homes and factory-built structures, provided the following are not exceeded:

- a.* Width. 12 feet 5 inches including appurtenances.
- b.* Length. 120 feet 0 inches overall.
- c.* Height. 13 feet 10 inches.
- d.* Weight. See rule 511.12(321,321E).
- e.* Distance. Movement is allowed for unlimited distance; routing through the office of motor carrier services is not required.

511.7(2) Vehicles with indivisible loads, including construction machinery, mobile homes and factory-built structures, provided the following are not exceeded:

- a.* Width. 14 feet 6 inches.
- b.* Length. 120 feet 0 inches overall.
- c.* Height. 15 feet 5 inches.
- d.* Weight. See rule 511.12(321,321E).
- e.* Distance. Movement is restricted to 50 miles unless trip routes are obtained from the office of motor carrier services or the route continues on at least four-lane roads. Trip routes are valid for five days.

511.7(3) Vehicles with indivisible loads, including construction machinery, mobile homes and factory-built structures, provided the following are not exceeded:

- a.* Width. 16 feet 0 inches.
- b.* Length. 120 feet 0 inches.
- c.* Height. 15 feet 5 inches.
- d.* Weight. See rule 761—511.12(321,321E).
- e.* Distance. Trip routes must be obtained from the office of motor carrier services.

511.7(4) Rescinded IAB 1/23/02, effective 2/27/02.

511.7(5) Truck trailers manufactured or assembled in the state of Iowa provided the following are met:

- a. Width. Not to exceed 10 feet 0 inches.
- b. Length. Overall combination length must comply with Iowa Code section 321.457.
- c. Height. Statutory: Not to exceed 13 feet 6 inches.
- d. Weight. See rule 511.12(321,321E).
- e. Speed. Rescinded IAB 2/7/01, effective 3/14/01.
- f. Roadway width. At least 24 feet 0 inches.
- g. Limited movement. Movement shall be solely for the purpose of delivery or transfer from the point of manufacture or assembly to another point of manufacture or assembly within the state or to a point outside the state and shall be on the most direct route necessary for the movement.

511.7(6) Vehicles with divisible loads of hay, straw or stover provided the following are not exceeded:

- a. Width. 12 feet 5 inches.
- b. Length. Must comply with Iowa Code section 321.457.
- c. Height. Statutory: 13 feet 6 inches.
- d. Weight. See rule 511.12(321,321E).
- e. Distance. Unlimited.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 321.454, 321.456, 321.457, 321.463, 321E.1, 321E.2, 321E.10, 321E.28, 321E.29 and 321E.29A and Iowa Code Supplement section 321E.8 as amended by 2002 Iowa Acts, Senate File 2192, section 36.

761—511.7 (321,321E) Annual permits. Annual permits are issued for indivisible vehicles or indivisible loads for travel when the dimensions of the vehicle or load exceed statutory limits but the weight is within statutory limits. Routing is subject to embargoed bridges and roads and posted speed limits. Annual permits are issued for the following:

511.7(1) Vehicles with indivisible loads, including construction machinery, mobile homes and factory-built structures, provided the following are not exceeded:

- a. Width. 12 feet 5 inches including appurtenances.
- b. Length. 120 feet 0 inches overall.
- c. Height. 13 feet 10 inches.
- d. Weight. See rule 511.12(321,321E).
- e. Distance. Movement is allowed for unlimited distance; routing through the office of motor carrier services is not required.

511.7(2) Vehicles with indivisible loads, including construction machinery, mobile homes and factory-built structures, provided the following are not exceeded:

- a. Width. 14 feet 6 inches.
- b. Length. 120 feet 0 inches overall.
- c. Height. 15 feet 5 inches.
- d. Weight. See rule 511.12(321,321E).
- e. Distance. Movement is restricted to 50 miles unless trip routes are obtained from the office of motor carrier services or the route continues on at least four-lane roads. Trip routes are valid for five days.

511.7(3) Vehicles with indivisible loads, including construction machinery, mobile homes and factory-built structures, provided the following are not exceeded:

- a. Width. 16 feet 0 inches.
- b. Length. 120 feet 0 inches.

- c. Height. 15 feet 5 inches.
- d. Weight. See rule 761—511.12(321,321E).
- e. Distance. Trip routes must be obtained from the office of motor carrier services.

511.7(4) Rescinded IAB 1/23/02, effective 2/27/02.

511.7(5) Truck trailers manufactured or assembled in the state of Iowa provided the following are met:

- a. Width. Not to exceed 10 feet 0 inches.
- b. Length. Overall combination length must comply with Iowa Code section 321.457.
- c. Height. Statutory: Not to exceed 13 feet 6 inches.
- d. Weight. See rule 511.12(321,321E).
- e. Speed. Rescinded IAB 2/7/01, effective 3/14/01.
- f. Roadway width. At least 24 feet 0 inches.
- g. Limited movement. Movement shall be solely for the purpose of delivery or transfer from the point of manufacture or assembly to another point of manufacture or assembly within the state or to a point outside the state and shall be on the most direct route necessary for the movement.

511.7(6) Vehicles with divisible loads of hay, straw or stover provided the following are not exceeded:

- a. Width. 12 feet 5 inches.
- b. Length. Must comply with Iowa Code section 321.457.
- c. Height. Statutory: 13 feet 6 inches.
- d. Weight. See rule 511.12(321,321E).
- e. Distance. Unlimited.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 321.454, 321.456, 321.457, 321.463, 321E.1, 321E.2, 321E.10, 321E.28, 321E.29 and 321E.29A and Iowa Code Supplement section 321E.8 as amended by 2002 Iowa Acts, Senate File 2192, section 36.

761—511.8 (321,321E) Annual oversize/overweight permits. Annual oversize/overweight permits are issued for indivisible vehicles or indivisible loads for travel when either the dimensions or the weight or both the dimensions and the weight exceed statutory limits. Travel is not allowed on the interstate. However, a carrier moving under this annual oversize/overweight permit may operate under the same restrictions as an annual permit under rule 511.7(321,321E) when the vehicle meets the dimensions required by that rule. Routing is subject to embargoed bridges and roads and posted speed limits. Annual oversize/overweight permits are issued for the following:

511.8(1) Vehicles with indivisible loads, including construction machinery, mobile homes and factory-built structures, provided the following are not exceeded:

- a. Width. 13 feet 5 inches.
- b. Length. 120 feet 0 inches.
- c. Height. 15 feet 5 inches.
- d. Weight. See rule 511.12(321,321E).
- e. Routing. The owner or operator shall select a route using a vertical clearance map, kip

map, bridge embargo map and detour and road embargo map provided by the department. Detour and road embargo information may also be found on the Internet at www.511ia.com. The owner or operator shall contact the department by telephone at 1-800-925-6469 between 8 a.m. and 4 p.m., Monday through Thursday, except for legal holidays or at any other time at (515)237-3206 prior to making the move to verify that the owner or operator is using the most recent information.

511.8(2) Reserved.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 321.454, 321.456, 321.457, 321.463, 321E.1, 321E.2, 321E.28 and Iowa Code Supplement section 321E.8 as amended by 2002 Iowa Acts, Senate File 2192, section 36.

761—511.9 (321,321E) All-systems permits. All-systems permits are issued by the office of motor carrier services for indivisible vehicles or indivisible loads for travel on the primary road system and specified city streets and county roads when the dimensions of the vehicle or load exceed statutory limits but the weight is within statutory limits. Routing is subject to embargoed bridges and roads and posted speed limits. The office of motor carrier services will provide a list of the authorized city streets and county roads. These permits are issued for the following:

511.9(1) Vehicles with indivisible loads, including construction machinery, mobile homes and factory-built structures, provided the following are not exceeded:

- a. *Width.* 12 feet 5 inches including appurtenances.
- b. *Length.* 120 feet 0 inches overall.
- c. *Height.* 13 feet 10 inches.
- d. *Weight.* See rule 511.12(321,321E).
- e. *Distance.* Movement is allowed for unlimited distance; routing through the office of motor

carrier services and city and county jurisdictions is not required.

511.9(2) Vehicles with indivisible loads, including construction machinery, mobile homes and factory-built structures, provided the following are not exceeded:

- a. *Width.* 14 feet 6 inches.
- b. *Length.* 120 feet 0 inches overall.
- c. *Height.* 15 feet 5 inches.
- d. *Weight.* See rule 511.12(321,321E).
- e. *Distance.* Movement is restricted to 50 miles unless trip routes are obtained from the

office of motor carrier services and city and county jurisdictions or the route continues on at least four-lane roads. Trip routes are valid for five days.

511.9(3) Vehicles with indivisible loads, including construction machinery, mobile homes and factory-built structures, provided the following are not exceeded:

- a. *Width.* 16 feet 0 inches.
- b. *Length.* 120 feet 0 inches.
- c. *Height.* 15 feet 5 inches.
- d. *Weight.* See rule 511.12(321,321E).
- e. *Distance.* Trip routes must be obtained from the office of motor carrier services and city

and county jurisdictions.

511.9(4) Rescinded IAB 1/23/02, effective 2/27/02.

511.9(5) Truck trailers manufactured or assembled in the state of Iowa provided the following are met:

- a. *Width.* Not to exceed 10 feet 0 inches.
- b. *Length.* Overall combination length must comply with Iowa Code section 321.457.
- c. *Height.* Statutory: Not to exceed 13 feet 6 inches.
- d. *Weight.* See rule 511.12(321,321E).
- e. *Speed.* Rescinded IAB 2/7/01, effective 3/14/01.
- f. *Roadway width.* At least 24 feet 0 inches.

g. *Limited movement.* Movement shall be solely for the purpose of delivery or transfer from the point of manufacture or assembly to another point of manufacture or assembly within the state or to a point outside the state and shall be on the most direct route necessary for the movement.

511.9(6) Vehicles with divisible loads of hay, straw or stover provided the following are not exceeded:

- a. *Width.* 12 feet 5 inches.
- b. *Length.* Must comply with Iowa Code section 321.457.
- c. *Height.* Statutory: 13 feet 6 inches.
- d. *Weight.* See rule 511.12(321,321E).
- e. *Distance.* Movement is allowed for unlimited distance; routing through the office of motor

carrier services and city and county jurisdictions is not required.

511.9(7) Necessary trip routes must be obtained from the appropriate city and county jurisdictions.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 321.454, 321.456, 321.457, 321.463, 321E.1, 321E.2, 321E.10, 321E.28 and 321E.29 and Iowa Code Supplement section 321E.8 as amended by 2002 Iowa Acts, Senate File 2192, section 36.

7761—511.10 (321,321E) Multitrip permits. Multitrip permits are issued for indivisible vehicles or indivisible loads for travel when either the dimensions or the weight or both the dimensions and the weight exceed statutory limits. The permit shall be for specific routes between points of origin and destination. Multitrip permits are issued for the following:

511.10(1) Multitrip permits may be issued for vehicles with indivisible loads, including construction machinery, mobile homes and factory-built structures, provided the following are not exceeded:

- a. *Width.* 16 feet.
- b. *Length.* 120 feet.
- c. *Height.* Limited only to the height of underpasses, bridges, power lines, and other established height restrictions. The carrier shall be required to contact affected public utilities when the height of the vehicle with load exceeds 16 feet 0 inches. At the discretion of the permit-issuing authority, a written verification may be required from the affected utility.
- d. *Weight.* 156,000 pounds total gross weight.
- e. *Distance.* On routes specified by the permit-issuing authority.

511.10(2) Multitrip permits may be issued for all movements allowed under the single-trip permit provisions of rule 511.11(321,321E) provided the movement is within the size and weight limitations of subrule 511.10(1).

511.10(3) The dimensions listed on the permit are considered maximums. The movement is legal as long as the vehicle and load do not exceed these dimensions and the movement meets all other requirements of Iowa Code chapter 321E and this chapter of rules.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 321.454, 321.456, 321.457, 321.463, 321E.1, 321E.2, 321E.9A and 321E.28.

761—511.11 (321,321E) Single-trip permits. Single-trip permits are issued for indivisible vehicles or indivisible loads for travel when either the dimensions or the weight or both the dimensions and the weight exceed statutory limits. The permit shall be for a specific route between an origin and destination. Single-trip permits are issued for the following:

511.11(1) Vehicles with indivisible loads, including construction machinery, mobile homes and factory-built structures, provided the following are not exceeded:

- a. *Width.* 14 feet 0 inches.
- b. *Length.* 80 feet 0 inches overall.
- c. *Height.* Limited only to the height of underpasses, bridges, power lines, and other established height restrictions. The carrier shall be required to contact affected public utilities when the height of the vehicle with load exceeds 16 feet 0 inches. At the discretion of the permit-issuing authority, a written verification may be required from the affected utility.
- d. *Weight.* See rule 511.12(321,321E).
- e. *Distance.* Unlimited distance over specified routes.

511.11(2) Rescinded IAB 4/28/93, effective 6/2/93.

511.11(3) Vehicles with indivisible loads, including construction machinery, mobile homes and factory-built structures, provided the following are not exceeded:

- a. *Width.* 40 feet 0 inches overall.
- b. *Length.* 120 feet 0 inches overall.
- c. *Height.* Limited only to the height of underpasses, bridges, power lines, and other established height restrictions. The carrier shall be required to contact affected public utilities when the height of the vehicle with load exceeds 16 feet 0 inches. At the discretion of the permit-issuing authority, a written verification may be required from the affected utility.
- d. *Weight.* See rule 511.12(321,321E).
- e. *Distance.* Limited at the discretion of the permit-issuing authority. The following factors shall be considered:

Road conditions; road width; traffic volume; weather conditions; and roadside obstructions, including bridges, signs and overhead obstructions.

511.11(4) Vehicles especially designed for the movement of grain bins and vehicles with indivisible loads, including construction machinery, mobile homes and factory-built structures, provided the following are not exceeded:

- a. *Width.* Must comply with Iowa Code section 321.454.
- b. *Length.* 120 feet 0 inches overall.

- c. Height. Statutory: 13 feet 6 inches.
- d. Weight. See rule 511.12(321,321E).
- e. Distance. Unlimited distance over specified routes.

511.11(5) Vehicles with divisible loads of hay, straw or stover provided the following are not exceeded:

- a. Width. 12 feet 5 inches.
- b. Length. Must comply with Iowa Code section 321.457.
- c. Height. Statutory: 13 feet 6 inches.
- d. Weight. See rule 511.12(321,321E).
- e. Distance. Unlimited.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 321.454, 321.456, 321.457, 321.463, 321E.1, 321E.2, 321E.9, 321E.28 and 321E.29.

761—511.12 (321,321E) Maximum axle weights and maximum gross weights for vehicles and loads moved under permit.

511.12(1) Annual and all-systems permits.

a. For movement under an annual or all-systems permit, the axle weight and combined gross weight shall not exceed the limits found in Iowa Code section 321.463.

b. See subrule 511.12(5) for exceptions for construction machinery.

511.12(2) Annual oversize/overweight permits.

a. For movement under an annual oversize/overweight permit, the gross weight on any axle shall not exceed 20,000 pounds, with a maximum of 156,000 pounds total gross weight.

b. See subrule 511.12(5) for exceptions for construction machinery.

511.12(3) Multitrip permits.

a. For movement under a multitrip permit, the gross weight on any axle shall not exceed 20,000 pounds with a maximum of 156,000 pounds total gross weight.

b. See subrule 511.12(5) for exceptions for construction machinery.

511.12(4) Single-trip permits.

a. For movement under a single-trip permit, the gross weight on any axle shall not exceed 20,000 pounds.

b. If the combined gross weight exceeds 100,000 pounds, a single-trip permit may be issued for the movement only if the permit-issuing authority determines that it would not cause undue damage to the road and is in the best interest of the public.

c. Cranes may have a maximum of 24,000 pounds per axle for movement under a single-trip permit. Routes must be reviewed by the permit-issuing authority prior to issuance.

d. See subrule 511.12(5) for exceptions for construction machinery.

511.12(5) Construction machinery. Construction machinery may have a gross weight of 36,000 pounds on any single axle equipped with minimum size 26.5-inch by 25-inch flotation pneumatic tires and a maximum gross weight of 20,000 pounds on any single axle equipped with minimum size 18-inch by 25-inch flotation pneumatic tires, provided that the total gross weight of the vehicle or a combination of vehicles does not exceed a maximum of 80,000 pounds for movement under an annual or all-systems permit and 126,000 pounds for movement under a single-trip, multitrip or annual oversize/overweight permit. For tire sizes and weights allowed between the maximum and minimum indicated, the following formula shall apply: Axle weight = 20,000 pounds + (tire width - 18) × 1,882 pounds.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 321.463, 321E.7, 321E.9, 321E.9A and 321E.32 and Iowa Code Supplement section 321E.8 as amended by 2002 Iowa Acts, Senate file 2192, section 36.

761—511.13 (321,321E) Movement of vehicles with divisible loads exceeding statutory size or weight limits.

511.13(1) Vehicles with divisible loads exceeding statutory size or weight limits may be moved under a single-trip permit if the permit-issuing authority determines that a special or emergency situation warrants its issuance.

511.13(2) At the discretion of the permit-issuing authority, the combined gross weight may exceed the statutory weight, but the axle weights shall be subject to rule 511.12(321,321E).

511.13(3) Movement shall be subject to the routes established by the permit-issuing authority.

511.13(4) This rule does not apply to divisible loads of hay, straw or stover. This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 321.463 and 321E.29.

761—511.14 (321E) Towing units. The towing unit shall be a truck or truck tractor with dual wheels and with a gross vehicle weight rating of at least 10,000 pounds when towing mobile homes or loads exceeding 10,000 pounds.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 321.457.

761—511.15 (321E) Escorting.

511.15(1) Escort qualification. An escort shall be a person aged 18 or over who possesses a Class A, B, C or D driver's license which allows driving unaccompanied, has a properly equipped vehicle, and who carries proof of public liability insurance in the amounts of \$100,000/\$200,000/\$50,000.

511.15(2) Escorting responsibilities.

a. The escorting vehicle shall be a mid-size automobile or motor truck with sufficient mobility to be able to assist in an emergency and designed to afford clear and unobstructed vision both front and rear. In questionable cases the permit-issuing authority shall determine if a vehicle meets these conditions.

b. The escorting vehicle shall have an amber revolving light at least 7 inches high and 7 inches in diameter with at least a 100-candlepower lamp providing 360° warning. A light of smaller dimensions shall not be permitted unless a strobe light is used. While escorting a permit load, the revolving light shall be mounted on top of the escort vehicle and shall be burning. Additional escort vehicle markings may be approved or required by the permit-issuing authority.

c. An 18-inch by 18-inch red or orange fluorescent flag shall be mounted on each corner of the front bumper of the escort vehicle.

d. The escort shall remain a distance of approximately 300 feet in front or to the rear of the load. However, when traveling within the corporate limits of a city, the escort shall maintain a reasonable and proper distance consistent with existing traffic conditions.

e. A separate escort shall be provided for each load hauled under escort.

f. All traffic laws and provisions of the oversize permit for the load shall be obeyed.

g. The escort shall not assume responsibility for stopping traffic. An on-duty peace officer, as defined in Iowa Code section 321.1, shall be contacted to provide any traffic control needed.

h. Immediately prior to an escorting trip, the escort shall determine that the escorting vehicle is in a safe operational condition and that the dimensions of the vehicle and load are in compliance with the permit issued.

i. Escort fees charged by state and local authorities shall not exceed \$250 per day per escort vehicle.

j. A pole used for measuring vertical clearances shall be mounted on the escort vehicle. The escort shall be required to measure all vertical clearances whenever the height of the permitted vehicle exceeds 14 feet 4 inches up to and including 20 feet.

511.15(3) Requirements for escorts, flags, signs and lights. The following chart explains the minimum escort and warning devices required for vehicles operating under permit.

**Minimum Warning Devices and Escort Requirements
For Vehicles Operating Under Permit**

	Flags/Signs	Lights	Escorts		
			4-Lane	2-Lane	
Length					
75'1" up to and including 85'	✓	not required	not required	not required	
Over 85' up to and including 120'	✓	✓	not required	not required	
Over 120'	✓	not required	rear	rear	
Projections					
Front: over 25'	not required	✓	not required	not required	
Rear: over 4' up to and including 10'	flags only	not required	not required	not required	
Rear: over 10'	flags only	✓	not required	not required	
Height					
Over 14'4" up to and including 20'	✓	not required	front with a height pole	front with a height pole	
Weight					
Over 80,000 lbs.	not required	✓	not required	not required	
Width				Lane Width Less than 12'	Lane Width 12' and more
Over 8'6" up to half the roadway	✓	not required	not required	not required	not required
Over half the roadway, up to and including 14'6"					
<i>with sufficient shoulders</i>	✓	not required	rear*	Front*	front*
<i>without sufficient shoulders</i>	✓	not required	rear*	front	front
Over 14'6" up to and including 16'6"	✓	not required	rear*	front	front
Over 16'6" up to and including 18'	✓	not required	rear	front	front

Definitions:

Flags - Red or orange fluorescent flags at least 18" square must be mounted as follows: one flag at each front corner of the towing unit and one flag at each rear corner of the load. In addition, there must be a flag at any additional protrusion in the width of the load.

Signs - A sign reading "Oversize Load" must be used. The sign must be at least 18" high by 7' long with a minimum of 12" black letters, with a 1 ½" stroke, on a yellow background, and mounted on the front bumper and on the rear of the load. The rear sign for mobile homes and factory-built structures must be mounted at least 7' above the highway surface, measuring from the bottom of the sign.

Lights - An amber revolving light must be at least 7" high and 7" in diameter with at least a 100-candlepower lamp providing 360° warning (or strobe light) mounted on the towing unit, visible from front and rear. More than one light may be necessary.

Sufficient Shoulder - A gravel or paved surface extending a minimum of 6' beyond the edge of the roadway. (Roadways with sufficient shoulders will be identified by the department.)

The permit-issuing authority may require additional escorts when deemed necessary. The signs or warning devices must be removed or covered when the vehicle is within legal dimensions.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 321E.14, 321E.24 and 321E.34.

761—511.16 (321,321E) Permit violations.

511.16(1) Permit violations are to be reported to the permit-issuing authority by the arresting officer and the permit holder. If a permit holder is found to have willfully violated permit provisions, the office of motor carrier services may, after notice and hearing, suspend, modify or revoke the permit privileges of the permit holder consistent with Iowa Code section 321E.20.

511.16(2) Rescinded IAB 1/15/97, effective 4/30/97.

511.16(3) Rescinded IAB 1/15/97, effective 4/30/97.

511.16(4) Rescinded IAB 10/12/05, effective 11/16/05.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 321.492, 321E.16 and 321E.20.

CHAPTER 607
COMMERCIAL DRIVER LICENSING

761—607.1(321) Scope. This chapter applies to licensing persons for the operation of commercial motor vehicles. Unless otherwise stated, the provisions of this chapter are in addition to other motor vehicle licensing rules.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code chapter 321.

761—607.2(17A) Information.

607.2(1) Information and location. Applications, forms and information about the commercial driver's license (CDL) are available at any driver's license examination station. Assistance is also available by mail from the Office of Driver Services, Iowa Department of Transportation, P.O. Box 9204, Des Moines, Iowa 50306-9204; in person at 6310 SE Convenience Blvd., Ankeny, Iowa; by telephone at (800)532-1121 or (515)244-8725; by facsimile at (515)239-1837; or on the department's Web site at www.iowadot.gov.

607.2(2) Manual. A copy of a study manual for the commercial driver's license tests is available upon request at any driver's license examination station and on the department's Web site.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 17A.3.

[ARC 2530C, IAB 5/11/16, effective 6/15/16]

761—607.3(321) Definitions. The definitions in Iowa Code section 321.1 apply to this chapter of rules. In addition, the following definitions are adopted:

"Air brake system" means a system that uses air as a medium for transmitting pressure or force from the driver's control to the service brake. "Air brake system" shall include any braking system operating fully or partially on the air brake principle.

"Air over hydraulic brakes" means any braking system operating partially on the air brake and partially on the hydraulic brake principle.

"Automatic transmission" means any transmission other than a manual transmission.

"CDLIS" means "commercial driver's license information system" as defined in Iowa Code section 321.1.

"Commercial driver's license downgrade" or *"CDL downgrade"* means either:

1. The driver changes the driver's self-certification of type of driving from non-excepted interstate to excepted interstate, non-excepted intrastate, or excepted intrastate driving, or

2. The department removed the CDL privilege from the driver's license.

"Commercial motor vehicle" or *"CMV"* as defined in Iowa Code section 321.1 does not include a motor vehicle designed as off-road equipment rather than as a motor truck, such as a forklift, motor grader, scraper, tractor, trencher or similar industrial-type equipment. "Commercial motor vehicle" also does not include self-propelled implements of husbandry described in Iowa Code subsection 321.1(32).

"Controlled substance" as used in Iowa Code section 321.208 means a substance defined in Iowa Code section 124.101.

"Hazardous materials" means any material that has been designated as hazardous under 49 U.S.C. Section 5103 and is required to be placarded under 49 CFR Part 172, Subpart F, or any quantity of a material listed as a select agent or toxin in 42 CFR Part 73.

"Manual transmission" means a transmission utilizing a driver-operated clutch that is activated by a pedal or lever and a gear-shift mechanism operated either by hand or by foot. All other transmissions, whether semi-automatic or automatic, will be considered automatic.

"Medical examiner" means a person who is licensed, certified or registered, in accordance with applicable state laws and regulations, to perform physical examinations. The term includes but is not limited to doctors of medicine, doctors of osteopathy, physician assistants, advanced registered nurse practitioners, and doctors of chiropractic.

"Medical examiner's certificate" means a certificate completed and signed by a medical examiner under the provisions of 49 CFR Section 391.43.

"Medical variance" means a driver has received one of the following from the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration that allows the driver to be issued a medical certificate:

1. An exemption letter permitting operation of a commercial motor vehicle pursuant to 49 CFR Part 381, Subpart C, or 49 CFR Section 391.62, or 49 CFR Section 391.64.

2. A skill performance evaluation certificate permitting operation of a commercial motor vehicle pursuant to 49 CFR Section 391.49.

“*Passenger vehicle*” means either of the following:

1. A motor vehicle designed to transport 16 or more persons including the operator.

2. A motor vehicle of a size and design to transport 16 or more persons including the operator which is redesigned or modified to transport fewer than 16 persons with disabilities. The size of a redesigned or modified vehicle shall be any such vehicle with a gross vehicle weight rating of 10,001 or more pounds.

“*School bus*” means a commercial motor vehicle used to transport pre-primary, primary, or secondary school students from home to school, from school to home, or to and from school-sponsored events. “School bus” does not include a bus used as a common carrier.

“*Self-certification*” means a written certification of which category of type of driving an applicant for a commercial driver’s license engages in or intends to engage in, from the following categories:

1. Non-excepted interstate. The person certifies that the person operates or expects to operate in interstate commerce, is both subject to and meets the qualification requirements under 49 CFR Part 391, and is required to obtain a medical examiner’s certificate by 49 CFR Section 391.45.

2. Excepted interstate. The person certifies that the person operates or expects to operate in interstate commerce, but engages exclusively in transportation or operations excepted under 49 CFR Section 390.3(f), 391.2, 391.68 or 398.3 from all or parts of the qualification requirements of 49 CFR Part 391, and is therefore not required to obtain a medical examiner’s certificate by 49 CFR Section 391.45.

3. Non-excepted intrastate. The person certifies that the person operates only in intrastate commerce and is subject to state driver qualification requirements.

4. Excepted intrastate. The person certifies that the person operates only in intrastate commerce, but engages exclusively in transportation or operations excepted from all or parts of the state driver qualification requirements as set forth in Iowa Code section 321.449.

“*State,*” as used in this chapter and in “another state” in Iowa Code subsection 321.174(2), “former state of residence” in Iowa Code subsection 321.188(5), or “any state” in Iowa Code subsection 321.208(1), means one of the United States or the District of Columbia unless the context means the state of Iowa.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 321.1, 321.174, 321.188, 321.191, 321.193, 321.207 and 321.208.

[ARC 7902B, IAB 7/1/09, effective 8/5/09; ARC 9954B, IAB 1/11/12, effective 1/30/12; ARC 0031C, IAB 3/7/12, effective 4/11/12; ARC 2071C, IAB 8/5/15, effective 7/14/15; ARC 2337C, IAB 1/6/16, effective 2/10/16; ARC 2530C, IAB 5/11/16, effective 6/15/16]

761—607.4 and 607.5 Reserved.

761—607.6(321) Exemptions.

607.6(1) *Persons exempt.* A person listed in Iowa Code section 321.176A is exempt from commercial driver licensing requirements.

607.6(2) *Exempt until April 1, 1992.* Rescinded IAB 6/23/93, effective 7/28/93.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 321.1 and 321.176A.

761—607.7(321) Records. The operating record of a person who has been issued a commercial driver’s license or a commercial learner’s permit or a person who has been disqualified from operating a commercial motor vehicle shall be maintained as provided in the department’s “Record Management Manual” adopted in 761—Chapter 4.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 22.11, 321.12 and 321.199.

[ARC 2071C, IAB 8/5/15, effective 7/14/15; ARC 2337C, IAB 1/6/16, effective 2/10/16; ARC 2530C, IAB 5/11/16, effective 6/15/16]

761—607.8 and 607.9 Reserved.

761—607.10(321) Adoption of federal regulations.

607.10(1) *Code of Federal Regulations.* The department’s administration of commercial driver’s licenses shall be in compliance with the state procedures set forth in 49 CFR Section 383.73, and this chapter shall be construed to that effect. The department adopts the following portions of the Code of Federal Regulations which are referenced throughout this chapter of rules:

a. 49 CFR Section 391.11 as adopted in 761—Chapter 520.

b. 49 CFR Section 392.5 as adopted in 761—Chapter 520.

c. The following portions of 49 CFR Part 383 (October 1, 2015):

- (1) Section 383.51, Disqualification of drivers.
- (2) Subpart E—Testing and Licensing Procedures.
- (3) Subpart G—Required Knowledge and Skills.
- (4) Subpart H—Tests.

607.10(2) Copies of regulations. Copies of the federal regulations may be reviewed at the state law library or through the Internet at <http://www.fmcsa.dot.gov>.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 321.187, 321.188, 321.207, 321.208 and 321.208A. [ARC 7902B, IAB 7/1/09, effective 8/5/09; ARC 9954B, IAB 1/11/12, effective 1/30/12; ARC 0031C, IAB 3/7/12, effective 4/11/12; ARC 2071C, IAB 8/5/15, effective 7/14/15; ARC 2337C, IAB 1/6/16, effective 2/10/16; ARC 2530C, IAB 5/11/16, effective 6/15/16]

761—607.11 to 607.14 Reserved.

761—607.15(321) Application. An applicant for a commercial driver's license shall comply with the requirements of Iowa Code sections 321.180(2) "e," 321.182 and 321.188, and 761—Chapter 601, and must provide the proofs of citizenship or lawful permanent residence and state of domicile required by 49 CFR Section 383.71. If the applicant is domiciled in a foreign jurisdiction and applying for a nondomiciled commercial driver's license, the applicant must provide a document required by 49 CFR Section 383.71(f). This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 321.180, 321.182 and 321.188.

[ARC 2071C, IAB 8/5/15, effective 7/14/15; ARC 2337C, IAB 1/6/16, effective 2/10/16; ARC 2530C, IAB 5/11/16, effective 6/15/16]

761—607.16(321) Commercial driver's license (CDL).

607.16(1) Classes. The department may issue a commercial driver's license only as a Class A, B or C driver's license. The license class identifies the types of vehicles that may be operated. A commercial driver's license may have endorsements which authorize additional vehicle operations or restrictions which limit vehicle operations.

607.16(2) Validity.

a. A Class A commercial driver's license allows a person to operate a combination of commercial motor vehicles as specified in Iowa Code paragraph 321.189(1) "a." With the required endorsements and subject to the applicable restrictions, a Class A commercial driver's license is valid to operate any vehicle.

b. A Class B commercial driver's license allows a person to operate a commercial motor vehicle as specified in Iowa Code paragraph 321.189(1) "b." With the required endorsements and subject to the applicable restrictions, a Class B commercial driver's license is valid to operate any vehicle except a truck-tractor semitrailer combination as a chauffeur (Class D) or a vehicle requiring a Class A commercial driver's license.

c. A Class C commercial driver's license allows a person to operate a commercial motor vehicle as specified in Iowa Code paragraph 321.189(1) "c." With the required endorsements and subject to the applicable restrictions, a Class C commercial driver's license is valid to operate any vehicle except a truck-tractor semitrailer combination as a chauffeur (Class D) or a vehicle requiring a Class A or Class B commercial driver's license.

d. A commercial driver's license is valid for operating a motorcycle as a commercial motor vehicle only if the license has a motorcycle endorsement and a hazardous material endorsement. A commercial driver's license is valid for operating a motorcycle as a noncommercial motor vehicle only if the license has a motorcycle endorsement.

e. A commercial driver's license valid for eight years shall be issued to a qualified applicant who is at least 18 years of age but not yet 72 years of age. However, the expiration date of the license issued shall not exceed the licensee's 74th birthday.

f. A commercial driver's license valid for two years shall be issued to a qualified applicant 72 years of age or older. A two-year license may also be issued, at the discretion of the department, to an applicant whose license is restricted due to vision or other physical disabilities.

g. A commercial driver's license is valid for 60 days after the expiration date.

h. A person with a commercial driver's license valid for the vehicle operated is not required to obtain a Class D driver's license to operate the vehicle as a chauffeur.

607.16(3) Requirements.

- a. The minimum age to obtain a commercial driver's license is 18 years.
- b. The applicant shall meet the requirements set forth in rule 761—607.15(321).

607.16(4) Transition from five-year to eight-year licenses. During the period January 1, 2014, to December 31, 2018, the department shall issue qualified applicants otherwise eligible for an eight-year license a five-year, six-year, seven-year, or eight-year license, subject to all applicable limitations for age and ability. The applicable period shall be randomly assigned to the applicant by the department's computerized issuance system based on a distribution formula intended to spread renewal volumes as equally as practical over the eight-year period beginning January 1, 2019, and ending December 31, 2026. This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 321.177, 321.182, 321.188, 321.189, and 321.196 and 2013 Iowa Acts, chapter 104, section 2.

[ARC 1714C, IAB 11/12/14, effective 12/17/14; ARC 2071C, IAB 8/5/15, effective 7/14/15; ARC 2337C, IAB 1/6/16, effective 2/10/16]

761—607.17(321) Endorsements. All endorsements except the hazardous material endorsement continue to be valid without retesting or additional fees when renewing or upgrading a license. The endorsements that authorize additional commercial motor vehicle operations with a commercial driver's license are:

607.17(1) Hazardous material. A hazardous material endorsement (H) is required to transport hazardous materials. Upon license renewal, retesting and fee payment are required. Retesting and fee payment are also required when an applicant upgrades an Iowa license or transfers a commercial driver's license from another state unless the applicant provides evidence of passing the endorsement test within the preceding 24 months. A farmer or a person working for a farmer is not subject to the hazardous material endorsement while operating either a pickup or a special truck within 150 air miles of the farmer's farm to transport supplies to or from the farm.

607.17(2) Passenger vehicle. A passenger vehicle endorsement (P) is required to operate a passenger vehicle as defined in rule 761—607.3(321).

607.17(3) Tank vehicle. A tank vehicle endorsement (N) is required to operate a tank vehicle as defined in Iowa Code section 321.1. A vehicle transporting a tank, regardless of the tank's capacity, which does not otherwise meet the definition of a commercial motor vehicle in Iowa Code section 321.1 is not a tank vehicle.

607.17(4) Double/triple trailer. A double/triple trailer endorsement (T) is required to operate a commercial motor vehicle with two or more towed trailers when the combination of vehicles meets the criteria for a Class A commercial motor vehicle. Operation of a triple trailer combination vehicle is not permitted in Iowa.

607.17(5) Hazardous material and tank. A combined endorsement (X) authorizes both hazardous material and tank vehicle operations.

607.17(6) School bus. After September 30, 2005, a school bus endorsement (S) is required to operate a school bus as defined in rule 761—607.3(321). An applicant for a school bus endorsement must also qualify for a passenger vehicle endorsement.

607.17(7) Exceptions for towing operations.

a. A driver who tows a vehicle in an emergency "first move" from the site of a vehicle malfunction or accident on a highway to the nearest appropriate repair facility is not required to have the endorsement(s) applicable to the towed vehicle. In any subsequent move, a driver who tows a vehicle from one repair or disposal facility to another is required to have the endorsement(s) applicable to the towed vehicle with one exception: A tow truck driver is not required to have a passenger endorsement to tow a passenger vehicle.

b. The double/triple trailer endorsement is not required to operate a commercial motor vehicle with two or more towed vehicles that are not trailers.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 321.1, 321.176A and 321.189.

[ARC 2071C, IAB 8/5/15, effective 7/14/15; ARC 2337C, IAB 1/6/16, effective 2/10/16; ARC 2530C, IAB 5/11/16, effective 6/15/16]

761—607.18(321) Restrictions. The restrictions that may limit commercial motor vehicle operation with a commercial driver's license are listed in 761—subrule 605.5(3) and are explained below:

607.18(1) Air brake. The air brake restriction (L, no air brake equipped CMV) applies to a licensee who either fails the air brake component of the knowledge test or performs the skills test in a vehicle not equipped with air brakes and prohibits the operation of a commercial motor vehicle equipped with an air brake system until the licensee passes the required air brake tests and pays the fee for upgrading the license. Retesting and fee payment are not required when the license is renewed.

607.18(2) Full air brake. The full air brake restriction (Z, no full air brake equipped CMV) applies to a licensee who performs the skills test in a vehicle equipped with air over hydraulic brakes and prohibits the operation of a commercial motor vehicle equipped with any braking system operating fully on the air brake principle until the licensee passes the required air brake tests and pays the fee for upgrading the license. Retesting and fee payment are not required when the license is renewed.

607.18(3) Manual transmission. The manual transmission restriction (E, no manual transmission equipped CMV) applies to a licensee who performs the skills test in a vehicle equipped with automatic transmission and prohibits the operation of a commercial motor vehicle equipped with a manual transmission until the licensee passes the required tests and pays the fee for upgrading the license. Retesting and fee payment are not required when the license is renewed.

607.18(4) Tractor-trailer. The tractor-trailer restriction (O, no tractor trailer CMV) applies to a licensee who performs the skills test in a combination vehicle for a Class A commercial driver's license with the power unit and towed unit connected with a pintle hook or other non-fifth wheel connection and prohibits operation of a tractor-trailer combination connected by a fifth wheel that requires a Class A commercial driver's license until the licensee passes the required tests and pays the fee for upgrading the license. Retesting and fee payment are not required when the license is renewed.

607.18(5) Class A passenger vehicle. The Class A passenger vehicle restriction (M, no Class A passenger vehicle) applies to a licensee who applies for a passenger endorsement and performs the skills test in a passenger vehicle that requires a Class B commercial driver's license and prohibits operation of a passenger vehicle that requires a Class A commercial driver's license.

607.18(6) Class A and B passenger vehicle. The Class A and B passenger vehicle restriction (N, no Class A and B passenger vehicle) applies to a licensee who applies for a passenger endorsement and performs the skills test in a passenger vehicle that requires a Class C commercial driver's license and prohibits operation of a passenger vehicle that requires a Class A or Class B commercial driver's license.

607.18(7) Intrastate only. The intrastate only restriction (K, intrastate only) applies to a licensee who self-certifies to non-excepted intrastate or excepted intrastate driving and prohibits the operation of a commercial motor vehicle in interstate commerce.

607.18(8) Medical variance. The medical variance restriction (V, medical variance) applies to a licensee when the department is notified pursuant to 49 CFR Section 383.73(o)(3) that the driver has been issued a medical variance and indicates there is information about a medical variance on the CDLIS driver record.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 321.189 and 321.191.

[ARC 2071C, IAB 8/5/15, effective 7/14/15; ARC 2337C, IAB 1/6/16, effective 2/10/16; ARC 2530C, IAB 5/11/16, effective 6/15/16]

761—607.19 Reserved.

761—607.20(321) Commercial learner's permit.

607.20(1) Validity.

a. A commercial learner's permit allows the permit holder to operate a commercial motor vehicle when accompanied as required by Iowa Code section 321.180(2) "d."

b. A commercial learner's permit is valid for 180 days and may be renewed for an additional 180 days without retaking the general and endorsement knowledge tests required by Iowa Code section 321.188.

c. A commercial learner's permit is invalid after the expiration date of the underlying commercial or noncommercial driver's license issued to the permit holder or the expiration date of the permit whichever occurs first.

d. The issuance of a commercial learner's permit is a precondition to the initial issuance of a commercial driver's license. The issuance of a commercial learner's permit is also a precondition to the upgrade of a commercial driver's license if the upgrade requires a skills test. The holder of a commercial learner's permit is not eligible to take a required driving skills test for the first 14 days after the permit holder is issued the permit. The 14-day period includes the day the commercial learner's permit was issued.

EXAMPLE: The commercial learner's permit is issued on September 1. The earliest date the permit holder would be eligible to take the skills test is September 15.

e. A commercial learner's permit is not valid for the operation of a vehicle transporting hazardous materials.

607.20(2) Requirements.

a. An applicant for a commercial learner's permit must hold a valid Class A, B, C, or D driver's license issued in this state that is not an instruction permit, a special instruction permit, a motorized bicycle license or a temporary restricted license; must be at least 18 years of age; and must meet the requirements to obtain a valid commercial driver's license, including the requirements set forth in Iowa Code section 321.188. However, the applicant does not have to complete the driving skills tests required for a commercial driver's license to obtain a commercial learner's permit.

b. The applicant must successfully pass a general knowledge test that meets the federal standards contained in 49 CFR Part 383, Subparts F, G and H, for the commercial motor vehicle the applicant operates or expects to operate, including any endorsement for which the applicant applies.

607.20(3) Endorsements. A commercial learner's permit may include the following endorsements. All other endorsements are prohibited on a commercial learner's permit.

a. An applicant for a passenger endorsement (P) must take and pass the passenger endorsement knowledge test. A commercial learner's permit holder with a passenger endorsement is prohibited from operating a commercial motor vehicle carrying passengers, other than federal/state auditors and inspectors, test examiners, other trainees, and the commercial driver's license holder accompanying the permit holder required by Iowa Code section 321.180(2) "d."

b. An applicant for a school bus endorsement (S) must take and pass the school bus endorsement knowledge test. A commercial learner's permit holder with a school bus endorsement is prohibited from operating a commercial motor vehicle carrying passengers, other than federal/state auditors and inspectors, test examiners, other trainees, and the commercial driver's license holder accompanying the permit holder required by Iowa Code section 321.180(2) "d."

c. An applicant for a tank vehicle endorsement (N) must take and pass the tank vehicle endorsement knowledge test. A commercial learner's permit holder with a tank vehicle endorsement may only operate an empty tank vehicle and is prohibited from operating any tank vehicle that previously contained hazardous materials that has not been purged of any residue.

607.20(4) Restrictions. A commercial learner's permit may include the air brake (L), medical variance (V), Class A passenger vehicle (M), Class A and B passenger vehicle (N) and intrastate only (K) restrictions described in rule 761—607.18(321). In addition, a commercial learner's permit may include the following restrictions that are specific to the commercial learner's permit:

a. *Passenger.* The passenger restriction (P, no passengers in CMV bus) applies to a permit holder who has a commercial learner's permit with a passenger or school bus endorsement and prohibits the operation of a commercial motor vehicle carrying passengers, other than federal/state auditors and inspectors, test examiners, other trainees, and the commercial driver's license holder accompanying the permit holder required by Iowa Code section 321.180(2) "d."

b. *Cargo.* The cargo restriction (X, no cargo in CMV tank vehicle) applies to a permit holder who has a commercial learner's permit with a tank vehicle endorsement and prohibits the operation of any tank vehicle containing cargo or any tank vehicle that previously contained hazardous materials that has not been purged of any residue.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 321.180, 321.186 and 321.188.

[ARC 2071C, IAB 8/5/15, effective 7/14/15; ARC 2337C, IAB 1/6/16, effective 2/10/16; ARC 2530C, IAB 5/11/16, effective 6/15/16]

761—607.21 to 607.24 Reserved.

761—607.25(321) Examination for a commercial driver's license. In addition to the requirements of 761—Chapter 604, an applicant for a commercial driver's license shall pass the knowledge and skills tests as required in 49 CFR Part 383, Subparts G and H.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 321.186.

761—607.26(321) Vision screening. An applicant for a commercial driver's license or commercial learner's permit must pass a vision screening test administered by the department. The vision standards are given in 761—604.11(321).

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 321.186 and 321.186A.

[ARC 2071C, IAB 8/5/15, effective 7/14/15; ARC 2337C, IAB 1/6/16, effective 2/10/16]

761—607.27(321) Knowledge tests.

607.27(1) General knowledge test. The general knowledge test for a commercial driver's license is a written test of topics such as vehicle inspection, operation, safety and control in accordance with 49 CFR Section 383.111.

607.27(2) Additional tests. In addition to the general knowledge test for a commercial driver's license, an additional knowledge test is required for each of the following:

- a. Class A license for combination vehicle operation as required in 49 CFR Section 383.111.
- b. Hazardous material endorsement as required in 49 CFR Section 383.121. The knowledge test for a hazardous material endorsement shall not be administered orally or in a language other than English.
- c. Passenger vehicle endorsement as required in 49 CFR Section 383.117.
- d. Tank vehicle endorsement as required in 49 CFR Section 383.119.
- e. Double/triple trailer endorsement as required in 49 CFR Section 383.115.
- f. School bus endorsement as required in 49 CFR Section 383.123. The applicant must also qualify for a passenger vehicle endorsement.
- g. Removal of the air brake restriction as required in 49 CFR Section 383.111.

607.27(3) Test methods. All knowledge tests shall be administered in compliance with 49 CFR Section 383.133(b). All tests other than the hazardous material endorsement test may be administered in written form, verbally, or in automated format and can be administered in a foreign language, provided no interpreter is used in administering the test. A verbal test shall be offered only at specified locations. Information about the locations is available at any driver's license examination station.

607.27(4) Waiver. A waiver of any knowledge test is permitted only as provided in Iowa Code subsection 321.188(5). The burden of proof of having passed the hazardous material endorsement test within the preceding 24 months rests with the applicant.

607.27(5) Requirement. An applicant must pass the applicable knowledge test(s) before taking the skills test. Passing scores for a knowledge test shall meet the standards contained in 49 CFR Section 383.135(a).

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 321.186 and 321.188.

[ARC 2071C, IAB 8/5/15, effective 7/14/15; ARC 2337C, IAB 1/6/16, effective 2/10/16; ARC 2530C, IAB 5/11/16, effective 6/15/16]

761—607.28(321) Skills test.

607.28(1) Content. The skills test for a commercial driver's license is a three-part test as required in 49 CFR Part 383, Subparts E, G and H.

607.28(2) Test methods. All skills tests shall be administered in compliance with 49 CFR Section 383.133(c). Interpreters are prohibited during the administration of skills tests. Applicants must be able to understand and respond to verbal commands and instructions in English by a skills test examiner. Neither the applicant nor the examiner may communicate in a language other than English during the skills test.

607.28(3) Order. The skills test must be administered and successfully completed in the following order: pre-trip inspection, basic vehicle control skills, on-road skills. If an applicant fails one segment of the skills test, the applicant cannot continue to the next segment of the test, and scores for the passed segments of the test are only valid during initial issuance of the commercial learner's permit. If the commercial learner's permit is renewed, all three segments of the skills test must be retaken. However:

a. If the applicant wants to remove an air brake restriction, full air brake restriction, or manual transmission restriction, the applicant does not have to retake the complete skills test, and may complete a modified skills test that demonstrates the applicant can safely and effectively operate the vehicle's full air brakes, air over hydraulic brakes, or manual transmission. In addition, to remove the air brake or full air brake restriction, the applicant must successfully perform the air brake pre-trip inspection and pass the air brake knowledge test.

b. If the applicant wants to remove the tractor-trailer restriction, the applicant must retake all three skills tests in a representative tractor-trailer.

607.28(4) Vehicle. The applicant shall provide a representative vehicle for the skills test. "Representative vehicle" means a commercial motor vehicle that meets the statutory description for the class of license applied for.

a. To obtain a passenger vehicle endorsement applicable to a specific vehicle class, the applicant must take the skills test in a passenger vehicle, as defined in rule 761—607.3(321), satisfying the requirements of that class, as required in 49 CFR Section 383.117.

b. To obtain a school bus endorsement, the applicant must qualify for a passenger vehicle endorsement and take the skills test in a school bus, as defined in rule 761—607.3(321), in the same vehicle class as the applicant will drive, as required in 49 CFR Section 383.123. Up to and including September 30, 2005, the skills test for a school bus endorsement is waived for an applicant meeting the requirements of 49 CFR Section 383.123(b).

c. To remove an air brake or full air brake restriction, the applicant must take the skills test in a vehicle equipped with an air brake system, as defined in rule 761—607.3(321) and as required in 49 CFR Section 383.113.

d. To remove a manual transmission restriction, the applicant must take the skills test in a vehicle equipped with a manual transmission, as defined in rule 761—607.3(321).

607.28(5) Skills test scoring. Passing scores for a skills test shall meet the standards contained in 49 CFR Section 383.135(b).

607.28(6) Military waiver. The department may waive the requirement that an applicant pass a required skills test for an applicant who is on active duty in the military service or who has separated from such service in the past year, provided the applicant meets the requirements of Iowa Code subsection 321.188(6).

607.28(7) Locations. The skills test for a commercial driver's license shall be given only at specified locations where adequate testing facilities are available. An applicant may contact any driver's license examination station for the location of the nearest skills testing station. A skills test by appointment shall be offered only at specified regional test sites.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 321.186 and 321.188.

[ARC 2071C, IAB 8/5/15, effective 7/14/15; ARC 2337C, IAB 1/6/16, effective 2/10/16; ARC 2530C, IAB 5/11/16, effective 6/15/16]

761—607.29(321) Waiver of skills test. Rescinded IAB 6/23/93, effective 7/28/93.

761—607.30(321) Third-party testing.

607.30(1) Purpose and definitions. The skills test required by rule 761—607.28(321) may be administered by third-party testers and third-party skills test examiners approved and certified by the department. For the purpose of administering third-party skills testing and this rule, the following definitions shall apply:

“Community college” means an Iowa community college established under Iowa Code chapter 260C.

“Iowa-based motor carrier” means a motor carrier or its subsidiary that has its principal place of business in the state of Iowa and operates a permanent commercial driver training facility in the state of Iowa.

“Motor carrier” means the same as defined in 49 CFR Section 390.5.

“Permanent commercial driver training facility” means a facility dedicated to a program of commercial driving instruction that is offered to employees or potential employees of the motor carrier as incident to the motor carrier's commercial operations, that requires at least 40 hours of instruction, and that includes fixed and permanent structures and facilities for the off-road portions of commercial driving instruction, including classroom, pretrip inspection, and basic vehicle control skills. A permanent commercial driver training facility must include a fixed and paved or otherwise hard-surfaced area for basic vehicle control skills testing that is permanently marked and capable of inspection and measurement by the department.

“Skills test” means the skills test required by rule 761—607.28(321).

“Subsidiary” means a company that is partly or wholly owned by a motor carrier that holds a controlling interest in the subsidiary company.

“Third-party skills test examiner” means the same as defined in 49 CFR Section 383.5.

“Third-party tester” means the same as defined in 49 CFR Section 383.5.

607.30(2) Certification of third-party testers.

a. The department may certify as a third-party tester a community college or Iowa-based motor carrier to administer skills tests. A community college or Iowa-based motor carrier that seeks certification as a third-party tester shall contact the department's office of driver services and schedule a review of the proposed testing program, which shall include the proposed testing courses and facilities, information sufficient to identify all proposed third-party skills test examiners, and any other information necessary to demonstrate compliance with 49 CFR Section 383.75.

b. No community college or Iowa-based motor carrier shall be certified to conduct third-party testing unless and until the community college or Iowa-based motor carrier enters an agreement with the department that meets the requirements of 49 CFR Section 383.75 and demonstrates sufficient ability to conduct skills tests in a manner that consistently meets the requirements of 49 CFR Section 383.75.

c. The department shall issue a certified third-party tester a certificate of authority that identifies the classes and types of vehicles for which skills tests may be administered. The certificate shall be valid for the duration of the agreement executed pursuant to paragraph 607.30(2) “b,” unless revoked by the department for engaging in fraudulent activities related to conducting skills tests or failing to comply with the requirements, qualifications, and standards of this chapter, the agreement, or 49 CFR Section 383.75.

607.30(3) Certification of third-party skills test examiners.

a. A certified third-party tester shall not employ or otherwise use as a third-party skills test examiner a person who has not been approved and certified by the department to administer skills tests. Each certified third-party tester shall submit for approval the names of all proposed third-party skills test examiners on a form provided by the department. The department shall not approve as a third-party skills test examiner a person who does not meet the requirements, qualifications and standards of 49 CFR Sections 383.75 and 384.228, including but not limited to all required training and examination and a nationwide criminal background check. The criteria for passing the nationwide criminal background check shall include no felony convictions within the last ten years and no convictions involving fraudulent activities.

b. The department shall issue a certificate of authority for each person certified as a third-party skills test examiner that identifies the certified third-party tester for which the person will administer skills tests and the classes and types of vehicles for which the person may administer skills tests. The certificate shall be valid for a period of four years from the date of issuance of the certificate.

c. The department shall revoke the certificate if the person holding the certificate does not administer skills tests to at least ten different applicants per calendar year; does not successfully complete the refresher training required by 49 CFR Section 384.228 every four years; is involved in fraudulent activities related to conducting skills tests; or otherwise fails to comply with and meet the requirements, qualifications and standards of this chapter or 49 CFR Sections 383.75 and 384.228.

d. A third-party skills test examiner who is also a skills instructor shall not administer a skills test to an applicant who received skills training from that third-party skills test examiner.

607.30(4) Bond. As a condition of certification, an Iowa-based motor carrier must maintain a bond in the amount of \$50,000 to pay for the retesting of drivers in the event that the third-party tester or one or more of its third-party skills test examiners are involved in fraudulent activities related to conducting skills tests of applicants for a commercial driver’s license.

607.30(5) Limitation applicable to Iowa-based motor carriers. An Iowa-based motor carrier certified as a third-party tester may only administer the skills test to persons who are enrolled in the Iowa-based motor carrier’s commercial driving instruction program and shall not administer skills tests to persons who are not enrolled in that program.

607.30(6) Training and refresher training for third-party skills test examiners. All training and refresher training required under this rule shall be provided by the department, in form and content that meet the recommendations of the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators’ International Third-Party Examiner/Tester Certification Program.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 321.187.

[ARC 2530C, IAB 5/11/16, effective 6/15/16]

761—607.31(321) Test results.

607.31(1) Period of validity. Passing knowledge and skills test results shall remain valid for a period of 180 days.

607.31(2) Retesting. Subject to rule 761—607.28(321), an applicant shall be required to repeat only the knowledge test(s) or part(s) of the skills test that the applicant failed. An applicant who fails a test shall not be permitted to repeat that test the same day.

607.31(3) Skills test results from other states. As required by 49 CFR Section 383.79, the department shall accept the valid results of a skills test administered to an applicant who is domiciled in the state of Iowa and that was administered by another state, in accordance with 49 CFR Part 383, Subparts F, G and H, in fulfillment of the applicant’s testing requirements under 49 CFR Section 383.71 and the state’s test administration requirements under 49 CFR Section 383.73. The results must be transmitted directly from the testing state to the department as required by 49 CFR Section 383.79.

607.31(4) Skills test results from certified third-party testers. A third-party skills tester certified under rule 761—607.30(321) shall transmit the skills test results of tests administered by the third-party tester through secure electronic means determined by the department. The department may retest any person who has passed a skills test administered by a certified third-party tester if it appears to the department that the skills test administered by the third-party tester was administered fraudulently or improperly, and as needed to meet the third-party skills test examiner oversight requirements of 49 CFR Section 383.75(a)(5).

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 321.186, 321.187 and 321.188.

[ARC 2071C, IAB 8/5/15, effective 7/14/15; ARC 2337C, IAB 1/6/16, effective 2/10/16; ARC 2530C, IAB 5/11/16, effective 6/15/16]

761—607.32 to 607.34 Reserved.

761—607.35(321) Issuance of commercial driver's license and commercial learner's permit. A commercial driver's license or commercial learner's permit issued by the department shall include the information and markings required by Iowa Code section 321.189(2) "b."

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 321.189.

[ARC 2071C, IAB 8/5/15, effective 7/14/15; ARC 2337C, IAB 1/6/16, effective 2/10/16; ARC 2530C, IAB 5/11/16, effective 6/15/16]

761—607.36(321) Conversion to commercial driver's license. Rescinded IAB 6/23/93, effective 7/28/93.

761—607.37(321) Commercial driver's license renewal. The department shall administer commercial driver's license renewals as required by 49 CFR Section 383.73.

607.37(1) Licensee requirements. To renew a commercial driver's license, the licensee shall apply at a driver's license examination station and complete the following requirements:

a. The licensee shall make a written self-certification of type of driving as required by rule 761—607.50(321) and provide a current medical examiner's certificate if required.

b. If the licensee has and wishes to retain a hazardous material endorsement, the licensee shall pass the test required in 49 CFR Section 383.121 and comply with the Transportation Security Administration security threat assessment standards specified in 49 CFR Sections 383.71(b)(8) and 383.141 for such endorsement. A lawful permanent resident of the United States must also provide the licensee's U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services alien registration number.

c. The licensee shall provide proof of citizenship or lawful permanent residency and state of domicile as required by rule 761—607.15(321) and 49 CFR 383.73(d)(7). Proof of citizenship or lawful permanent residency is not required if the licensee provided such proof at initial issuance or a previous renewal or upgrade of the license and the department has a notation on the licensee's record confirming that the required proof of legal citizenship or legal presence check was made and the date on which it was made.

d. If the licensee is domiciled in a foreign jurisdiction and renewing a non-domiciled commercial driver's license, the licensee must provide a document required by 49 CFR 383.71(f) at each renewal.

607.37(2) Early renewal. A valid commercial driver's license may be renewed 90 days before the expiration date. If this is impractical, the department for good cause may renew a license earlier, not to exceed 364 days prior to the expiration date. The department may allow renewal earlier than 364 days prior to the expiration date for active military personnel being deployed due to actual or potential military conflict.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 321.186, 321.188 and 321.196.

[ARC 2337C, IAB 1/6/16, effective 2/10/16; ARC 2337C, IAB 1/6/16, effective 2/10/16; ARC 2530C, IAB 5/11/16, effective 6/15/16]

761—607.38(321) Transfers from another state. Upon initial application for an Iowa license, an Iowa resident who has a valid commercial driver's license from a former state of residence is not required to retest except as specified in Iowa Code subsection 321.188(5) but is required to pay the applicable endorsement and restriction removal fees.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 321.188 and 321.191.

761—607.39(321) Disqualification.

607.39(1) Date. A disqualifying act, action or offense under Iowa Code section 321.208, that occurred before July 1, 1990, shall not be grounds for disqualification from operating a commercial motor vehicle.

607.39(2) Notice. A 30-day advance notice of disqualification shall be served by the department in accordance with rule 761—615.37(321). Pursuant to Iowa Code subsection 321.208(12), a peace officer on behalf of the department may serve the notice of disqualification immediately.

607.39(3) Hearing and appeal process. A person who has received a notice of disqualification may contest the disqualification in accordance with 761—615.38(17A,321).

607.39(4) Reduction of lifetime disqualification. Reserved.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code chapter 17A and section 321.208.

[ARC 2530C, IAB 5/11/16, effective 6/15/16]

761—607.40(321) Sanctions. When a person’s motor vehicle license is denied, canceled, suspended, revoked or barred, the person is also disqualified from operating a commercial motor vehicle.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 321.208.

761—607.41 to 607.44 Reserved.

761—607.45(321) Reinstatement. To reinstate a commercial driver’s license after completion of a period of disqualification, a person shall appear at a driver’s license examination station. The person must also meet the vision standards for licensing, pass the applicable knowledge test(s) and the skills test, and pay the required reinstatement fee and the fees for a new license.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 321.191 and 321.208.

761—607.46 to 607.48 Reserved.

761—607.49(321) Restricted commercial driver’s license.

607.49(1) Scope. This rule pertains to the issuance of restricted commercial driver’s licenses to suppliers or employees of suppliers of agricultural inputs. Issuance is permitted by 49 CFR 383.3(f). A restricted commercial driver’s license shall meet all requirements of a regular commercial driver’s license, as set out in Iowa Code chapter 321 and this chapter of rules, except as specified in this rule.

607.49(2) Agricultural inputs. The term “agricultural inputs” means suppliers or applicators of agricultural chemicals, fertilizer, seed or animal feeds.

607.49(3) Validity.

a. A restricted commercial driver’s license allows the licensee to drive a commercial motor vehicle for agricultural input purposes. The license is valid to:

(1) Operate Group B and Group C commercial motor vehicles including tank vehicles and vehicles equipped with air brakes, except passenger vehicles.

(2) Transport the hazardous materials listed in paragraph 607.49(3) “b.”

(3) Operate only during the current, validated seasonal period.

(4) Operate between the employer’s place of business and the farm currently being served, not to exceed 150 miles.

b. A restricted commercial driver’s license is not valid for transporting hazardous materials requiring placarding, except as follows:

(1) Liquid fertilizers such as anhydrous ammonia may be transported in vehicles or implements of husbandry with total capacities of 3,000 gallons or less.

(2) Solid fertilizers such as ammonium nitrate may be transported provided they are not mixed with any organic substance.

(3) A hazardous material endorsement is not needed to transport the products listed in the preceding subparagraphs.

c. When not driving for agricultural input purposes, the license is valid for operating a noncommercial motor vehicle that may be legally operated under the noncommercial license held by the licensee.

607.49(4) Requirements.

a. The applicant must have two years of previous driving experience. This means that the applicant must have held a license that permits unaccompanied driving for at least two years. This does not include a motorized bicycle license, a minor’s school license or a minor’s restricted license.

b. The applicant must have a good driving record for the most recent two-year period, as defined in subrule 607.49(5).

c. An applicant who currently holds a commercial driver's license or a commercial learner's permit is not eligible for issuance of a restricted commercial driver's license.

607.49(5) Good driving record. A "good driving record" means a driving record showing:

a. No multiple licenses.

b. No driver's license suspensions, revocations, disqualifications, denials, bars, or cancellations of any kind.

c. No convictions in any type of motor vehicle for:

(1) Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs.

(2) Leaving the scene of an accident.

(3) Committing any felony involving a motor vehicle.

(4) Speeding 15 miles per hour or more over the posted speed limit.

(5) Reckless driving, drag racing, or eluding or attempting to elude a law enforcement officer.

(6) Improper or erratic lane changes.

(7) Following too closely.

(8) A moving violation that contributed to a motor vehicle accident.

(9) A violation deemed serious under rule 761—615.17(321).

d. No record of contributive accidents, as defined in rule 761—615.1(321).

607.49(6) Issuance.

a. The knowledge and skills tests described in rules 761—607.27(321) and 761—607.28(321) are waived.

b. A restricted commercial driver's license shall be coded with restriction "W" on the face of the driver's license, with the restriction explained in text on the back of the driver's license. In addition, the license shall be issued with a restriction stating the license's period of validity.

c. The expiration date for a restricted commercial driver's license that is converted to this license from another Iowa license shall carry the same expiration date as the previous license.

d. A restricted commercial driver's license may be renewed for the period of time specified in Iowa Code section 321.196. The licensee's good driving record shall be confirmed at the time of renewal.

e. The fee for a restricted commercial driver's license shall be as specified in Iowa Code section 321.191.

f. On or before December 31, 2016, there are two periods of validity for commercial motor vehicle operation: March 15 through June 30, and October 4 through December 14. Validity shall not exceed 180 days in any 12-month period. Any period of validity authorized previously by another state's license shall be considered a part of the 180-day maximum period of validity.

g. On or after January 1, 2017, a licensee may have up to three individual periods of validity for a restricted commercial driver's license, provided the cumulative period of validity for all individual periods does not exceed 180 days in any calendar year. An individual period of validity may be 60, 90, or 180 consecutive days, at the election of the licensee. A licensee may add 30 days to an individual period of validity by applying for an extension, subject to the 180-day cumulative maximum period of validity. A request for extension must be made no later than the date of expiration of the individual period of validity for which an extension is requested; a request for extension made after that date shall be treated as a request for a new individual period of validity. An extension shall be calculated from the date of expiration of the individual period of validity for which an extension is requested. Any period of validity authorized previously by another state's license shall be considered a part of the 180-day cumulative maximum period of validity.

h. A restricted commercial driver's license must be validated for commercial motor vehicle operation for each individual period of validity. This means that the applicant/licensee must have the person's good driving record confirmed at each application for an individual period of validity. Upon confirmation, the department shall issue a replacement license with a restriction validating the license for that individual period of validity, provided the person is otherwise eligible for the license. The fee for a replacement license shall be as specified in Iowa Code section 321.195.

i. The same process must be repeated for each individual period of validity within a calendar year. This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 321.176B.

[ARC 2071C, IAB 8/5/15, effective 7/14/15; ARC 2337C, IAB 1/6/16, effective 2/10/16; ARC 2530C, IAB 5/11/16, effective 6/15/16]

61—607.50(321) Self-certification of type of driving and submission of medical examiner’s certificate.

607.50(1) Applicants for commercial learner’s permit or new, transferred, renewed or upgraded CDL.

a. A person shall provide to the department a self-certification of type of driving if the person is applying for:

- (1) A commercial learner’s permit,
- (2) An initial commercial driver’s license,
- (3) A transfer of a commercial driver’s license from a prior state of domicile to the state of Iowa,
- (4) Renewal of a commercial driver’s license, or
- (5) A license upgrade for a commercial driver’s license or an endorsement authorizing the operation of a commercial motor vehicle not covered by the current commercial driver’s license.

b. The self-certification shall be on a form or in a format, which may be electronic, as provided by the department.

607.50(2) Submission of medical examiner’s certificate by persons certifying to non-excepted interstate driving. Every person who self-certifies to non-excepted interstate driving must give the department a copy of the person’s current medical examiner’s certificate. A person who fails to provide a required medical examiner’s certificate shall not be allowed to proceed with an initial issuance, transfer, renewal, or upgrade of a license until the person gives the department a medical examiner’s certificate that complies with the requirements of this subrule, or changes the person’s self-certification of type of driving to a type other than non-excepted interstate driving. For persons submitting a current medical examiner’s certificate, the department shall post a medical certification status of “certified” on the person’s CDLIS driver’s record. A person who self-certifies to a type of driving other than non-excepted interstate shall have no medical certification status on the CDLIS driver’s record.

607.50(3) Maintaining certified status. To maintain a medical certification status of “certified,” a person who self-certifies to non-excepted interstate driving must give the department a copy of each subsequently issued medical examiner’s certificate valid for the person. The copy must be given to the department at least ten days before the previous medical examiner’s certificate expires.

607.50(4) CDL downgrade. If the medical examiner’s certificate or medical variance for a person self-certifying to non-excepted interstate driving expires or if the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration notifies the department that the person’s medical variance was removed or rescinded, the department shall post a medical certification status of “not certified” to the person’s CDLIS driver’s record and shall initiate a downgrade of the person’s commercial driver’s license or commercial learner’s permit. The medical examiner’s certificate of a person who fails to maintain a medical certification status of “certified” as required by subrule 607.50(3) shall be deemed to be expired on the date of expiration of the last medical examiner’s certificate filed for the person as shown by the person’s CDLIS driver’s record. The downgrade will be initiated and completed as follows:

a. The department shall give the person written notice that the person’s medical certification status is “not certified” and that the commercial motor vehicle privileges will be removed from the person’s commercial driver’s license or commercial learner’s permit 60 days after the date the medical examiner’s certificate or medical variance expired or the medical variance was removed or rescinded unless the person submits to the department a current medical certificate or medical variance or self-certifies to a type of driving other than non-excepted interstate.

b. If the person submits a current medical examiner’s certificate or medical variance before the end of the 60-day period, the department shall post a medical certification status of “certified” on the person’s CDLIS driver’s record and shall terminate the downgrade of the person’s commercial driver’s license or commercial learner’s permit.

c. If the person self-certifies to a type of driving other than non-excepted interstate before the end of the 60-day period, the department shall not remove the commercial motor vehicle privileges from the person’s commercial driver’s license or commercial learner’s permit, and the person will have no medical certification status on the person’s CDLIS driver’s record.

d. If the person fails to take the action in either paragraph 607.50(4) “*b*” or “*c*” before the end of the 60-day period, the department shall remove the commercial motor vehicle privileges from the person’s commercial driver’s license or commercial learner’s permit and shall leave the person’s medical certification status as “not certified” on the person’s CDLIS driver’s record.

607.50(5) *Establishment or reestablishment of “certified” status.* A person who has no medical certification status or whose medical certification status has been posted as “not certified” on the person’s CDLIS driver’s record may establish or reestablish the status as “certified” by submitting a current medical examiner’s certificate or medical variance to the department. A person who has failed to self-certify to a type of driving or has self-certified to a type of driving other than non-excepted interstate must also make a self-certification of type of driving to non-excepted interstate driving. The department shall then post a medical certification status of “certified” on the person’s CDLIS driver’s record.

607.50(6) *Reestablishment of the CDL privilege.* A person whose commercial motor vehicle privileges have been removed from the person’s commercial driver’s license or commercial learner’s permit under the provisions of paragraph 607.50(4) “d” may reestablish the commercial motor vehicle privileges by either of the following methods:

a. Submitting a current medical examiner’s certificate or medical variance to the department. A person who has failed to self-certify to a type of driving must also make an initial self-certification of type of driving to non-excepted interstate driving. The department shall then post a medical certification status of “certified” on the person’s CDLIS driver’s record and reestablish the commercial motor vehicle privileges, provided that the person otherwise remains eligible for a commercial driver’s license or commercial learner’s permit.

b. Self-certifying to a type of driving other than non-excepted interstate. The department shall then reestablish the commercial motor vehicle privileges, provided that the person otherwise remains eligible for a commercial driver’s license or commercial learner’s permit; the person will have no medical certification status on the driver’s CDLIS driver’s record.

607.50(7) *Change of type of driving.* A person may change the person’s self-certification of type of driving at any time. As required by subrule 607.50(2), a person certifying to non-excepted interstate driving must give the department a copy of the person’s current medical examiner’s certificate prepared by a medical examiner.

607.50(8) *Record keeping.* The department shall comply with the medical record-keeping requirements set forth in 49 CFR Section 383.73.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 321.182, 321.188 and 321.207.

[ARC 9954B, IAB 1/11/12, effective 1/30/12; ARC 0031C, IAB 3/7/12, effective 4/11/12; ARC 2071C, IAB 8/5/15, effective 7/14/15; ARC 2337C, IAB 1/6/16, effective 2/10/16; ARC 2530C, IAB 5/11/16, effective 6/15/16]

761—607.51(321) Determination of gross vehicle weight rating.

607.51(1) *Actual weight prohibited.* In determining whether the vehicle is a representative vehicle for the skills test and the group of commercial driver’s license for which the applicant is applying, the vehicle’s gross weight rating or gross combination weight rating must be used, not the vehicle’s actual gross weight or gross combination weight. For purposes of this rule, “gross weight rating” and “gross combination weight rating” mean as defined in 49 CFR Section 383.5.

607.51(2) *Vehicle without legible manufacturer’s certification label.* To complete a skills test using a vehicle that has no legible manufacturer’s certification label, whether a power unit or towed vehicle, the applicant must provide documentation of the vehicle’s gross vehicle weight rating, such as a manufacturer’s certificate of origin, a title, or the vehicle identification number information for the vehicle. In the absence of such documentation, the vehicle may not be used, either alone or in combination.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 321.1.

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701—15.13 (422,423) Freight, other transportation charges, and exclusions from the exemption applicable to these services. The determination of whether freight and other transportation charges shall be subject to sales or use tax is dependent upon the terms of the sale agreement.

When tangible personal property or a taxable service is sold at retail in Iowa or purchased for use in Iowa and under the terms of the sale agreement the seller is to deliver the property to the buyer or the purchaser is responsible for delivery and such delivery charges are stated and agreed to in the sale agreement or the charges are separate from the sale agreement, the gross receipts derived from the freight or transportation charges shall not be subject to tax. As of May 20, 1999, this exemption does not apply to the service of transporting electrical energy. As of April 1, 2000, this exemption does not apply to the service of transporting natural gas.

When freight and other transportation charges are not separately stated in the sale agreement or are not separately sold, the gross receipts from the freight or transportation charges become a part of the gross receipts from the sale of tangible personal property or a taxable service and are subject to tax.

Where a sales agreement exists, the freight and other transportation charges are subject to tax unless the freight and other transportation charges are separately contracted. If the written contract contains no provisions separately itemizing such charge, tax is due on the full contract price with no deduction for transportation charge, regardless of whether or not such transportation charges are itemized separately on the invoice. *Clarion Ready Mixed Concrete Company v. Iowa State Tax Commission*, 252 Iowa 500, 107 N.W.2d 553(1961); *Schemmer v. Iowa State Tax Commission*, 254 Iowa 315, 117 N.W.2d 420(1962); *City of Ames v. Iowa State Tax Commission*, 246 Iowa 1016, 71 N.W.2d 15(1959); *Dain Mfg. Company v. Iowa State Tax Commission*, 237 Iowa 531, 22 N.W.2d 786(1946).

701—19.6 (422, 423) Prefabricated structures.

19.6 (1) Basic concepts and general rules. A “prefabricated structure” is any structure assembled in a factory and capable of transport to the location where it will be used in the performance of a construction contract by placement on a foundation either by the buyer or a designated contractor. The term “prefabricated structure” includes a “modular home” as defined in rule 701—17.22 (422, 423), a mobile home whether or not sold subject to the issuance of a certificate of title, “manufactured housing” as defined in rule 701—33.10 (423), sectionalized housing, precut housing packages, and panelized construction. With a few major exceptions (see 19.6 (2) below regarding the “60 percent rule” and rule and 701—33.10 (423) regarding the taxation of manufactured housing while it is real property), the sales and use tax treatment of prefabricated structures generally follows the treatment of construction materials: Tax is due when those structures are sold to or used by owners, contractors, subcontractors, or builders. Sales of prefabricated structures which have not been erected on a foundation are considered sales of tangible personal property and thus are taxable at the time of retail sale. The usual basis for computing sales or use tax is the purchase price charged to a consumer or user by the seller of a prefabricated structure. *Custom Built Homes Co. v. Kansas State Commission of Revenue and Taxation*, 184 Kan. 31, 334 P.2d 808 (1959). Sales or use tax is due on the full purchase price when a prefabricated structure is delivered under a contract for sale or sold for use in Iowa. *Dodgen Industries Inc. v. Iowa State Tax Commission*, 160 N.W.2d 289 (Iowa 1968).

19.6(2) Exceptions to the general rules. There are a number of exceptions to the general rules stated above in 19.6 (1). Those exceptions are applicable to modular and mobile homes and manufactured housing. They are explained as follows.

a. Modular homes. Only 60 percent of the gross receipts from the sale of a modular home are subject to Iowa tax. See rule 701—17.22(422,423). This rule is applicable only to a “modular home” as that phrase is defined in rule 701—17.22 (422, 423) and not to other types of prefabricated structures which do not meet the definition of the term such as sectionalized housing or panelized construction. Also, the rule is not applicable to the sale of materials used in the assembly of a modular home, only to the sale of the finished product.

b. Mobile homes and manufactured housing. Iowa use tax and not Iowa sales tax is imposed on mobile homes or manufactured housing sold subject to the issuance of title, and, similar to 19.6 (2) “a” above, use tax is imposed only upon 60 percent of the purchase price of these mobile homes or manufactured housing. See rule 701—32.3 (423). All mobile homes and manufactured housing sold in Iowa or sold outside Iowa for use in this state are sold subject to Iowa use tax, whether sold for placement within or outside a mobile home park; see Iowa Code chapters 423 and 435.

19.6 (3) Tax consequences of sales of modular homes by various parties, some operating in a dual capacity.

- a.* A retailer (dealer) who is not additionally a contractor or manufacturer of modular homes purchases those homes tax-free from a wholesaler or manufacturer for subsequent resale to contractors or owners. Tax must be collected when the dealer sells the modular home to an owner or contractor.
- b.* A contractor who is not a dealer must pay tax when purchasing a modular home for use in a construction contract or for some other purpose. A contractor’s sale of a modular home to an owner or another contractor is treated as explained in Examples 2 and 4 of rule 19.4 (422, 423).
- c.* A dealer who is also a contractor will purchase homes tax-free for inclusion in its inventory. Tax is imposed when the dealer withdraws a home from inventory for sale or use in the performance of a construction contract as explained in rule 19.4(422, 423).
- d.* A manufacturer that acts as its own dealer and sells its own modular homes at retail to contractors or owners will collect tax on the gross receipts from its sales of those modular homes to its customers. This situation is in contrast to that described in subrule 19.6 (4) below in which a manufacturer uses its own modular homes in the performance of construction contracts and the tax due is computed on a sum other than gross receipts from the sale of a home.

What is stated in this subrule concerning sales of modular homes is generally applicable to the use tax on mobile homes and manufactured housing. However, one distinct difference is that mobile homes and manufactured housing are seldom, if ever, purchased by a dealer for any subsequent use in the performance of construction contracts. A dealer will often purchase a mobile home or manufactured housing for subsequent resale to a customer as tangible personal property and then will place or install the mobile home or manufactured housing on a site prepared by the customer. This is not the performance of a construction contract (see rule 19.7 (422, 423)), and the dealer is a retailer who installs tangible personal property and is not a construction contractor.

19.6 (4) *Manufacturers who perform construction contracts.* When companies whose principal business is the manufacture of prefabricated structures use those structures in the performance of construction contracts, this use is treated as a retail sale of the structures on the manufacturer's part. See rule 701—16.3 (422, 423) for a detailed description of the sales tax treatment of this sort of transaction. The 60 percent rule (see 19.6 (2) above) is not applicable when calculating the amount of tax owed by a manufacturer.

19.6 (5) *Examples.* The following examples are intended to illustrate who must collect or remit sales or use tax when a manufacturer sells a modular home to a contractor or owner, or acts as a contractor in erecting the home. The incidence of tax depends on several factors, such as the nature of the manufacturer's business, the point of delivery, the contractual agreement for erection and whether or not a sale for resale has occurred.

EXAMPLE 1. The manufacturer is located outside Iowa. The manufacturer contracts with an Iowa customer to build a home in its factory. The manufacturer also contracts to completely erect the home, install the furnace, and do electrical and other necessary work to make the home ready for occupancy. The main source of the manufacturer's income relates to on-site construction. The manufacturer has paid a sales tax equal to Iowa tax in its state of residency. The manufacturer would be considered to be performing a construction contract in Iowa and would owe use tax in Iowa; however, a sales tax credit would be allowed for tax paid to another state.

EXAMPLE 2. The manufacturer is located outside Iowa. An Iowa unrelated builder/dealer contracts with the customer for the home and then contracts with the manufacturer for construction, delivery, and installation on the customer's foundation. The manufacturer delivers the home into Iowa on its own truck. The customer, by contractual agreement, is obligated to pay for the home on delivery of the property so the sale takes place in Iowa. In this situation, the manufacturer is involved in the sale of tangible personal property rather than the sale of real estate and must collect Iowa sales tax on 60 percent of the selling price to the Iowa builder/dealer.

EXAMPLE 3. The manufacturer is located outside Iowa. The manufacturer contracts to sell a home to a customer (owner) in Iowa. The manufacturer hires a common carrier to deliver the home to the Iowa customer. The manufacturer has no activity in Iowa that would create a "nexus" requiring the manufacturer to collect Iowa tax. In this situation the Iowa customer is required to remit use tax on 60 percent of the purchase price of the home.

EXAMPLE 4. The manufacturer may be located in Iowa or outside Iowa. The manufacturer sells a home to a dealer in Iowa who will resell the home to the final customer. The manufacturer may deliver the home or delivery may be made by a common carrier. The manufacturer has no contractual obligation for erection. In this situation the manufacturer is making a sale for resale and is not required to collect tax. The manufacturer must have a valid resale certificate on file from the dealer. The dealer, if in Iowa, would be required to collect tax when the home is sold.

EXAMPLE 5. The manufacturer is located in Iowa. The manufacturer sells a home to a customer F.O.B. plant site. The manufacturer, under a separate invoice, agrees to transport the home to the job site and also do the setup of the home.

The manufacturer should collect tax on 60 percent of the selling price of the home irrespective of where final delivery occurs, as legal delivery occurs in Iowa. The transportation and setup charge are not taxable when separately contracted for and separately invoiced. If these charges are not separately stated and the sale contract is for a lump sum, the tax is computed on 60 percent of the lump sum selling price.

EXAMPLE 6. The manufacturer is located in Iowa. The manufacturer contracts to furnish, deliver, and perform the setup on a home in a state other than Iowa. The manufacturer withdraws the home from inventory and transports the home to the other state for setup. In this example, the Iowa manufacturer does not owe any Iowa tax because Iowa Code section 422.42(12) exempts building materials and supplies that manufacturers withdraw from inventory for construction outside Iowa.

EXAMPLE 7. The manufacturer is located in Iowa. The manufacturer sells a home to an Iowa customer and agrees, under separate contract, to transport the home to the job site and perform the setup. The manufacturer should collect tax on 60 percent of the selling price of the home. The customer also wanted a garage. The manufacturer agreed to sell the lumber, nails, and shingles to the customer who would build the garage. This sale would be considered a sale at retail and the manufacturer should collect tax on the entire selling price of these materials. The same would be true if the manufacturer sold appliances separate from the sale of the home; sales tax would be due on the entire price of the appliances.

EXAMPLE 8. The manufacturer may be located inside or outside Iowa. The manufacturer sells a modular home to a dealer who is a general contractor. The dealer subcontracts the work of placing the home on a foundation to various third parties, who transport the home to its site, excavate for and pour the concrete slab, and perform plumbing, electrical hookup, and all other services which are part of the construction contract for placing the modular home at its location. Since the sale of the modular home is to a dealer who is a contractor, the manufacturer will collect and the dealer will pay tax on 60 percent of the modular home's invoice price.

701—19.7(422,423) Types of construction contracts. The term “construction contract” is defined as an agreement under the terms of which an individual, corporation, partnership or other entity agrees to furnish the necessary building or structural materials, supplies, equipment or fixtures and to erect the same on the project site for a second party known as a sponsor. Nonexclusive examples of the types of construction contracts would include: lump-sum contract; cost plus contracts; time and material contracts; unit price contracts; guaranteed maximum or upset price contracts; construction management contracts; design build contracts; and turnkey contracts.

The following is a nonexclusive list of activities and items which could fall within the meaning of a construction contract or are generally associated with new construction, reconstruction, alteration, or expansion of a building or structure. The list is provided merely for the purpose of illustration. It should not be used to distinguish machinery and equipment from real property or structures since such a determination is factual. See rules 19.10(422,423) and 19.11(422,423) for details.

CHAPTER 33
RECEIPTS SUBJECT TO USE TAX DEPENDING ON

701—33.9(423) Sales of mobile homes, manufactured housing, and related property and ser-vices.

33.9(1) Sales of mobile homes, manufactured housing, and related property and services for one package price. The following rule is applicable only to mobile homes and manufactured housing sold as tangible personal property rather than in the form of real property. If, at the time of the sale, a mobile home or manufactured housing is real property, this rule is not applicable to it. If a mobile home dealer buys a mobile home, incorporates that mobile home into real estate in the manner required by and de-scribed in Iowa Code section 435.26, and then sells the mobile home to a consumer, the sale of that mobile home, the sale of any services used to transform the mobile home from tangible personal prop-erty to real property, and the sale of any tangible personal property with the mobile home (such as furni-ture) are governed by 701—Chapter 19 which deals with building contracts and building contractors. Sales of manufactured housing in the form of real estate are governed by rule 701—33.10(423). When a customer purchases a mobile home or manufactured housing from a dealer, it is usually the customer’s wish that the dealer prepare the mobile home or manufactured housing so that it is ready for the customer to move into it. To render a mobile home or manufactured housing “ready to move into” a dealer will sell, with the home or housing, certain tangible personal property and will also perform or arrange for other parties to perform various services. With respect to any one particular mobile home or manufactured house which a dealer may sell, a dealer may provide any combination of the following services or provide the following services and sell the below-listed property to any person purchasing the home or house:

1. Connect the electricity.
2. Connect the water.
3. Connect sewer system lines.
4. Sell and install skirting. Skirting is used to fill the space between the bottom of the mobile home or manufactured house and the ground. It gives the home or house an appearance more like a conventional home because it covers up this space.
5. Build and install steps for a door.
6. Build a deck.
7. Do minor repair.
8. Install and sell a foundation upon which to place the mobile home or manufactured housing.
9. Sell furniture or appliances (e.g., air conditioners, refrigerators, an stoves) for use in the mo-bile home or manufactured housing. Install the appliance (e.g., an air conditioner) if necessary.

A dealer selling a mobile home or manufactured housing on a “ready-to-move-into” basis usually sells that home or housing and the services and additional property necessary to render them livable for one “package price”. The dealer and customer do not bargain separately for the sale of the various articles of tangible person property (e.g., the mobile home or manufactured house and appliances) or the services (e.g., electrical installation) which are part of this package price; not is the dealer’s pack-age price broken down to indicate any of the expenses which are components of the package price ei-ther in the dealer’s sales contract or on any sales invoice.

The package price of any one particular mobile home or manufactured house will vary deepening upon how many services the dealer will provide, or how much tangible personal property the dealer will sell in addition to the home or house. In many cases, a dealer will contract with a third party to perform the services promised in the dealer’s contract to a customer. For example, the dealer will con-tract with a third party to hook up the home or house purchaser’s electricity, install window air condi-tioning or will contract with a third party to build a deck or perform minor repairs on the mobile home or manufactured house.

In the situation described above, the “purchase price” of a mobile home or manufactured house is the entire package price charged for the home or house, additional personal property for use in and around the home or house, and services performed to render the home or house livable. The entire amount of the package price, reduced by 40 percent as explained in rule 701—32.3(423), is used to calculate the amount of use tax due resulting from the sale of the mobile home or manufactured house. No part of the package price is subject to Iowa sales tax; rather it is subject to Iowa use tax.

33.9(2) Sales of property and rendition of service under separate contract. If the personal proper-ty and services listed in subrule 33.9(1) are purchased under separate contract and not as part of one package price with a mobile home or manufactured house, either from a mobile home dealer or from another party, the price paid for those items of property or services will not be a part of the purchase price of the home or house. Because the price of the property or services is not part of the “purchase price” of a home or house, that price will not be reduced by 40 percent, as required under rule

701—32.3(423), in computing the use tax due upon the sale of a mobile home. Also, if sold in Iowa, the property would be subject to Iowa sales tax. The same is true of services rendered in Iowa.

If separately contracted for, the gross receipts from the following services sold are subject to Iowa sales tax under Iowa Code subsection 422.43(11):

- a. Electrical hookup and air conditioning installation (electrical installation).
- b. Water and sewer system hookup (plumbing).
- c. Skirting installation and building and installation of steps and decks (carpentry).
- d. Nearly all “minor repairs” would be taxable.

The sale, under separate contract, of skirting, steps, decks, furniture, appliances, and other tangible personal property to customers purchasing mobile homes or manufactured housing would be sales of tangible personal property, the gross receipts of which are subject to Iowa sales rather than use tax. The installation of a concrete slab on which to place the mobile home or manufactured housing would not be a service taxable to the home or housing owner since this installation involves “new construction” and the service performed upon this new construction is thus exempt from tax. The person installing the concrete slab would be treated as a construction contractor and would pay sales tax upon any tangible personal property purchased and used in the construction of the slab.

33.9(3) *Dealer purchases of tangible personal property and services for resale.* Regardless of whether the tangible personal property and services connected with the purchase of a mobile home or manufactured housing have been purchased as part of a package price or whether their purchase has been separately contracted for, a dealer’s or other retailer’s purchase of the tangible personal property or service for subsequent resale to mobile home or manufactured housing purchaser is a purchase “for resale” and thus exempt from Iowa sales or use tax. Ch 33, p.5 Revenue and Finance [701] IAC 12/29/99.

701—33.10(423) Tax imposed on the use of manufactured housing as tangible personal property and as real estate. As of July 1, 1999, tax is imposed on the use of “manufactured housing” in Iowa. On and after that date the term “manufactured housing” or “manufactured home” is intended, generally, to replace the term “mobile home” when referring to prefabricated housing which is subject only to use tax and not to sales tax even though there are some differences in the law’s treatment of mobile homes and manufactured housing.

33.10(1) Definition. “Manufactured housing” is basically housing which is factory built to specifications required by federal law (42 U.S.C. § 5403) and which is required by federal law to display a seal from the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development. It may be further characterized as (1) a structure built on a permanent chassis, (2) transportable in one or more sections, and (3) designed to be used as a dwelling with or without a permanent foundation. See the definition of “manufactured home” found in 24 Code of Federal Regulations § 3280.2 for additional characteristics of what is and is not “manufactured housing” for the purposes of Iowa use tax law.

33.1(2) Tax treatment of manufactured housing which is similar to the tax treatment of mobile homes:

- a. Manufactured housing is subject only to Iowa use tax and not Iowa sales tax. The sale of manufactured housing in Iowa is defined by the applicable statute as a use of the housing in this state.
- b. The use tax on manufactured housing is paid by the owner of the housing directly to the appropriate county treasurer. The law does not require any dealer or retailer in manufactured housing to collect use tax from a purchaser and remit the tax to any governmental body, although the law does not prevent a dealer from doing this as a courtesy to buyers.
- c. Only 60 percent of the purchase price of either a mobile home or manufactured housing is subject to use tax. See rule 701—32.3(423). The use of manufactured housing previously subject to tax and upon which the tax has been paid is exempt from further tax.
- d. The taxation of manufactured housing which is sold in the form of tangible personal property is similar to the taxation of mobile homes which are sold in the form of tangible personal property. See rule 701—33.9(423).

33.10(3) Taxable use of manufactured housing in the form of real estate. Unlike mobile homes, the use of which can be taxed only when the homes are in the form of tangible personal property, under certain conditions, the use of manufactured housing in the form of real estate can be subject to tax. On and after July 1, 1999, if a developer has placed a manufactured home on a foundation in a lot in Iowa and hooked up the necessary utilities and completed the necessary landscaping to convert the home from tangible personal property to realty, the sale of the manufactured home to a user is a taxable use of the home on the user’s part.

EXAMPLE. Alpha and Omega Development Corp. buys land with enough space for 100 lots for manufactured housing and for the streets necessary to provide access to the lots. Alpha and Omega then buys 100 manufactured houses. It lawfully buys these houses exempt from use tax based on the assertion that they have been purchased for subsequent resale. Alpha and Omega then develops the land, installing water, sewer and electric lines, placing the manufactured homes on foundations, and otherwise taking steps to convert the homes from tangible personal property to real estate.

Alpha and Omega then sells the homes on the lots to various customers. Each purchase of a home by a customer is a taxable use of the home on that customer’s part, and the customer is obligated to pay the appropriate county treasurer the amount of Iowa use tax due.

- a. When tax is due on the use of manufactured housing in the form of real estate, the basis for computing the tax is the “installed purchase price” of the manufactured housing. The “installed purchase price” is the amount charged by a building contractor to a homebuyer to convert manufactured housing from tangible personal property into real estate. Use tax is due on 60 percent of the amount of the installed purchase price. See rule 701—32.3(423).

b. Included within the meaning of the term “installed purchase price” are amounts charged to a buyer of a manufactured home to build and install a foundation on which to place a home; amounts charged to hook up electric, water, gas, sewer system, and other lines for necessary utilities; amounts charged to sell and install “skirting” (see subrule 33.9(1)); amounts charged to build and install any steps for a door; and amounts separately charged for any appliances or other items which become a part of the housing after installation, e.g., dishwashers and whirlpool tubs.

c. Excluded from the meaning of the term “installed purchase price” is any amount charged for the purchase of land on which to place a manufactured house; any amount charged for landscaping in connection with the installation of a manufactured house; any amount charged to build and install any deck or similar appurtenance to a manufactured home; and any amounts charged for the sale of furniture or appliances which remain tangible personal property after installation, e.g., furniture, room air conditioners, and refrigerators. This list of inclusions and exclusions is not exclusive. Furthermore, the purchase of furniture or appliances which remain tangible personal property is subject to Iowa sales or use tax, including consumers’ use tax.

d. The exemption in favor of taxable services performed on or in connection with new construction see rule 701—19.13(422,423)) is not applicable when calculating the amount of any installed purchase price.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 423.1, 423.2, 423.4, 423.6, and 423.7 as amended by 1999 Iowa Acts, chapter 188.

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code sections 422.45(2), 422.45(18), 423.1(3), 423.2, 423.4(4) and Iowa Code section 423.4(12) as amended by 1999 Iowa Acts, chapter 188.

[Filed December 12, 1974]

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[Filed 12/10/99, Notice 11/3/99—published 12/29/99, effective 2/2/00]◇

◇Two ARCs

CHAPTER 27

MILITARY SERVICE MEMBER HOME OWNERSHIP ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

265—27.1(16) Purpose. The purpose of the military service member home ownership assistance program is to help eligible members of the armed forces of the United States to purchase qualified homes in Iowa.

265—27.2(16) Definitions. As used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires:

“Closing agent” means the attorney, real estate firm, or closing company that is closing the qualifying purchase transaction and that prepares the cash sale settlement statement.

“Eligible service member” means a person purchasing his or her primary residence in the state of Iowa who, at the time of application for a grant under the program, (1) is or was, if discharged under honorable conditions, a member of the national guard, reserve, or regular component of the armed forces of the United States under Title 10 or Title 32 and has served at least 90 days of active duty service, other than training, beginning on or after September 11, 2001, or during the period of the Persian Gulf Conflict, beginning August 2, 1990, and ending April 6, 1991; (2) was honorably discharged due to injuries incurred while on active federal service beginning on or after September 11, 2001, or during the period of the Persian Gulf Conflict, beginning August 2, 1990, and ending April 6, 1991; or (3) is a surviving spouse of a service member who met the eligibility criteria of (1) or (2) above.

“Facilitating lender” means a lender that is not a participating lender but that is approved by the authority to make loans under the military home ownership assistance program pursuant to Iowa Code section 16.54(5) and subrule 27.3(7).

“Home ownership assistance” means the one-time assistance of up to \$5,000 per eligible service member that may be used toward down payment or closing costs, or both, in the purchase of a qualified home.

“Manufactured home” means the same as defined in Iowa Code section 435.1.

“Participating lender” means a lender approved for participation in one or more of the authority’s first mortgage financing home buyer programs. The authority maintains a list of participating lenders on its Web site: www.iowafinanceauthority.gov.

“Program” or *“military home ownership assistance program”* or *“MHOA”* means the military service member home ownership assistance program authorized by Iowa Code section 16.54.

“Qualified home” means a home located in the state of Iowa that an eligible service member purchases, occupies, and uses as the service member’s primary residence. The home must fall into one of the following categories:

1. Single-family residence, including “stick-built” homes, modular homes, or manufactured homes;
2. Condominium;
3. Townhome;
4. A property containing two to four residential units, where one unit is to be occupied by the eligible service member as the service member’s primary residence.

“Qualified mortgage” means a permanent mortgage loan made pursuant to one of the authority’s home buyer mortgage programs unless the lender offers financing that is more financially advantageous for the service member.

“Status documentation” means written documentation verifying that the applicant is an eligible service member. This documentation may include, but is not limited to, a copy of a valid DD Form 214, showing character of service other than dishonorable, or the applicant’s most recent leave and earnings statements representing 90 days of active duty.

“Title guaranty certificate” means the certificate issued by the Iowa title guaranty division of the authority pursuant to Iowa Code section 16.92 to ensure marketable title to the lender or the homeowner, or both.

CHAPTER 45
MANUFACTURED HOUSING
PROGRAM FUND

265—45.1(16) Purpose. The purpose of these rules is to allow the authority to allocate funds to financial institutions or lenders to finance the purchase by individuals of manufactured homes that are in compliance with all laws, rules, and standards that are applicable to manufactured homes. The fund is designed exclusively for manufactured homes sited on leased land located in the state of Iowa.

[ARC 4168C, IAB 12/5/18, effective 1/9/19]

265—45.2(16) Definitions.

“*Authority*” means the Iowa finance authority.

“*Borrower*” means one or more individuals borrowing or seeking to borrow money for the purchase of a manufactured home.

“*Financial institution*” means a financial institution as defined in Iowa Code section 12C.1 that has been approved as a depository of public funds pursuant to Iowa Code section 12C.2.

“*Fund*” means the manufactured housing program fund created pursuant to Iowa Code section 16.45.

“*Interlender loan*” means the lending of funds by a financial institution to a lender, which funds are, in turn, to be loaned by the lender to a borrower to finance the purchase of a manufactured home.

“*Lender*” means a lender as defined in Iowa Code section 537.1301 that is licensed by the banking division of the department of commerce and that has not been approved as a depository of public funds pursuant to Iowa Code section 12C.2.

“*Manufactured home*” or “*manufactured housing*” means the same as defined in Iowa Code section 435.1.

“*Mortgage loan*” means a loan from a financial institution or lender to a borrower to finance the purchase of a manufactured home.

“*Program*” means the manufactured housing program.

“*Revolving funds*” means the funds created by Iowa Code sections 16.46 through 16.49.

[ARC 4168C, IAB 12/5/18, effective 1/9/19]

265—45.3(16) Sources of funds.

45.3(1) *Authorized transfers.* In addition to any moneys that may be appropriated to the fund, the authority is authorized by Iowa Code section 16.45 to transfer for deposit into the fund for any fiscal year any unencumbered and unobligated moneys in the revolving funds from the prior fiscal year. However, the maximum amount of moneys that may be so transferred for any fiscal year may not exceed the lesser of \$1,000,000 or an amount equal to the total amount of any unencumbered and unobligated moneys in the revolving funds available for transfer from the previous fiscal year reduced by \$1,000,000.

45.3(2) *Recapture and repayments—nonreversion.* Pursuant to Iowa Code section 16.45, recapture of awards and other repayments to the fund shall be deposited into the fund and are appropriated to the authority to be used for the program. Notwithstanding Iowa Code section 8.33, unencumbered or unobligated moneys remaining in the fund on June 30 of any fiscal year shall not revert to any other fund but shall be available for expenditure in subsequent years. However, any unencumbered or unobligated moneys remaining in the fund on June 30 of any fiscal year that were transferred to the fund as described in subrule 45.3(1) shall revert to the revolving fund from which the transfer was made. Notwithstanding Iowa Code section 12C.7(2), interest or earnings on moneys in the fund or appropriated to the fund shall be credited to the fund.

[ARC 4168C, IAB 12/5/18, effective 1/9/19]

265—45.4(16) Program overview. The program is established as a means of facilitating affordable financing for the purchase of eligible manufactured homes to be sited on leased land located in the state of Iowa. By providing capital at a low interest rate in the form of linked deposits to financial institutions and lenders, the program is intended to enable financial institutions and lenders, in turn, to

offer lower interest rate mortgage loans to borrowers or to enable financial institutions to offer interlender loans to lenders, the proceeds of which are, in turn, to be loaned to borrowers at low interest rates to finance the purchase of manufactured homes. The authority's role is strictly that of a depositor, not a lender, loan guarantor, or loan participant.

[ARC 4168C, IAB 12/5/18, effective 1/9/19]

265—45.5(16) Eligible financing.

45.5(1) Lender participation agreement. Linked deposits shall be made pursuant to a lender participation agreement to be created by the authority. If the mortgage loan is to be made by a financial institution, the lender participation agreement shall be between the authority and the financial institution. If the mortgage loan is to be made by a lender, the lender participation agreement shall be between the authority, the lender, and a financial institution.

45.5(2) Eligible loans. To be eligible for a linked deposit under the program, a mortgage loan shall meet all of the following requirements:

- a. The mortgage loan must be for the purchase of a manufactured home as the borrower's primary residence; refinancing is not eligible for the program;
- b. The manufactured home must be sited on leased land located in the state of Iowa;
- c. The term of the mortgage loan shall not exceed 30 years;
- d. The mortgage loan shall be fully amortized;
- e. The terms of the mortgage loan shall contain no prepayment penalties;
- f. The interest rate payable on the mortgage loan shall not exceed 9 percent APR;
- g. Fees charged by the financial institution or lender to cover its costs of originating the mortgage loan (closing fees, origination fees, etc.) shall, in the aggregate, not exceed 1 percent of the principal mortgage loan amount;
- h. Closing agent/settlement fees paid to third-party closers, if any, shall not exceed \$500;
- i. Customary and reasonable closing costs shall be allowed; and
- j. The financial institution or lender shall comply with all applicable fair lending laws and regulations.

[ARC 4168C, IAB 12/5/18, effective 1/9/19]

265—45.6(16) Linked deposits. The process to create a linked deposit shall be as follows:

45.6(1) Once a financial institution or lender has received a completed loan application from a borrower, the financial institution or lender shall notify the authority via a linked deposit reservation request. The reservation request shall be on a form which is created and may be periodically updated by the authority and which may be in a paper format or an online web-based format at the authority's discretion. The authority shall review the reservation request; if the reservation request is approved, the authority shall tentatively reserve an amount in or available to the fund for up to 60 days for a linked deposit for the mortgage loan that was the subject of the request. No reservation shall be made if the requested mortgage loan amount exceeds the amount(s) in and available to the fund. The reservation shall be terminated if the mortgage loan does not close within the 60-day period. If the reservation request is not approved, the authority shall notify the financial institution or lender that originated the mortgage loan and state the reason why the request was not approved.

45.6(2) The financial institution or lender that originated the mortgage loan shall review the borrower's mortgage loan application, applying ordinary manufactured housing lending underwriting criteria. If the loan application is approved by the financial institution or lender, the financial institution or lender shall submit a request to the authority for a linked deposit. The request shall be on a form which is created and may be periodically updated by the authority and which may be in a paper format or an online web-based format at the authority's discretion.

45.6(3) Upon receipt of a linked deposit request, the authority shall review the information provided and make a determination as to whether the mortgage loan is eligible under the program's criteria. If necessary, the authority may request additional information. If the mortgage loan is determined eligible, the authority shall, if necessary to make the linked deposit, transfer moneys from one or more of the revolving funds, at the authority's discretion, into the fund to ensure there is a sufficient amount available in the fund to make the linked deposit. The authority shall then deposit with the financial institution an amount equal to the principal amount of the mortgage loan via

automated clearing house (ACH) money transfer. The linked deposit shall not be security for the mortgage loan or for the interlender loan, if any, nor shall it be a loan guarantee. The lender or financial institution making the mortgage loan shall bear all financial risk for the mortgage loan. The financial institution shall bear all financial risk for any interlender loan. If the mortgage loan is determined ineligible, the authority shall notify the financial institution or lender that originated the mortgage loan and state the reason why the request was not approved.

45.6(4) The authority shall receive monthly bank statements for the linked deposit account.

45.6(5) The moneys in the linked deposit account shall remain in the account for the duration of the mortgage loan. Annually, as of June 30, the financial institution or lender that originated the mortgage loan shall notify the authority of the amount of principal that has been repaid on the mortgage loan during the previous 12 months. The authority shall then withdraw from the linked deposit account an amount equal to the principal that was repaid on the mortgage loan during the previous year so that the amount of the linked deposit equals the outstanding principal balance of the mortgage loan.

45.6(6) If a financial institution has more than one mortgage loan in the program, the linked deposits for those mortgage loans may be maintained in a single account.

45.6(7) The linked deposit for a mortgage loan shall be withdrawn in full if the mortgage loan is paid off, if the manufactured home purchased with the mortgage loan proceeds is destroyed, or if the borrower defaults on the mortgage loan.

45.6(8) The linked deposit account shall bear interest at a rate of not less than 1 percent per annum.

[ARC 4168C, IAB 12/5/18, effective 1/9/19]

265—45.7(16) Limits on linked deposits. In any state of Iowa fiscal year, the authority shall not deposit more than 50 percent of the moneys in or available to the fund with any one financial institution pursuant to the program; provided, however, that after the first six months of such fiscal year, the authority may make a linked deposit with any participating financial institution regardless of any amounts previously deposited with such financial institution.

[ARC 4168C, IAB 12/5/18, effective 1/9/19]

265—45.8(16) Availability of moneys for linked deposits. The obligation of the authority to deposit funds into a linked deposit account shall be subject to the availability of moneys either in the fund or transferrable to the fund from the sources set forth in Iowa Code section 16.45, under the limitations set forth in that section. The authority shall maintain a running total of the unreserved amounts in and available to the fund on the authority's website.

[ARC 4168C, IAB 12/5/18, effective 1/9/19]

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code section 16.45.

[Filed ARC 4168C (Notice ARC 3973C, IAB 8/29/18), IAB 12/5/18, effective 1/9/19]

3.74 to 3.81 Reserved.**345—3.82(96) Definition of construction employer.**

3.82(1) Construction. The term “construction” includes new work, additions, alterations, reconstruction, installations, and repairs. Construction activities are generally administered or managed from a relatively fixed place of business, but the actual construction work is performed at one or more different sites. If a company has more than one relatively fixed place of business from which it undertakes or manages construction activities and for which separate data on the number of employees, payroll, receipts and other establishment type records are maintained, each place of business is considered a separate construction establishment.

a. Three (3) broad types of construction activity are covered: (1) building construction by general contractors or by operative builders; (2) heavy construction other than building by general contractors and special trade contractors; and (3) construction activity by other special trade contractors. Special trade contractors are primarily engaged in specialized construction activities, such as plumbing, painting, and electrical work, and work for general contractors under subcontract or directly for property owners. General contractors usually assume responsibility for an entire construction project, but may subcontract to others all of the actual construction work or those portions of the project that require special skills or equipment. General contractors thus may or may not have construction workers on their payroll.

b. Building construction general contractors are primarily engaged in the construction of dwellings, office buildings, stores, farm buildings, and other building construction projects. Operative builders who build on their own account for resale are also included in this division. Establishments primarily engaged in construction for the investment builder are classified in this definition.

c. General contractors and special trade contractors for heavy construction other than building are primarily engaged in the construction of highways; pipelines, communications and power lines, and sewer and water mains; and other heavy construction projects. Special trade contractors are classified in heavy construction other than building if they are primarily engaged in activities such as grading for highway and airport runways; guardrail construction; installation of highway signs; asphalt and concrete construction of roads, highways, streets and public sidewalks; trenching; cable laying; conduit construction; underwater rock removal; pipeline wrapping; or land clearing and leveling.

d. Other special trade contractors undertake activities of a type that are either specialized to building construction or may be undertaken for building or nonbuilding projects. These activities include painting (including bridge painting and traffic lane painting) and electrical work (including work on bridges, power lines and power plants).

e. Force account construction is construction work performed by an establishment primarily engaged in some business other than construction, for its own account and use, and by employees of the establishment. This activity is not included in this definition, but is classified according to the primary activity which is or will be performed in the establishment. However, construction work performed as the primary activity of a separate establishment of an enterprise for the enterprise’s own account is included in this definition.

Chapter 871-23 Workforce Development Definition of contractor

23.82(2) The term “construction” includes, but is not limited to:

a. Land subdividing and land development. Establishments primarily engaged in subdividing real property into lots or developing lots for sale.

b. Residential building construction.

(1) Single-family housing construction. Establishments primarily responsible for the entire construction (i.e., new work, additions, alterations, and repairs) of single-family residential housing units.

Building alterations, single-family—general contractors

Building construction, single-family—general contractors

Custom builders, single-family houses—general contractors

Designing and erecting, combined: single-family houses—general contractors

Home improvements, single-family—general contractors

House construction, single-family—general contractors

House: shell erection, single-family—general contractors

Mobile home repair, on site—general contractors

Modular housing, single-family (assembled on site)—general contractors

One-family house construction—general contractors

Prefabricated single-family houses erection—general contractors

Premanufactured housing, single-family (assembled on site)—general contractors

Remodeling buildings, single-family—general contractors

Renovating buildings, single-family—general contractors

Repairing buildings, single-family—general contractors

Residential construction, single-family—general contractors

Row house (single-family) construction—general contractors

Town house construction—general contractors

(2) Multifamily housing construction. Establishments primarily responsible for the entire construction (i.e., new work, additions, alterations and repairs) of multifamily residential housing units.

If you meet any of these definitions, and most manufactured housing retailer do, you should be registered with the Iowa Division of Labor as a construction contractor. The fee is \$50 per year.

Iowa Division of Labor Services

1000 East Grand Avenue, Des Moines, IA 50319-0209

Telephone (515) 242-5871 or 1-800-562-4692, Ext. 25871 Fax (515)-281-7995

E-Mail: contractor.registration@iwd.iowa.gov

For registration application/renewal forms

<http://www.iowaworkforce.org/labor/contractor.htm>

**Subpart F —
Dealer and Distributor
Responsibilities**

§3282.251 Scope and purpose.

(a) This subpart sets out the responsibilities which shall be met by distributors and dealers with respect to manufactured homes manufactured after the effective date of the standards for sale to purchasers in the United States. It prohibits the sale, lease, or offer for sale or lease of manufactured homes known by the distributor or dealer not to be in conformance with the standards, and it includes responsibilities for maintaining certain records and assisting in the gathering of certain information.

(b) The purpose of this subpart is to inform distributors and dealers when they may sell manufactured homes, when they are prohibited from selling manufactured homes, and what they may do in order to prepare a manufactured home for sale if it is not in conformance with the standards.

(c) For purposes of this Part, any manufacturer or distributor who sells, leases, or offers for sale or lease a manufactured home to a purchaser shall be a dealer for purposes of that transaction.

§3282.252 Prohibition of sale.

(a) No distributor or dealer shall make use of any means of transportation affecting interstate or foreign commerce or the mails to sell, lease, or offer for sale or lease in the United States any manufactured home manufactured on or after the effective date of an applicable standard unless:

(1) There is affixed to the manufactured home a label certifying that the manufactured home conforms to applicable standard as required by §3282.205(c), and

(2) The distributor or dealer, acting as a reasonable distributor or dealer, does not know that the manufactured home does not conform to any applicable standards.

(b) This prohibition applies to any affected manufactured homes until the completion of the entire sales transaction. A sales transaction with a purchaser is considered completed when all the goods and services that the dealer agreed to provide at the time the contract was entered into have been provided. Completion of a retail sale will be at the time the dealer completes set-up of the manufactured home if the dealer has agreed to provide the set-up or at the time the dealer delivers the home to a transporter, if the dealer has not agreed to transport or set up the manufactured home, or to the site if the dealer has not agreed to provide set-up.

(c) This prohibition of sale does not apply to manufactured homes which are placed in production prior to the effective date of the standards, and it does not apply to “used” manufactured homes which are being sold or offered for sale after the first purchase in good faith for purposes other than the resale.

§3282.253 Removal of prohibition of sale.

(a) If a distributor or dealer has a manufactured home in its possession or a manufactured home with respect to which the sales transaction has not been completed, and the distributor or dealer, acting as a reasonable distributor or dealer, knows as a result of notification by the manufacturer or otherwise that the manufactured home contains a failure to conform or imminent safety hazard, the distributor or dealer may seek the remedies available to him under §3282.415.

(b) When, in accordance with §3282.415, a manufacturer corrects a failure to conform to the applicable standard or an imminent safety hazard, the distributor or dealer, acting as a reasonable distributor or dealer, may accept the remedies provided by the manufacturer as having corrected the failure to conform or imminent safety hazard. The distributor or dealer, therefore, may sell, lease, or offer for sale or lease any manufactured home so corrected by the manufacturer.

(c) When a distributor or dealer is authorized by a manufacturer to correct a failure to conform to the applicable standard or an imminent safety hazard and completes the correction in accordance with the manufacturer’s instructions, the distributor or dealer may sell, or lease or offer for sale or lease the manufactured home in question, provided that the distributor or dealer, acting as a reasonable distributor or dealer knows that the manufactured home conforms to the standards. A distributor or dealer and a manufacturer, at the manufacturer’s option, may agree in advance that the distributor and dealer is authorized to make such corrections as the manufacturer believes are within the expertise of the dealer.

(d) If the corrections made under paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section do not bring the manufactured home into conformance or correct the imminent safety hazard, the provisions of §3282.415 will continue in effect prior to completion of the sales transaction.

§3282.254 Distributor and dealer alterations.

(a) If a distributor or dealer alters a manufactured home in such a way as to create an imminent safety hazard or to create a condition which causes a failure to conform with applicable Federal standards, the manufactured home affected may not be sold, leased, or offered for sale or lease.

(b) After correction by the distributor or dealer of the failure to conform or imminent safety hazard, the corrected manufactured home may be sold, leased, or offered for sale or lease.

(c) Distributors and dealers shall maintain completed records of all alterations made under paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section.

§3282.255 Completion of information Card.

(a) Whenever a distributor or dealer sells a manufactured home subject to the standards to a purchaser, the distributor or dealer shall fill out the card with information provided by the purchaser and shall send the card to the manufacturer. (See §3282.211.)

(b) Whenever a distributor or dealer sells a manu-

factured home to an owner which was originally manufactured under the standards, the distributor or dealer shall similarly use one of the detachable cards which was originally provided with the manufactured home. If such a card is no longer available, the distributor or dealer shall obtain the information which the card would require and sent it to the manufacturer of the manufactured home in an appropriate format.

§3282.256 Distributor or dealer complaint handling.

(a) When a distributor or dealer believes that a manufactured home in its possession which it has not yet sold to a purchaser contains an imminent safety hazard, serious defect, defect, or non-compliance, the distributor or dealer shall refer the matter to the manufacturer for remedial action under §3282.415. If the distributor or dealer is not satisfied with the action taken by the manufacturer, it may refer the matter to the SAA in the state in which the manufactured home is located, or to the Secretary if there is no such SAA.

(b) Where a distributor or dealer receives a consumer complaint or other information concerning a manufactured home sold by the distributor or dealer, indicating the possible existence of an imminent safety hazard, serious defect, defect, or noncompliance in the manufactured home, the distributor or dealer shall refer the matter to the manufacturer.

Retailer Dispute Resolution Notification Language

The text in the box below is the verbatim notice as extracted from the final rule that must be included per 3288.5

§ 3288.5 Retailer notification at sale.

Retailer notice at the time of signing. At the time of signing a contract for sale or lease for a manufactured home, the retailer must provide the purchaser with a retailer notice. This notice may be in a separate document from the sales contract or may be incorporated clearly in a separate section on consumer dispute resolution information at the top of the sales contract. The notice must include the following language:

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Manufactured Home Dispute Resolution Program is available to resolve disputes among manufacturers, retailers, or installers concerning defects in manufactured homes. Many states also have a consumer assistance or dispute resolution program. For additional information about these programs, see sections titled “Dispute Resolution Process” and “Additional Information—HUD Manufactured Home Dispute Resolution Program” in the Consumer Manual required to be provided to the purchaser. These programs are not warranty programs and do not replace the manufacturer’s, or any other person’s, warranty program.

CHAPTER 150
CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTOR REGISTRATION

[Prior to 10/21/98, see 347—Ch 150]

875—150.1(91C) Scope. This chapter implements Iowa Code chapter 91C. The rules in this chapter apply to all construction contractors, except for a person who earns less than \$2,000 annually or who performs work or has work performed on the person's own property.

875—150.2(91C) Definitions.

"Commissioner" means the labor commissioner of the division of labor services of the workforce development department or the commissioner's designee. *"Construction"* means new work, additions, alterations, reconstruction, installations, repairs and demolitions. Construction activities are generally administered or managed from a relatively fixed place of business, but the actual construction work is performed at one or more different sites which may be dispersed geographically. Examples of construction activities, adopted by reference, are in

871—23.82(96) for purposes of the Iowa employment security law. *"Contractor"* means a person who engages in the business of construction as the term is defined in 871—23.82(96), for purposes of the Iowa employment security law, including subcontractors and special trade contractors. Also included are persons who conduct or perform construction on an incidental or occasional basis, regardless of whether the person is classified as being engaged in construction by the unemployment insurance services division of the workforce development department.

"Contract price" means the total pretax price of the contractor's project less the amount of all subcontracts. Contract price does not include the sales price of a product if the manufacturer installs the product and the price of the product is separately listed in the contract. *"Division"* means the division of labor services of the workforce development department.

"File" means deliver to the division. *"Out-of-state contractor"* means a contractor whose principal place of business is in another state, and who contracts to perform construction in this state.

"Principal place of business" means the state in which a substantial part of the contractor's business is transacted and from which the centralized supervision is exercised. Factors to be reviewed include:

1. State designated as home office on documents filed with governmental agencies.
2. State where payroll is prepared.
3. State where business transactions are performed.
4. State where officers, owners, or partners reside and work.
5. State in which bank accounts are located.
6. State in which fixed business property is located.
7. State where management decisions are made.

"Same phase of construction" means in the same type of construction operations or trade, such as, but not limited to, electrical work; masonry, stonework, tile setting and plastering; roofing; sheet metal work; excavation work; concrete work; glasswork; painting, paper hanging and decorating; plumbing, heating and air conditioning work; carpentry work; and miscellaneous special trade contractors.

"Working days" means Mondays through Fridays but shall not include Saturdays, Sundays or federal or state holidays. In computing 15 working days, the day of receipt of any notice shall not be included, and the last day of the 15 working days shall be included.

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875—150.3(91C) Registration required. Before performing any construction work in this state, a contractor shall be registered with the division. A joint venture is an independent entity and shall be registered independently.

875—150.4(91C) Application. Each contractor shall file an application with the division for a registration number on forms provided by the division. The application shall contain the information specified in this rule.

150.4(1) Name. The name of the contractor.

150.4(2) Place of business. The complete mailing address of the principal place of business of the contractor.

150.4(3) Telephone number. The business telephone number of the contractor.

150.4(4) Business classification. The type of business entity of the contractor (i.e., corporation, partnership, sole proprietorship, trust, etc.).

150.4(5) Ownership information.

a. If the contractor is a corporation, the name, address, telephone number, and position of each officer of the corporation.

b. If the contractor is other than a corporation, the name, address, and telephone number of each owner.

150.4(6) Workers' compensation coverage information.

a. A certificate of insurance from the insurer showing proof of workers' compensation insurance, the effective dates of coverage, and listing the division of labor as a certificate holder;

b. Employer's release from the insurance requirements under workers' compensation law form provided to self-insured employers by the commissioner of insurance under Iowa Code section 87.11; or

c. A statement that the contractor is not required to carry workers' compensation coverage.

150.4(7) Account number. The employer account number or special contractor number issued by the unemployment insurance services division of the workforce development department prior to making application for a contractor's registration number.

150.4(8) Business description. A description of the business to include:

- a. The employer's North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) code; or
- b. The principal products and services provided.

150.4(9) Fee exemption. An exemption from fee may be requested if the contractor meets the requirements of and provides information specified in subrule 150.6(3).

150.4(10) Social security number. The contractor, if a natural person, shall include the contractor's social security number.

875—150.5(91C) Amendments to application.

150.5(1) A contractor shall report to the commissioner any change in the information originally reported on or with the application within 15 working days of the change, except that the contractor shall notify the commissioner of changes to workers' compensation coverage within ten days prior to any change in coverage.

150.5(2) After the time specified in subrule 150.5(1), with good cause shown the commissioner may determine that an amendment may be made to correct an application.

150.5(3) Amendments to applications shall not be permitted where a change occurs in the business classification, such as, but not limited to, a change from a sole proprietorship to a corporation. IAC 12/20/06 Labor Services[875] Ch 150, p.3

875—150.6(91C) Fee.

150.6(1) Application. Each application shall be accompanied by a biennial fee of \$25. A fee is not required where a permissible amendment to an application is requested.

150.6(2) Exemption from fee. A contractor shall not be required to pay the fee if the application contains an affidavit which shows the contractor is self-employed, does not pay more than \$2,000 annually to employ other persons in the business, and does not work with or for other contractors in the same phase of construction. At any time that a contractor no longer meets the provision for an exemption from the fee, the fee shall be paid to the division.

150.6(3) Application attachment. To apply for a fee exemption, the contractor shall attach to the application an affidavit which contains:

- a. A statement that the contractor is self-employed;
- b. A list of all employees employed in the past 12-month period and the amount paid to each employee; and
- c. A list of all current employees.

875—150.7(91C) Registration number issuance. Within 30 days of receipt of a completed application, the commissioner will issue to the contractor a registration number. The registration number will consist of the letter "C" followed by six unique digits.

875—150.8(91C) Workers' compensation insurance cancellation notifications.

150.8(1) Insurance company coverage. The division shall be notified by the insurance company carrying the contractor's workers' compensation insurance at the time of cancellation. The notice shall contain:

- a. The name of the insurance carrier;
- b. The name of the insured contractor; and
- c. The date the workers' compensation coverage cancellation is effective.

150.8(2) Self-insured contractors. The contractor shall notify the division ten days prior to any cessation in self-insurance.

150.8(3) Noninsured contractors. The contractor shall notify the division whenever the required notice is not posted or in any change in insurance status.

875—150.9(91C) Investigations and complaints.

150.9(1) Investigations. Investigations may take many forms to determine if there is compliance with the law. Investigations shall take place at the times and in the places as the commissioner may direct. The commissioner may interview persons at the work site and utilize other reasonable investigatory techniques. The conduct of the investigation shall be such as to preclude unreasonable disruption of the operations of the work site. Investigations may be conducted without prior notice by correspondence, telephone conversations, or review of materials submitted to the division. At the initiation of an investigation at the contractor's establishment, the investigator shall present credentials, explain the nature and purpose of the investigation, and seek the consent of the owner, operator or agent in charge of the establishment. In the event the investigator is not permitted to fully conduct an investigation, the commissioner may seek an administrative warrant, if necessary.

150.9(2) Complaints. Complaints in which the complainant provides a name and address made to the commissioner in writing shall receive a written response as to the results of the investigation. A complainant's name and other identifying information shall not be released if the complaint was included as a part of another complaint where the complainant's identity would be protected under other statutes or rules (i.e., a complaint filed under both Iowa Code chapters 88 and 91C).

875—150.10(91C) Citations/penalties and appeal hearings.

150.10(1) Citations. The commissioner shall issue a citation to a contractor where an investigation reveals the contractor has violated:

- a. The requirement that the contractor be registered;
- b. The requirement that the contractor's registration information be substantially complete and accurate; or
- c. The requirement that an out-of-state contractor file a bond with the division.

150.10(2) Penalties. If a citation is issued, the commissioner shall notify the contractor by certified mail of the proposed administrative penalty, if any. The administrative penalties shall be not more than \$500 in the case of the first violation and not more than \$5,000 per violation in the case of a second or subsequent violation. In proposing a penalty, due consideration will be given to knowledge of the alleged violation, knowledge of requirements of the law, and nature and extent of the alleged violation.

150.10(3) Appeal. The contractor shall have 15 working days within which to file a notice of contest of the citation or proposed penalty. The notice of contest shall be filed with the commissioner who shall forward it to the employment appeal board.

150.10(4) Appeal procedures. The rules of procedure of the employment appeal board shall apply to administrative hearings on citations and penalties.

875—150.11(91C) Revocation of registrations and appeal hearings.

150.11(1) Reason for revocation. The commissioner shall seek revocation of a contractor's registration where an investigation reveals the contractor failed to meet the conditions of registration at the time of issuance or no longer meets the conditions.

150.11(2) Notice of revocation. The commissioner shall serve a notice of intent to revoke on the contractor by personal service or by restricted certified mail to the address listed in the application or by other service as permitted in the Iowa Rules of Civil Procedure. The notice shall set the time for a factfinding hearing conducted in accordance with Iowa Code chapter 17A.

150.11(3) Hearing. The purpose of the fact-finding hearing is to ensure the contractor is not in compliance before the registration is revoked. All hearings shall be held in the offices of the division. A telephone interview may be conducted upon request.

150.11(4) Hearing procedures. Administrative hearing rules at 875—Chapter 1 shall be applicable to the fact-finding hearings.

150.11(5) Decision. The commissioner shall serve the decision on the contractor by certified mail to the address listed on the application or to another address provided by the contractor. If the certified mail is returned unclaimed or undelivered, the commissioner shall send the decision to the address by first-class mail.

150.11(6) Effective date of revocation. Revocations shall become effective 21 days after certified mailing of the decision.

150.11(7) Suspension. The division and the commissioner find the public health, safety or welfare imperatively requires emergency action where a construction contractor fails to maintain compliance with the laws of this state relating to workers' compensation as required in subrule 150.4(6) due to the financial impact upon the public and any worker who might be injured. Therefore, a construction contractor's registration may be suspended effective upon issuance of the subrule 150.11(2) notice of revocation. Upon application showing good cause and proof of compliance with the workers' compensation laws as required in subrule 150.4(6), the commissioner may alter the finding and temporarily reinstate a registration number pending hearing on the revocation. In cases of suspension pending a revocation hearing, the hearing shall be instituted and determined promptly.

150.11(8) Appeal. The contractor shall have 15 working days from receipt of the decision issued pursuant to subrule 150.11(5) to file a notice of contest of decision. The notice of contest shall be filed with the commissioner who shall forward it to the employment appeal board. IAC 12/20/06 Labor Services[875] Ch 150, p.5

150.11(9) Appeal procedures. The rules of procedure of the employment appeal board shall apply to appealed decisions.

150.11(10) Effect of revocation. A contractor whose registration is revoked may reapply for a new registration number if all requirements for registration eligibility are met.

150.11(11) Relinquishing registration certificate. A contractor shall return the original registration certificate to the division when a revocation or suspension becomes final.

875—150.12(91C) Concurrent actions. Actions under rules 875—150.10(91C) and 150.11(91C) may proceed at the same time against a contractor.

875—150.13(91C) Out-of-state contractor bonds.

150.13(1) Project size. Before commencing a contract for a project in Iowa with a contract price in excess of \$5,000 in value, an out-of-state contractor shall file a valid original project or blanket surety bond with the division.

150.13(2) Information. The division bond forms shall be used. The bond shall include the identification of the contractor including the name and address, and a valid power of attorney from the surety company shall be attached. If the Iowa construction contractor registration number has been issued, it shall be included on the bond.

150.13(3) Surety company. The bond shall be executed by a surety company authorized to do business in this state.

150.13(4) Time. The bond shall be continuous in nature until canceled by the surety or for the twoyear registration period in the case of a blanket bond.

150.13(5) Cancellation. The surety shall give the commissioner and the contractor 30 days' written notice indicating the desire to cancel the bond.

150.13(6) Federal preemption. Rules 875—150.13(91C) to 150.15(91C) shall be suspended to the extent necessary to prevent any inconsistency with the requirements of federal law or to prevent the denial of federal funds. In addition, contractors performing work undertaken on a federal aid project shall submit to the division a letter of legal justification for the suspension or a letter from the contracting agency that the requirements of this rule are inconsistent with the federal requirements.

875—150.14(91C) Project bonds.

150.14(1) Information. In addition to the requirements in subrule 150.13(2), the following shall be included on the bond:

a. The name of the person for whom the construction work will be performed; and

b. The identification of the contract including the project name, contract number or identification, address where the work will be performed and a copy of the contract.

150.14(2) Amount. The bond shall be in the amount of \$1000 or 5 percent of the contract price, whichever is greater. A separate bond is required for each contract. An increase in the bond may be required by the department of revenue pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 91C.

875—150.15(91C) Blanket bonds. A blanket bond shall be in an amount not less than \$50,000. The commissioner may increase the bond after a hearing conducted pursuant to 875—Chapter 1.

875—150.16(91C) Bond release.

150.16(1) Notifications. Prior to releasing a bond, the commissioner will notify the department of revenue, the unemployment insurance services division of the workforce development department, and applicable state subdivisions of the intent to release the bond. The commissioner shall provide ten days for the filing of objections to the release of the bond. The commissioner may deem any failure to respond to the notice within the time provided as an approval of the release.

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150.16(2) Conditions for release. A bond shall not be released until the contractor has made payment of all taxes, including contributions due under the unemployment compensation insurance system, penalties, interest, and fees, which may accrue to the state of Iowa or its subdivisions on account of the execution and performance of the contract or approval for the release is obtained from the appropriate agencies. These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code chapter 91C as amended by 2006 Iowa Acts, chapter 1176.

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§ 3282.415 Correction of homes before sale to purchaser.

(a) Sale or lease prohibited. *Manufacturers, retailers, and distributors must not sell, lease, or offer for sale or lease any manufactured home that they have reason to know, in the exercise of due care, contains a noncompliance, defect, serious defect, or imminent safety hazard. The sale of a home to a purchaser is complete when all contractual obligations of the manufacturer, retailer, and distributor to the purchaser and conditions specified in § 3282.252 have been met.*

(b) Retailer/distributor notification to manufacturer. *When a retailer, acting as a reasonable retailer, or a distributor, acting as a reasonable distributor, believes that a manufactured home that has been sold to the retailer or distributor, but for which there is no completed sale to a purchaser, likely contains a noncompliance, defect, serious defect, or imminent safety hazard, the retailer or distributor must notify the manufacturer of the home in a timely manner.*

(c) Manufacturer's remedial responsibilities. *Upon a Final Determination pursuant to § 3282.412(f) by the Secretary or an SAA, a determination by a court of appropriate jurisdiction, or a manufacturer's own determination that a manufactured home that has been sold to a retailer but for which there is no completed sale to a purchaser contains a noncompliance, defect, serious defect, or imminent safety hazard, the manufacturer must do one of the following:*

(1) *Immediately repurchase such manufactured home from the retailer or distributor at the price paid by the retailer or distributor, plus pay all transportation charges involved, if any, and a reasonable reimbursement of not less than one percent per month of such price paid, prorated from the date the manufacturer receives notice by certified mail of the noncompliance, defect, serious defect, or imminent safety hazard; or*

(2) *At its expense, immediately furnish to the retailer or distributor all required parts or equipment for installation in the home by the retailer or distributor, and the manufacturer must reimburse the retailer or distributor for the reasonable value of the retailer's or distributor's work, plus a reasonable reimbursement of not less than one percent per month of the manufacturer's or distributor's selling price, prorated from the date the manufacturer receives notice by certified mail to the date the noncompliance, defect, serious defect, or imminent safety hazard is corrected, so long as the retailer or distributor proceeds with reasonable diligence with the required work; or*

(3) *Carry out all needed corrections to the home.*

(d) Establishing costs. *The value of reasonable reimbursements as specified in paragraph (c) of this section will be fixed by either:*

(1) *Mutual agreement of the manufacturer and retailer or distributor; or*

(2) *A court in an action brought under section 613(b) of the Act (42 U.S.C. 5412(b)).*

(e) Records required. *The manufacturer and the retailer or distributor must maintain records of their actions taken under this section in accordance with § 3282.417.*

§ 3286.5 Overview of installation program.

(a)HUD-administered installation program. HUD will administer the installation program, as established and set out in subparts A through H of this part, in a state unless that state administers its own qualifying installation program. The states in which HUD administers an installation program can be identified under this part by referring to a list on a Web site maintained by HUD or by calling HUD. For convenience only, the current URL of the Web site is <http://www.hud.gov/offices/hsg/sfh/mhs/mhshome.cfm> and the current toll-free telephone number to contact the HUD Office of Manufactured Housing Programs is 1-800-927-2891, extension 57.

(b)State-administered installation programs. States that have qualifying installation programs, as established through the procedures set out in subpart I of this part, will administer their own programs, except for generally applicable requirements in this subpart A.

(c)Manufacturer and retailer requirements.

(1) Manufacturers and retailers are responsible for compliance of the home with the construction and safety standards in part 3280 of this chapter, in accordance with the Act and applicable regulations. Manufacturers and retailers must also comply with applicable requirements in this part relating to the installation of the manufactured home.

(2) In the installation instructions required pursuant to part 3285 of this chapter, the manufacturer must include instructions for supporting the manufactured home or sections of homes temporarily and protecting the interior of the manufactured home or sections of homes from damage, pending the first siting of the home for occupancy. The instructions must be adequate to assure that the temporary supports and weatherization used will be sufficient to prevent the home and its transportable sections from being brought out of conformance with the construction and safety standards in part 3280 of this chapter if the home or its sections is either:

- (i)** Stored at any location for more than 30 days; or
- (ii)** In the possession of any entity for more than 30 days.

(d)HUD oversight. The Secretary may take such actions as are authorized by the Act to oversee the system established by the regulations in this part, as the Secretary deems appropriate.

§ 3286.7 Consumer information.

(a)Manufacturer's consumer manual. In each consumer manual provided by a manufacturer as required in § 3282.207 of this chapter, the manufacturer must include a recommendation that any home that has been reinstalled after its original installation should be inspected after it is set up, in order to assure that it has not been damaged and is properly installed.

(b)Retailer disclosures before sale or lease. Prior to execution of the sales contract to purchase or agreement to lease a manufactured home, the retailer must provide the purchaser or lessee with a consumer disclosure. This disclosure must be in a document

separate from the sales or lease agreement. The disclosure must include the following information, as applicable:

(1) When the installation of the home is in a state that administers its own qualifying installation program, the consumer disclosure must clearly state that the home will be required to comply with all state requirements for the installation of the home;

(2) When the installation of the home is in a state that does not administer its own qualifying installation program, the consumer disclosure must clearly state that the home will be required to comply with federal requirements, including installation in accordance with federal installation standards set forth in 24 CFR part 3285 and certification by a licensed installer of installation work, regardless of whether the work is performed by the homeowner or anyone else, and when certification includes inspection by an appropriate person;

(3) For all homes, the home may also be required to comply with additional state and local requirements for its installation;

(4) For all homes, additional information about the requirements disclosed under paragraphs (b)(1) through (b)(4) of this section is available from the retailer and, in the case of the federal requirements, is available in part 3286 of Title 24 of the Code of Federal Regulations and from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development;

(5) For all homes, compliance with any additional federal, state, and local requirements, including a requirement for inspection of the installation of the home, may involve additional costs to the purchaser or lessee; and

(6) For all homes, a recommendation that any home that has been reinstalled after its original installation should be professionally inspected after it is set up, in order to assure that it has not been damaged in transit and is properly installed.

§ 3286.11 Temporary storage of units.

Pursuant to § 3286.5(c), the manufacturer is required to provide instructions for the temporary support and protection of the interior from damage of its manufactured homes or sections of homes. Every manufacturer, distributor, retailer, or installer that has possession of a home is required to support each transportable section of a manufactured home that is temporarily located on a site used by that manufacturer, distributor, retailer, or installer in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

3286.13 Waiver of rights invalid.

Any provision of a contract or agreement entered into by a manufactured purchaser that seeks to waive any recourse to either the HUD installation program or a state-qualifying installation program is void.