

IN THE IOWA DISTRICT COURT FOR HANCOCK COUNTY

STATE OF IOWA, ex rel., IOWA)
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL)
RESOURCES (99AG23542),)
)
Plaintiff,)
)
vs.)
)
MONROE BRANSTAD,)
)
Defendant.)

LAW NO. CV CV 018810

PETITION AT LAW

CLERK OF DISTRICT COURT
FOR HANCOCK COUNTY

2010 MAY 11 PM 1:14

FILED

COMES NOW Plaintiff State of Iowa, ex rel., Iowa Department of Natural Resources (DNR), and for its claim against Defendant Monroe Branstad (Branstad), states as follows:

INTRODUCTION

1. Defendant Monroe Branstad has illegally discharged sweet corn silage leachate into the Winnebago River, causing degradation of a high quality water resource, and an extensive fish kill, and violated Administrative Consent Order No. 2007-AQ-07 by failing to pay an administrative penalty of Four Thousand Five Hundred Dollars (\$4,500.00) assessed by the Order. The State of Iowa seeks civil penalties, collection of the unpaid administrative penalty and interest, and issuance of a permanent injunction for these violations.

PARTIES

2. The State of Iowa is a sovereign state of the United States of America.
3. The DNR is a duly constituted agency of the State of Iowa pursuant to Iowa Code section 455A.2.

4. Defendant Monroe Branstad resides at 3018 Highway 69, Forest City, Iowa 50436.

JURISDICTION

5. The DNR is the agency of the state responsible for the prevention, abatement, or control of water pollution. Iowa Code § 455B.172(1). Rulemaking authority for establishing water quality and effluent standards is contained in Iowa Code section 455B.173(2). Rulemaking authority relating to disposal systems is contained in Iowa Code section 455B.173(3).

6. The dumping, depositing, or discharging of pollutants into any water of the state except adequately treated sewage, industrial waste, or other waste pursuant to a permit issued by the DNR is prohibited. Iowa Code § 455B.186(1).

7. A “water of the state” means “any stream, lake, pond, marsh, watercourse, waterway, well, spring, reservoir, aquifer, irrigation system, drainage system, and any other body or accumulation of water, surface or underground, natural or artificial, public or private, which are contained within, flow through or border upon the state or any portion thereof.” Iowa Code § 455B.171(37). The Winnebago River and its tributary streams, watercourses, waterways and drainage systems are each a “water of the state” as defined in Iowa Code section 455B.171(37).

8. “High quality waters” means those waters designated as such in 567 Iowa Admin. Code chapter 61, which exceed the levels described in chapter 61 as necessary to protect existing uses. The chemical integrity of these waters is enhanced and distinguished as high quality by the exceptional water quality necessary to protect and maintain the designated uses of these waters. Examples include the cold water streams designated by the Iowa Conservation Commission (now the DNR), as Iowa’s catchable and special trout streams, and the Iowa Great Lakes Chain. 567 Iowa Admin. Code 60.2.

Segments of the Winnebago River in Hancock County involved in this case are designated high quality under 567 Iowa Admin. Code chapter 61.

9. Sweet corn silage leachate is a “pollutant” as defined in Iowa Code section 455B.171(18).

10. Surface waters shall be free from floating debris, oil, grease, scum and other floating materials attributable to wastewater discharges or agricultural practices in amounts sufficient to create a nuisance. 567 Iowa Admin. Code 61.3(2)“b”.

11. Surface waters shall be free from substances attributable to wastewater discharges or agricultural practices in concentrations or combinations which are acutely toxic to animal life. 567 Iowa Admin. Code 61.3(2)“d”.

12. A “private sewage disposal system” means a system which provides for the treatment or disposal of domestic sewage from four or fewer dwelling units or the equivalent of less than 16 individuals on a continuing basis. This includes domestic waste, whether residential or non-residential, but does not include industrial waste of any flow rate. 567 Iowa Admin. Code 69.1(2).

13. It is prohibited to discharge any wastewater from private sewage disposal systems (except as permitted in chapter 69) to any ditch, stream, pond, lake, natural or artificial waterway, county drain tile, surface water drain tile, or land drain tile, to the groundwater, or to the surface of the ground.

Under no conditions shall effluent from private sewage disposal systems be discharged to any abandoned well, agricultural drainage well or sinkhole. Existing discharges to any of the above-listed locations or structures shall be eliminated by the construction of a system in compliance with the requirements of these rules. 567 Iowa Admin. Code 69.1(3)“b”.

14. A person who violates any provision of part 1 of division III of Iowa Code chapter 455B or any permit, rule, standard, or order issued under part 1 of division III of chapter 455B shall be subject to a civil penalty not to exceed Five Thousand Dollars (\$5,000.00) for each day of such violation. Iowa Code § 455B.191(2).

15. The Attorney General shall, at the request of the director with approval of the Environmental Protection Commission (EPC), institute any legal proceedings, including an action for an injunction or a temporary injunction, necessary to enforce the penalty provisions of part 1 of division III of chapter 455B or any rules promulgated or any provision of any permit issued under part 1 of division III of chapter 455B. Iowa Code § 455B.191(5).

16. The Attorney General is authorized, on request of the DNR, to institute summary proceedings to recover the penalty and any accrued interest at the rate of one and one-half percent (1.5%) per month or part of a month on the unpaid balance where a penalty had been assessed by the DNR in a final administrative order but remains unpaid. Iowa Code § 455B.109(4).

FACTS

17. Defendant Monroe Branstad owns and operates a cattle operation located in the SW¼ of Section 24, Madison Township in Hancock County, Iowa. The facility has approximately 900 head of cattle in open lots and 200 head of cattle in confinement buildings. Manure from the confinement buildings is stored in below building pits and manure from the open lots is scraped from the lots and land applied to fields.

18. On August 28, 2008, at approximately 7:45 p.m., a local resident notified a DNR fisheries biologist that numerous dead fish could be observed on the Winnebago River at 4582 - 335th Street in

Cerro Gordo County, Iowa. The fisheries biologist and DNR officials from Field Office 2 in Mason City, Iowa arranged to meet the next day at this location to investigate the fish kill.

19. On August 29, 2008, DNR officials began their investigation. At the 4582 - 335th Street location, DNR officials observed dead fish, and field tests indicated very low levels of dissolved oxygen (1.5 mg/l). At the Winnebago River Dam in Fertile, Iowa, DNR officials observed more dead fish, and dissolved oxygen readings in the river again were very low.

20. DNR officials then moved upstream on the river towards Forest City. At several locations on the river, for example the Dogwood Avenue bridge crossing, Kuhn Wildlife Area, Apple Avenue Bridge Crossing, Torkelson Pits Wildlife Area, Gabrielson State Wildlife Management Area, and the Taylor Avenue Bridge crossing, DNR officials observed dead fish. Field tests from these locations all indicated low levels of dissolved oxygen.

21. Further upstream, at the Silver Creek Bridge crossing, DNR officials noted that the water was cloudy and that there was a corn silage smell at the crossing. Silver Creek is a tributary of the Winnebago River. There was abundant emergent aquatic vegetation, but no fish, alive or dead were observed. On 320th Avenue west of Highway 69, DNR officials observed an unnamed tributary of Silver Creek. At this location, the water appeared cloudy, and a corn silage odor was noted. No fish were observed. Field tests indicated a dissolved oxygen level of 0, and high levels of both Biochemical Oxygen Demand (880 mg/l) and Carbonaceous Oxygen Demand (860 mg/l). At the North Highway 69 crossing of Silver Creek, there was silage odor and the water was cloudy and turbid.

22. As DNR officials continued their attempts to locate the source of the pollution, they were approached by a Forest City police officer. After DNR officials explained the situation, the police

officer stated that the defendant's cattle operation was to the south of their location and that he stored silage. As DNR officials continued to walk the drainage ditch, they continued to note a strong silage odor.

23. DNR officials subsequently found a tile outfall about 150 feet upstream of 310th Avenue discharging into the unnamed tributary of Silver Creek. The tile outfall was discharging cloudy water with a strong silage odor. Field tests indicated a dissolved oxygen level of 0 mg/l. Laboratory samples indicated extremely high levels of Biochemical Oxygen Demand (7,100 mg/l) and Carbonaceous Oxygen Demand (7,800 mg/l). Field tests and laboratory samples also demonstrated elevated levels of ammonia nitrogen.

24. After locating the tile outfall, DNR officials proceeded to the defendant's operation. The defendant's son was at the facility, and stated that the operation had constructed a silage runoff containment basin within the last month. When the defendant arrived on site, DNR officials explained the fish kill and investigation. The defendant stated that if the source was corn silage it was likely from his operation. DNR officials instructed the defendant to dig a trench around the basin to search for and cut any tile. During the tile search, the defendant cut a tile line, and silage leachate runoff poured into the trench. Samples of the leachate taken from the broken tile indicated extremely high concentrations of Biochemical Oxygen Demand (54,000 mg/l), Carbonaceous Oxygen Demand (68,000 mg/l), Total Suspended Solids (1,500 mg/l) and Ammonia Nitrogen (NH₃-N) (85 mg/l). The tile line which was cut connected to the county tile line which discharged to the unnamed tributary of Silver Creek, as described in paragraph twenty-three (23) above.

25. DNR officials also observed a plastic perforated tile line entering the basin on the north side of the basin berm. Before construction of the basin, this tile line connected to a county tile line. The defendant stated that this tile line drained from an office in a confinement building, but did not include office wastewater. The defendant further stated that there was a separate septic tank and leach field for the office. DNR officials subsequently learned that the defendant had not obtained a permit for a private sewage disposal system at this site. There is no documentation of a septic tank and leach field for the office.

26. On August 30, 2008, DNR officials returned to the defendant's operation. The sweet corn silage runoff was being pumped out and transported to another facility. Approximately 50,000 gallons were removed from the basin. After the leachate was removed, a tile line was exposed in the south side of the basin berm which provided the conduit for the discharge. This tile line connected to the county tile line which eventually discharged to the unnamed tributary of Silver Creek, as referenced in paragraph twenty-three (23).

27. DNR officials determined that the sweet corn silage leachate discharged from the defendant's operation killed approximately 31,244 fish along a 16.1 mile stretch of the Winnebago River. The fish killed had a monetary value of \$63,020.33.

Administrative Consent Order No. 2007-AQ-07

28. On March 16, 2007, the defendant and the DNR entered Administrative Consent Order No. 2007-AQ-07, a copy of which is attached, marked as Exhibit A and incorporated by reference. The Order arose from solid waste and open burning violations at a facility operated by the defendant. The Order required that the defendant remove and properly dispose of all solid waste from the site

referenced in the Order. Administrative Consent Order No. 2007-AQ-07 also assessed an administrative penalty of Four Thousand Five Hundred Dollars (\$4,500.00) to be paid within thirty (30) days of the date that the Order was signed. The defendant has failed to pay the administrative penalty.

VIOLATIONS

29. On August 28-29, 2008, sweet corn silage leachate discharged from Monroe Branstad's operation into the Winnebago River in violation of Iowa Code section 455B.186(1).

30. On August 28-29, 2008, sweet corn silage leachate discharged from Monroe Branstad's operation into the Winnebago River causing exceedance of applicable water quality standards in violation of 567 Iowa Admin. Code 61.3(2)"b" and "d".

31. On or before August 29, 2008, Monroe Branstad discharged wastewater from a private sewage disposal system without a permit to the silage runoff containment basin in violation of Iowa Admin. Code 69.1(3)"b".

32. The defendant has failed to pay the administrative penalty referenced in paragraph twenty-eight (28), even though the time for payment has passed, or any accrued interest in violation of Administrative Consent Order No. 2007-AQ-07 and Iowa Code section 455B.109(4).

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, State of Iowa, ex rel., Iowa Department of Natural Resources, requests that the Court:

- a. assess a civil penalty against Defendant Monroe Branstad pursuant to Iowa Code section 455B.191(2) for each day of violation of Iowa Code section 455B.186(1), 567 Iowa Admin. Code 61.3(2)"b" and "d" and 69.1(3)"b", not to exceed Five Thousand Dollars (\$5,000.00) for each day of such violation;

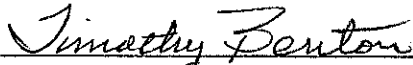
- b. issue a permanent injunction enjoining Defendant Monroe Branstad from any violation of Iowa Code section 455B.186(1), 567 Iowa Admin. Code 61.3(2)“b” and “d” and 69.1(3)“b”; and
- c. order that the Defendant Monroe Branstad pay the administrative penalty of Four Thousand Five Hundred Dollars (\$4,500.00) assessed in Administrative Consent Order No. 2007-AQ-07, and accrued interest, pursuant to Iowa Code section 455B.109(4).

Plaintiff further requests that the Court tax the costs of this action to the defendant and provide such other relief as the Court may deem just and proper.

Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS J. MILLER
Attorney General of Iowa

DAVID R. SHERIDAN
Assistant Attorney General


TIMOTHY D. BENTON, AT0000843
Assistant Attorney General
Environmental Law Division
Lucas Building, Ground Floor
321 E. 12th Street, Room 018
Des Moines, Iowa 50319
Phone: (515) 281-5351
Fax: (515) 242-6072
E-mail: tbenton@ag.state.ia.us
ATTORNEYS FOR PLAINTIFF

**IOWA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER**

IN THE MATTER OF:

**EDWARD BRANSTAD and
MONROE "MONTY" BRANSTAD**
Winnebago County, Iowa

ADMINISTRATIVE CONSENT ORDER

NO. 2007-AQ-07

TO: Edward Branstad
R.R. 2 Box 116
Forest City, Iowa 50436

Monroe "Monty" Branstad
3018 Highway 69
Forest City, Iowa 50436

RECEIVED

APR - 3 2007

IOWA DNR
FIELD OFFICE 2

I. SUMMARY

This administrative consent order is entered into between the Iowa Department of Natural Resources (DNR) and Edward Branstad for the purpose of resolving air quality. This consent order resolves issues raised in the appeal of Administrative Order No. 2006-AQ-08; 2006-SW-04, issued on February 23, 2006. In the interest of avoiding litigation, the parties have agreed to the provisions below.

II. JURISDICTION

This order is issued pursuant to Iowa Code section 455B.307(2) which authorizes the director to issue any order necessary to secure compliance with or prevent a violation of Iowa Code chapter 455B, Division IV, Part 1 (solid waste), and the rules adopted pursuant to that part; Iowa Code sections 455B.134(9) and 455B.138(1) which authorize the director to issue any order necessary to secure compliance with or prevent a violation of Iowa Code chapter 455B, Division II, (air quality), and the rules promulgated or permits issued pursuant to that part; and Iowa Code section 455B.109 and 567 Iowa Administrative Code (IAC) chapter 10, which authorize the director to assess administrative penalties.

III. STATEMENT OF FACTS

1. Edward Branstad is the owner of a farm property located south of Leland, Iowa, in the SW ¼ of Section 1, T98N, R24W, Forest Township, Winnebago County, Iowa (hereinafter "Branstad Farm"). At all times relevant to this order, Monroe "Monty" Branstad was the operator of the Branstad Farm. The local address of the property is 39091 Highway 69, Leland, Iowa. The Iowa Corporation known as Branstad Brothers

EXHIBIT A

IOWA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER
ISSUED TO: EDWARD BRANSTAD
WINNEBAGO COUNTY, IOWA

LLC has its principal office at 39091 Highway 69, Leland, Iowa, and Jordan Branstad is the manager of that company.

2. On July 26, 2004, open burning occurred at the Branstad Farm located at 39091 Highway 69, Leland, Iowa, in violation of the prohibitions against open burning and open dumping contained in 567 IAC 23.2 and 100.4.

2004 Incident

3. On July 27, 2004, DNR Field Office 2 received a complaint that open burning occurred at the Branstad Farm located at 39091 Highway 69, Leland, Iowa, on July 26, 2004. The complainant stated that a large explosion occurred on July 26, 2004, at 9:47 pm. The complainant observed a large fire with lots of black smoke. The complainant and another observer contacted the Winnebago County Sheriff to investigate. The sheriff informed Field Office 2 that Monroe "Monty" Branstad had reported that he would be conducting a "controlled burn."

4. On July 30, 2004, Carl Berg and Cindy Garza of DNR Field Office 2 visited the Branstad Farm to investigate the complaint. The DNR personnel observed a burn pit containing the remains of a 55-gallon drum, pieces of metal, household trash, tin cans, a spray can, plastic, a tire rim, and wire beading from a burned tire. Since the most recent burn had occurred, more trash and a wooden pallet had been added to the burn pit.

5. At the site on July 30, 2004, Monroe "Monty" Branstad informed DNR personnel that his sons had been burning in their trash pit. Monroe "Monty" Branstad stated that he does not live at the site, but his sons live there. Jordan Branstad is one of the sons of Monroe "Monty" Branstad. Monroe "Monty" Branstad also stated at this time that most of what was burned was wood.

6. A Notice of Violation letter dated August 3, 2004, was sent to Monroe "Monty" Branstad, citing the July 26, 2004, open burning violations.

2003 incident

7. At least one member of the Branstad family has been made aware of the prohibitions against open burning and open dumping repeatedly prior to the 2004 open burning incident. On August 7, 2003, DNR Field Office 2 received a complaint that open burning occurred at the Branstad Farm on August 6, 2003. The complainant stated that a large explosion occurred followed by heavy black smoke for 45-50 minutes. At the request of the complainant, the Winnebago County Sheriff visited the Branstad Farm and was informed that the open burn was a "controlled burn."

8. On August 8, 2003, Carl Berg and Jeff Vansteenburgh of DNR Field Office 2 visited the Branstad Farm to investigate the complaint. The DNR personnel observed a

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shallow burn pit in the ground northeast of the main building. The pit contained the remains of a recent fire. The majority of the residue in the pit was wire. The pit also contained the remnants of a feed bunk, some household refuse, and the shell of a water heater.

9. At the site on August 8, 2003, Monroe "Monty" Branstad informed the DNR personnel that he had removed a fence and had burned the wooden fence posts along with an old feed bunk. Monroe "Monty" Branstad also stated that the fire had been started and tended by his son, who periodically lives at the site. The DNR personnel at the site informed Monroe "Monty" Branstad that there is a prohibition against open burning, with few exceptions. A copy of DNR's open burning and waste disposal rules was left with Monroe "Monty" Branstad.

10. A Notice of Violation letter dated August 27, 2003, was sent to Monroe "Monty" Branstad, citing the August 6, 2003, open burning violations.

Incidents Prior to 2003

11. Prior to the 2003 incident, Monroe "Monty" Branstad was cited by DNR for other open burning and improper waste disposal violations. Administrative Order No. 89-AQ-28, which included a penalty, was issued to Monroe "Monty" Branstad on September 19, 1989, for open burning and improper waste disposal which occurred at the Branstad farm on August 7, 1989. DNR personnel investigated on August 8, 1989, and a Notice of Violation letter dated August 9, 1989, was sent to Monroe "Monty" Branstad.

12. Open burning also occurred at the Branstad Farm on April 28, 1987. DNR Field Office 2 personnel investigated a complaint on May 4, 1987, and a May 14, 1987, Notice of Violation letter was sent to Monroe "Monty" Branstad. Finally, on April 21, 1989, Clay Swanson of DNR Field Office 2 visited the property and discussed the open burning and open dumping rules with Monroe "Monty" Branstad.

IV. CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

1. Iowa Code section 455B.133 provides that the Environmental Protection Commission shall establish rules governing the quality of air and emission standards. The Commission has adopted 567 IAC chapters 20-30 relating to air quality.

2. 567 IAC 23.2(1) prohibits any person from allowing, causing, or permitting open burning of combustible materials, except as provided in 23.2(2) (variances) and 23.2(3) (exemptions). The burning of trades wastes is specifically prohibited. The above facts demonstrate violations of this provision.

3. On two occasions, Monroe "Monty" Branstad has claimed that the open burning occurring at the Branstad Farm was a "controlled burn." According to the

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WINNEBAGO COUNTY, IOWA

provisions of 567 IAC 23.2(3)(“g”)(2), the controlled burn of a demolished building may be conducted by a city following written notification to DNR. Further, the burning of rubber tires, trade waste, garbage, rubbish, and other non-structural materials is specifically prohibited by the provisions of 567 IAC 23.2(3)(“g”)(2). The burning which occurred at the Branstad Farm in 2003 and 2004 did not constitute “controlled burns.”

4. Iowa Code section 455B.304 provides that the Environmental Protection Commission shall establish rules governing the handling and disposal of solid waste. The Commission has adopted 567 IAC chapters 100-121.

5. 567 IAC 100.4 prohibits a private or public agency dumping or depositing or allowing the dumping or depositing of any solid waste at any place other than a sanitary disposal project approved by the director. The above facts demonstrate non-compliance with this provision.

V. ORDER

THEREFORE, it is hereby ordered and Edward Branstad and Monroe “Monty” Branstad agree to do the following:

1. Within 60 days of the date this order is signed by the director, remove and properly dispose of all solid waste located at the above-mentioned site; and
2. Pay a penalty of \$4,500.00 within 30 days of the date this order is signed by the director.

VI. PENALTY

Pursuant to the provisions of Iowa Code section 455B.109 and 567 IAC chapter 10, which authorize the director to assess administrative penalties, a penalty of \$4,500.00 is assessed. The penalty must be paid within 30 days of the date this order is signed by the director. The administrative penalty is determined as follows:

Iowa Code section 455B.146 authorizes the assessment of civil penalties of up to \$10,000.00 per day of violation for the air quality violations involved in this matter. More serious criminal sanctions are also available pursuant to Iowa Code section 455B.146A. Iowa Code section 455B.307(3) authorizes the assessment of civil penalties of up to \$5,000.00 per day of violation for the solid waste disposal violations involved in this matter.

Iowa Code section 455B.109 authorizes the Environmental Protection Commission to establish by rule a schedule of civil penalties up to \$10,000.00 that may be assessed administratively. The Commission has adopted this schedule with procedures and criteria for assessment of penalties at 567 IAC chapter 10. Pursuant to

IOWA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
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ISSUED TO: EDWARD BRANSTAD
WINNEBAGO COUNTY, IOWA

this rule, DNR has determined that the most effective and efficient means of addressing the above-cited violations is the issuance of an administrative order with a penalty. The administrative penalty assessed by this order is determined as follows:

Economic Benefit – Edward Branstad and Monroe “Monty” Branstad have achieved an economic benefit from open burning and improper waste disposal. He has saved time, labor, and landfill costs by not properly removing, transporting and disposing of the solid wastes from the site. Based on these considerations, \$500.00 is assessed for this factor.

Gravity of the Violation – Open burning of solid waste results in the release of large amounts of particulates, carbon monoxide, and hydrocarbons. Such open burning may violate ambient air standards. Open burning releases toxins which pollute the air, may pollute groundwater, and pose a risk to human health and the environment. The violation threatens the integrity of the regulatory program because compliance with the open burning regulations is required of all persons in this state. Additionally, compliance with proper solid waste disposal practices is expected of all persons in the state. Improper disposal of solid waste creates nuisance conditions for surrounding property owners and the potential contamination of soil and groundwater. Based on the above considerations, \$2,000.00 is assessed for this factor.

Culpability -- Edward Branstad and Monroe “Monty” Branstad have a duty to remain knowledgeable of the DNR’s requirements and to be alert to the probability that his conduct is subject to DNR’s rules. Therefore, \$2,000.00 is assessed for this factor.

VII. WAIVER OF APPEAL RIGHTS

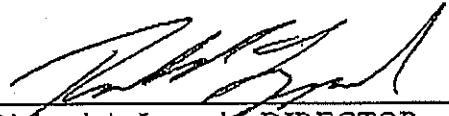
This administrative consent order is entered into knowingly and with the consent of Edward Branstad and Monroe “Monty” Branstad. For that reason, Edward Branstad and Monroe “Monty” Branstad waives their rights to appeal this order or any part thereof.

VIII. NONCOMPLIANCE

Failure to comply with this order, including failure to timely pay any penalty, may result in the imposition of further administrative penalties or referral to the attorney general to obtain injunctive relief and civil penalties pursuant to Iowa Code section 455B.146. Compliance with Section “V. Order” of this administrative consent order constitutes full satisfaction of all requirements pertaining to the specific violations described in Section “IV. Conclusions of Law” of this administrative consent order. DNR reserves the right to bring enforcement action, including penalties, or to request that the attorney general initiate legal action to address other violations not described in Section “IV. Conclusions of Law” of this administrative consent order but which may arise from the facts summarized in Section “III. Statement of Facts” of this administrative consent

IOWA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER
ISSUED TO: EDWARD BRANSTAD
WINNEBAGO COUNTY, IOWA

order. DNR specifically reserves the right to pursue enforcement action, including penalties, for any current violations not specifically cited in this order.

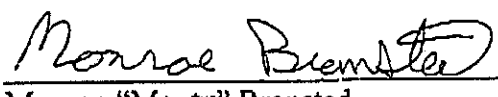


Richard A. Leopold, DIRECTOR
Iowa Department of Natural Resources

Dated this 16 day of
March, 2007.

Edward Branstad

Dated this _____ day of
_____, 2007.



Monroe "Monty" Branstad


Dated this 5 day of
March, 2007.

IOWA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER
ISSUED TO: EDWARDS-BRANSTAD
WINNEBAGO COUNTY, IOWA

order. DNR specifically reserves the right to pursue enforcement action, including penalties, for any current violations not specifically cited in this order.

Richard A. Leopold, DIRECTOR
Iowa Department of Natural Resources

Dated this _____ day of _____, 2007.


Edward Branstad

Dated this 2 day of March, 2007.

Monroe "Monty" Branstad

Dated this _____ day of _____, 2007.