Iowa Floods of 2010: A Guide to Handling Damaged or Contaminated Grain

Erin Herbold
Iowa State University

Follow this and additional works at: http://lib.dr.iastate.edu/cropnews

Part of the Agricultural Science Commons, Agriculture Commons, Agriculture Law Commons, and the Insurance Law Commons

Recommended Citation
http://lib.dr.iastate.edu/cropnews/365

The Iowa State University Digital Repository provides access to Integrated Crop Management News for historical purposes only. Users are hereby notified that the content may be inaccurate, out of date, incomplete and/or may not meet the needs and requirements of the user. Users should make their own assessment of the information and whether it is suitable for their intended purpose. For current information on integrated crop management from Iowa State University Extension and Outreach, please visit https://crops.extension.iastate.edu/.
Iowa Floods of 2010: A Guide to Handling Damaged or Contaminated Grain

Abstract
In an article posted October 7 on the Center of Agricultural Law and Taxation (CALT) website, staff attorney Erin Herbold outlines the legal background and details of the statement made by the Iowa Department of Agricultural and Land Stewardship (IDALS) regarding the harvest of flood-damaged grain in Iowa.

Disciplines
Agricultural Science | Agriculture | Agriculture Law | Insurance Law

This article is available at Iowa State University Digital Repository: http://lib.dr.iastate.edu/cropnews/365
Iowa Floods of 2010: A Guide to Handling Damaged or Contaminated Grain

by Erin Herbold, Center of Agricultural Law and Taxation

In an article posted October 7 on the Center of Agricultural Law and Taxation (CALT) website, staff attorney Erin Herbold outlines the legal background and details of the statement made by the Iowa Department of Agricultural and Land Stewardship (IDALS) regarding the harvest of flood-damaged grain in Iowa.

On Sept. 30, IDALS warned farmers to keep flood-impacted grain separate from other harvested grain. In Iowa, “adulterated” grain cannot be used for human or animal consumption. IDALS recommended that adulterated grain in fields and bins should be destroyed. In certain situations, however, grain may be used or “reconditioned” if it is found that the flood-water was not contaminated or that the grain was not contaminated.

“Iowa farmers must follow certain prescribed steps with respect to water-damaged grain in order to make a determination of whether grain is adulterated or not,” Herbold says in the article, “In addition, adulterated grain may give rise to other legal complications involving crop insurance and contract issues.”

Herbold continues by outlining related Iowa Law, interaction with Federal Government and other legal issues. The full text of Herbold’s article is available on the CALT website.

For precautions to take harvesting flood grain, also refer to Flooded Grain and Other Harvest Issues by Charles Hurburgh, October 3 ICM News article.

This article was published originally on 10/8/2010. The information contained within the article may or may not be up to date depending on when you are accessing the information.

Links to this material are strongly encouraged. This article may be republished without further permission if it is published as written and includes credit to the author, Integrated Crop Management News and Iowa State University Extension. Prior permission from the author is required if this article is republished in any other manner.